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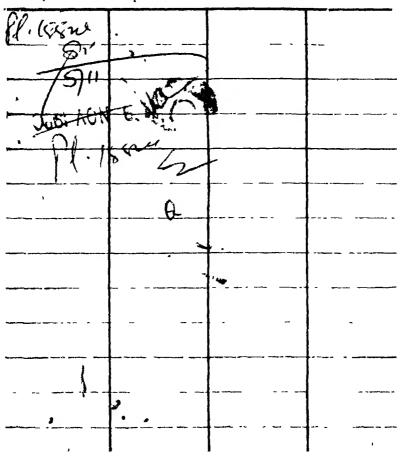
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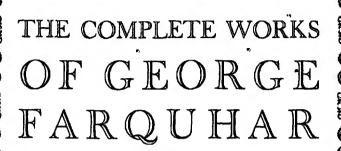
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THE WORKS OF GEORGE FARQUHAR



IN TWO VOLUMES: EDITED BY CHARLES STONEHILL

THE SECOND VOLUME, containing

THE STAGE-COACH THE RECRUITING OFFICER

THE BEAUX STRATAGEM THE ADVENTURES OF COVENT-GARDEN

MISCELLANEOUS PROSE AND POETRY

CORRESPONDENCE

BLOOMSBURY

THE NONESUCH PRESS

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MCMXXX

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A COMEDY

As it was

Acted at the New Theatre

I N

LINCOLNS-INN-FIELDS

BY

Her Majesties Servants

Source

THE STAGE COACH is a translation-adaptation from Jean de la Chapelle's Les Carosses d'Orleans. Farquhar and his collaborator have indeed taken a great deal, literally and by suggestion, from this play, but with the alteration and omission of certain scenes and the insertion of others. The relations of the one play to the other can be seen in the collation following the textual notes to this play at the end of the volume. The lost key incident and the dénouement are original.

Theatrical History

THE STAGE COACH was first produced in company with Crowne's Country Wit at Lincoln's Inn Fields, on February 2nd, 1704. The success of the little farce was immediate, and for half a century it held its own against an increasing number of rival one-act plays.

In the same season as the London production, Farquhar took the play to Dublin, where it was produced at the Smock Alley Theatre. Here, as in England, it was well received, as was its author, who once more appeared upon the Dublin stage for his own

benefit in the part of Sir Harry.

In the edition of Farquhar's Works, published by Ewing at Dublin, and edited by Thomas Wilkes, there is a new Prologue, written by one Mr. Samuel Philips, presumably the actor, and "Spoken upon the Revival of this Comedy at the Theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, some years since, when acted for the Benefit of the Author." This reference is something of a mystery. At the time when Farquhar would have been in circumstances to warrant Philips' lines,

And out of charity be pleas'd to spare The half-starv'd poet, tho' you damn the player,

Lincoln's Inn Fields was practically closed, and a careful scrutiny of the advertisements of the times shows no performance at all around this date bar two at the Queen's Theatre, Haymarket, April 14th and May 26th, 1707, the latter of which dates is too late to benefit the author of the play. Nor is there any indication, according to the advertisement, that the performance was for Farquhar's benefit. It is to be supposed that this was either a private performance, which is highly improbable, or that we have an instance of how unreliable could be the eighteenth-century editor.

Booth was still playing Capt. Basil when the farce was produced at Drury Lane in 1709. Pack had been advanced to the part of Squire Somebody, with Bullock as Jolt,

"Dicky" Norris, Micher, and Mrs. Bradshaw as Isabella.

The Stage Coach in the form of a ballad-opera was probably originally an Irish production, and of a much later date than its original form. The first production with new songs, and greatly enlarged, was at the Smock Alley Theatre, Dublin, on April 2nd, 1730, for the combined benefit of the Widow Eastham and Mr. Le Roux, the box-keeper. It was repeated ("never performed but once") on May 13, 1731, for the benefit of Thomas Griffith. It is possible that Griffith, some of whose lyrics are preserved in Allan Ramsay's collection, had composed the new songs which had been introduced into Farquhar's comedy.

In the same year, February 22nd, to be precise, The Stage Coach, a New Opera in Two Acts, was produced at the newly opened theatre in Goodman's Fields. This was possibly the very same version as the Irish production, divided, for the sake of convenience, into two acts. In any event, it was not a success, and the new version of the play

was never printed.

Yates played Nicodemus, and Thomas Mozeen (the author of Young Scarron) Captain Basil, when Drury Lane produced the play in 1745 (advertised as "Not Acted 10 years.") Barrington took the part of Macahone; Collins, Micher; and Miss Mivors, Isabella. Nine years later, at the same theatre, Weston was playing as Nicodemus.

But from the middle of the eighteenth century, the stage was flooded with short farces, and the Burlesque became the popular rage. With these more modern productions, *The Stage Coach* soon ceased to compete, and was revived, I believe, but on one occasion during the last twenty-five years of the century.

THE

Epistle Dedicatory

T·O

Samuel Bagshaw, Esquire

SIR,

WHen the Age declineth from her primitive Vertue, and the Silken Wits of the Time (as Learned Johnson calls 'em) disgracing Nature, and Harmonious Poesie, are transported with many illiterate and prodigious Births, it is not safe to appear without Protection. I have read that Lucilius (one, who in his time, had the repute of a Learned Person) was wont to say, that he would not have his Writings Read or Perus'd, either by Learned or Illiterate Readers; because the former might have a more clear notion and conception of things than himself, the latter understood nothing. But I shall assume the Confidence to be of a different Opinion from him; and insert this Petition into my Letany, that I may meet with Learned and Judicious Readers. Ignorance being the only Enemy that I can fear; it being (as my Lord Verulam has well observ'd) infallibly true, that he that hath no Vertue himself, ever envieth Vertue in others; for Mens Minds will either feed upon their own Good, or upon others Evil, and who wanteth one will prey upon the other, at least; Itrive to come at even Hand, by depressing it with black mouth'd Obloquy and Detraction. With these (as with evil Genius) the most Learned and Deserving Men have ever been haunted, and as dark Shadows do no less attend Beautiful than Deformed Bodies in brightest Sun shine, so as well the best Men, as their best Actions, are still waited on by (those Brats of Ignorance or Malice) Detraction and Calumnies. For confirming the Truth of which, I shall need no farther to search the Rolls of Antiquity, than to look back upon those Times, in which Johnson (that Son of Wit) did by the clear and piercing Rays of his Wit and Judgment, dissipate all mists of Ignorance, and reform the Errors of the Stage; and yet, though he shined so bright in Wits Horizon, were there not wanting some barren Clods of dull Earth, who being uncapable of receiving the least Ray of Wit themselves from his quickening Influence, (as Niobe preferr'd her own earthly Brood before Apollo and Diana, the Calestial Twins of Latona) dar'd prefer the spurious issue of their own Brain before this great Apollo, and endeavour'd to Eclypse the Glory of his Heavenly Endowments, but with how bad success they attempted it, his Incomparable Play (the Poetaster) made in derision of them, sufficiently declares. And although like a petty inconsiderable

Star, I could not expect to be taken notice of in the presence of that glorious Sun, nor dare to entertain such high Conceptions of my self, as to hope to be named with him; yet I'll take the Confidence to declare to the World, that tho' my weak Abilities can hold no proportion with those rich Gifts of Nature, of which he was Master, yet I can Glory, I resemble him in this, that I am assaulted with the Ignorance of partial and prejudicial Readers; as has sufficiently appeared by a piece I lately Publish't, which because it looked upon all with an Impartial Eye, and (remote from servile Flattery) spared not nearest Relations, taxing not their Persons but their Vices, is hated for speaking Truth, but those gall'd Camels whom it toucht to the quick, their Anger I as much scorn as pity. But (Worthy Sir) I too much press upon the assurance of your Patience, by dwelling so long upon a Subject which derogates from what is Customary in Dedications, but since Dedicators of late, make the praises they give their Patrons so extravagant, that they become Abuses, I shall omit Writing what I think. this, Works of this Nature have always assumed this priviledge, to aspire the noblest for their Protestors, and (thank Heaven) in all Ages there wants not a succession of some candid Dispositions, who (in spight of Malice and Ignorance) dare countenance Poetry, and the Professors. How such an Excellent and Divine part of Humanity should fall under the least Contempt, or arm the petulancy of Writers to declaim against her, I know not, but I guess the Reason, that having their Souls darkned, and rejoycing in their Errors, are offended at the Lustre of those Arts that would enlighten them: but the Fates have not so ill befriended our Studies, as to expose them to Contempt, without the Protection of such whose Ability of Judgment can both wipe off all Aspersions, and dignifie Desert. Amongst the worthy Patrons of Learning, that can best vindicate her Worth, you are northe least; and because Custom and Respect to Noble Priends, gives a priviledge to Dedicate our Endeavours where they may find Admittance. I have made bold to present this Piece to your noble Patronage.

(Sir,) You have the Fame for Piety and Love to your Country, and have so equally ballant'd your Assions in these distemper'd Times, that you have not only merited the Title Apollo gave to Socrates, but have drawn all Mens Eyes, Loves and Admiration upon you. Amongst the number of which your Honourers, I humbly tender this Offering; and though it is naked of Worth, yet the property of your Acceptance will be shelter sufficient to it, and him, who, next to your Pardon, shall endeavour to deserve the Title of,

SIR,

Your most Humble,

and Faithful Servant,

In all Observance.

PROLOGUE

DOets in former Days, without Disputes, Turn'd Men to Gods, transform'd the Gods to Brutes: Our poets change the Scene, but with this odds, Make Men the Brutes; make nothing of the Gods. 'Tis but a Word with them, hey—presto—pass, Jove's made a Bull, an Alderman an Ass. Strange Wonders still have been perform'd this way, As you have seen in many a careless Play. The Beau, that's all the Morning charm'd, to view In his dear Glass, his Wig, his Shape, his Shooe; That courts his smiling form with easie Leer, Pleased with his Likeness there,—he hates it here. I've known a Lady rise, perhaps, at Six, Slip on her Gown, and to her Toylet fix. For some four Hours, nay five, to chuse her Airs, But first she lays out half an Hour at Prayers. With Paint, and Pins, and Wash, she makes a pother, This Curls awry, and this, and that, and t'other. And what's all this for?—faith 'tis past my reach! Oh!— She must be fine, to hear the Doctor preach. A Lady, if undrest at Church, looks silly, One cannot be devout in dishabilly. This Lady shure must strangely love her Toylet, And yet a Poet, at one dash shall spoil it. In short, they can do any thing to please ye, I've known an Audience meet here, gay and easie, In Humour good, as ever here was seen, And in an Hour, the House intire has been, By charms of dullness, murder'd with the Spleen.

A NEW PROLOGUE

Spoken upon the Revival of this Comedy, at the Theatre in Lincolns-Inn-Fields, some Years since, when acted for the Benefit of the AUTHOR.

Written by Mr. Samuel Philips.

Ike some abandon'd mistress of the town,
By long enjoyment stale and nauseous grown,
A thousand little cunning tricks she tries,
Tappear more tempting in her lover's eyes;
Studies each hour new arts t'increase her charms,
And draw him back to her once lovely arms:
But all in vain, in vain the nymph does labour,
And racks invention to regain your favour,
Nothing will do, since you're resolv'd to leave her.

This is our case; what projects han't we try'd, In hopes you'd stick the closer to our side? Both day and night toil'd with incessant pains, Tincrease your pleasures, and augment our gains: Nay, when we found we'd nothing here wou'd do, Weransack'd the whole globe to find out new, And all for such ungrateful souls as you. Do what we cou'd, you left us herealone, Our Fate and your unkindess to bemoan. To poor Monimia you unpity'd, mourn'd, Her moving sighs, alas! were all return'd, By a more piercing, ecchoing, hollow sound.

Yet after all th' unkindness you have shown, [Such easy fools as we were never known] We'd persevere again, renew our toil, Wou'd you but crown our labours with a smile; And, as a proof, we here this night present you With something new, which will, we hope, content you. And if at last, this the stray'd town reclaims, We're fully satisfy'd for all our pains; Your once-lov'd stage its drooping head shall raise, And from its rival boldly snatch the bays.

A NEW PROLOGUE

But yet, if after all you'll not relent,
But Stedfastly are on our ruin bent,
Don't with the guilty slay the innocent.
To-night, at least, let's your compassion share,
And out of charity be pleas'd to spare
The half-staru'd poet, tho' you damn the playen

Dramatis Personæ

Micher, Uncle to the Squire.	Mr. Freeman
Captain Basil, in Love with Isabella.	Mr. Booth.
Squire Somebody, a Clownish Country Gent man, pretender to Isabella.	tle- Mr. Dogget.
Macahone, an Irishman.	Mr. Tattnal.
Fetch, Servant to Captain Basil.	Mr. Pack.
Tom. Jolt, the Stage-Coach-Man.	Mr. Trout.
Constable.	Mr. Lee.

WOMEN.

Isabella, Niece to Micher, in Love with Captain Basil.	Mrs. Prince.
Dolly, Maid of the Inn.	Mrs. Hunt.

SCENE:

An Inn between London and Chester, the Time of Action the same with that of Representation.

ACT I. SCENE I.

Enter Fetch, with a Cloak-bagg and Pistols.

Fetch. HEre! House! where are you all? now we've supped I'll see if my Masters Bed be ready; Tom, John, Robin, where a plague are ye? all Deaf! no attendance in these Country Inns!—why this is worse than the Rose Tavern after Play; the Sun Tavern after Change, or the Devil Tavern after Church.

Enter Dolly.

Dol. D'ye call, Sir.

Fet. Call, Sir! what a plague! E'gad 'tis a pretty Girl! hark you Child, do you serve Travellers upon the Road here?

Dol. Yes, Sir.

Fet. Kiss me then.

Dol. That's the Chambermaids business, de you want any thing else? I'm in hast.

Fet. What room does my Master lie in?

Dol The Castle.

• Fet. And what room do I lie in?

Dol. The Garret.

Fet. Very well, and what room do you lie in?

Dol. Under vee.

Fet. Say no more—I'll but take a Dram to digest my Supper, lay these things in my Masters Chamber, then I'll talk with you in yours.

[Takes the things.

Dol. Are your Pistols charged?

Fet. Yes, yes, we always go Charged, Child, a brace of Bullets, I'll assure you.

[Exit Dolly.

Enter Captain Basill.

Capt. What a tedious, tiresome, dull, jolting vehicle is a Stage Coach, we that are in it are more fateagued than the beasts that Draw it, this unlucky hurt of mine, Fetch, that I got lately, has hindred my riding post, and thrown me into this confounded Company, a big belli'd Farmers Daughter, an Irish Wit, a canting Quaker, a City Whore, and a Country Parson

Fet. And a disbanded Captain, Sir, for want of a stroling Lawyer, or a Nurse, and a Child to make up a clever Stage-Coach sett.

Capt. Ay, the swell'd Country Puss plagued me with her screaming and wry faces, the profound Teague with his Nonsence, the Quaker with the Spirit, the Whore with the Flesh, and the fat Parson with both.

Fet. Truly, Sir I pitty you; for I don't think there was in the whole

Company a Man of Parts but you and I.

Capt. But must I be tormented two days more with this Coach before I get to London.

Fet. Too true, Sir.

Capt. How can you tell?

Fer. No body better, Sir, my Father in London has an Employment about the Coaches.

Capt. What's his Employment?

Fet. Sir, he's a very worthy Citizen that attends at Blossum's Inn in the

quality of a Ticket Porter.

Capt. I must get to London sooner or I ruin my affairs; let me talk with the Coachman; if it be possible I'll make him stretch for me, call him hither.

[Exit Fetch.

Enter Macahone staring about him.

Capt. P'shaw, here's that Irish booby.

Ma. Be me shoul, 'tis a brave House! shure the Shenteleman of this Tavern must be some Person of Quality——Oh my Dear Master Captain, I am your most loving and much honoured Friend.

Capt. Our acquaintance, Sir, is a little too short for so much familiarity.

Ma. Our acquaintance too short, Dear Joy! it is threescore miles long, and by Saint Patrick I wou'd be very joyful for being your especial Friend, because I am afraid we shall never meet again.

Capt. May I crave your name, Sir.

Ma. My name is Torlough Havwer Macahone of the Parish of Curoughabegely, in the County of Typerary, Esquire, where is my Mansionhouse, for me and my Predecessors after me.

Capt. Very well; and pray, Sir, what affairs carry you to London.

Mac. No affairs my dear Joy: for I have transacted my business in London before I came there.

Capt. That is somewhat an odd way of doing business.

Mac. By my shoul it is the quickest way, tho I was going to London to make my Fortune.

Capt. How, Sir?

Mac. Why by the Law Friend, or Phisick, or a Merchants Wife, or Backgammon, or any of these honourable professions, 'tis all the same to Macahone I faith, but I have made my fortune already by my Goships hand.

Capt. How pray, Sir?

Mac. Because my dear Joy you are my intimate friend, and a stranger I will communicate that secret into your Stomach. The fine Lady in the Coach; Madam Strowler is a rich Merchants Wife in Vinegar-yard by Drury-Lane in London, and she is fallen in down-right Affections with me, and treats me with mighty Civility, permitting me to pay the reckoning for her in every place.

Caps. Honest Jenny the Orange-wench has snapt this booby, and en'e

let her make a hand of him. [Aside.] Are you sure she's rich?

Mac. Be me shoul, she shew'd me a Diamond as big as a Potatoe: And faith it look't almost as clear as Glass: And she keeps her flying Chariot too, she told me so her self, and be me shoul I am so cunning, that if another had told me so, I had not believed him.

Capt. You are plaguy cunning indeed, Sir.

Mac. O Chra, Dear Joy we are all so, upon my shoul; let an Irishman alone to make his Fortune, he is as cunning as no man alive—But my Dear Joy, I wish I were after going to Bed to digest my Supper——Here are two Beds in your Chamber; and pray my Dear Friend tell me, do you intend to lie in 'em both?

Capt. 'Tis probable Sir, I shall make use but of one.

Mac. Then, Sir, with your leave, and no permissions, I shall be after using t'other, but pray let me not incommode your person, if you intend to lie in both the Beds.

Capt. Not at all, Sir—Booby.

[Aside.

Mac. Sir, I am your most obliging Servant.

Capit Coxcomb.

Aside.

Mac. I render you many thanks.

Exit Mac.

Enter Fetch and Coachman.

Capt. Honest Jolt, how is't! what shall I give thee to drink?

Jolt. Thank ye Master, what you please. Here's rare Nants in the House; a Cogue or so will do no harm.

Capt. Here Fetch, bring us half a pint. [Exit Fetch.] Well Jolt, Can'st

do a Man a kindness upon occasion.

Jolt. A kindness! ay Master, an that be all, we Coachmen are all mighty civil fellows you know.

Caps. Are your Horses good?

Jolt. Good! special Cattle Master. A London Doctor wou'd have set up his Coach with 'em, if we had trusted to the Fall of the Leaf. And but t'other day, here one of your Stockjobbers hired them for an Election, e'cod they had almost got him the place.

Enter Fetch with Brandy.

Caps. Here Jolt pull it off.

Joli. Your Health Master. [Drinks.] Rare stuffe after my twelve Eggs, and pound of Bacon.

Capt. Well-Jolt, can I be at London to morrow night? Jolt. To morrow night! ay Master [Drinks] if you can fly.

Capt. See here Jolt, [Shews Money] my business is pressing, a good

share of this Purse is thine, if thou wilt hasten our Journey.

Jolt. If that be all [Drinks] 'tis done, we are to be in London the day after to morrow by ten a Clock at night. Now Master to oblige you, de see, I'll be there by nine.

Capt. Is the fellow Mad? I tell thee I must be there to morrow.

Jolt. Ay so you may if you can fly, 'tis a long way Master, and the Roads are Deep, and I won't spoil my Horses, they are dearer to me poor Beasts than my Wife and Children.

Fes. Thou silly fool, thou hast no more sence than thy Horses, why there's enough in that Purse to bribe thy very Master, the Duke of Manua,

and 3 or 4 German Princes.

Jolt. Well what there's in't, there's in't. [Peeps in the Pot, throws it down.] What do you prate for. These Beau Footmen, are as Cock a hoop of late as if they had places at Court. I am an honest Man, Bribes won't pass i'th' Country now; besides I must not baulk my Stages [aside] the Inn-keepers have bribed me already. [Exit Jolt.

Capt. Well tho' it kill me I must ride Post.

Fet. But pray, Sir, what makes you in such hast? Capt. Why this letter from my Mistress [Reads].

You've heard I've lost my dear Mother. My Uncle to whose care I am left, not considering your pretentions, is resolved to marry me to another, but what's worse the Old Gentleman has got my Writings, and I must seem to comply with his desires. If you would prevent my being made a most unfortunate Creature fly to my relief, my dear Basill, with all the speed which your love and my distress require.

Isabella.

I am afraid I shall come too late, run to the Post-house. Get us Horses and we'll mount this moment, but whom have we here.

Fetc. Some of the Company that came in the London Coach; that supp'd on t'other side o'th' House. [Exeunt.

The End of the First Act.

ACT II.

Enter Esq. Somebody with a Band-box, with other Luggage and a Mask and Fan, &c.

Sq. Come Mrs. Isabell, woons why don'na you come away——I've gotten your things. Bless us, what a parcel of Luggage these Women carry about them——and the poor Lover here must be subject to the Slavery of Banboxes. Why Mrs. Isabell——why don't you come away. I am as tired as a Scotch Pedler under his Pack.

Enter Isabella starts at the sight of Basil, whom she meets with Fetch his Man.

Is. Ha!

Sq. Ha! What's the matter, my dear Wife that is to be?

Is. I miss my Watch, I fear I have left it in the Room where we Supped, pray go see.

Sq. Ay, by all means; here look to your things; there are Strangers about.

Capt. Hal what do I see; look Fetch is not that Isabella?

Is. My dear Basil! [they embrace.

Capt. My Isabella! what Miracle has brought thee hither?

Is. You received my Letter.

Capt. Here it is, and it has brought me so far on my Journey to you.

Is. My Uncle, who knows you only by Name, dreading your return to London, has thought fit to hurry me down to the Country House of that Blockhead that I've sent just now on a Fools Errand, under pretence of losing my Watch. My Uncle is at the Bar haggling with the Landlady, and is to come presently into the Room where we lie. Now if you can find a way to rescue me from the old Knave and the young Fool,—but here he comes, he's the Son of Sir Aminadab Somebody in Lancashire.

Enter Squire.

Sq. Gone, Gone! No watch to be found, Gentlewoman, odd you'll make a rare Wife, if you lose your things thus aforehand. I won't lend you mine, I wo'not.

Isa You need not, Sir, for the Watch is found again, I had only put it

in a wrong Pocket.

Sq. Then that's thirty Pounds in my Pocket.

Capt. Sure I should know that Voice and Face too! Sir, are not you related to the Family of the Somebodies?

Sq. Yes Sir, my Father is Sir Aminadab Somebody, Baronet, ——And I am his eldest Son by the first venture, Nicodemus Somebody, Esquire.

Capt. Sir, I am proud to embrace the Son of my old Friend, Sir Aminadab.

Pray what Lady is that with you?

Sq. 'Tis only my Mistress, at your Service; we want but a Parson, a Wedding Dinner, a pair of clean Sheets, and a Sack-posset, to send us the way of all Flesh.

Capt. Then Sir, upon your account, I'll presume to pay my Respects

to the Lady.

Sq. Sir, you are a very respectful Person truly. Well, how d'you like her now? hey! wo'not she make a rare Titt for Somebody? She's a little in the dumps at present, but we'll dump her out of that I'll warrant you.

Capt. What out of humour, Madam, and so near your Marriage?

Sq. Ay,—there was a certain Captain that loved her, and she loved that certain Captain, Now I know not how the De'el the Fellow had dwindled himself into Mothers favour, and gotten her consent, but as good Fortune would have it, the old Woman was pleased to go where all old Women should go; and so Uncle Micher being a very honest Man, and mighty fit for a Guardian, (but having a deadly aversion for a Red Coat) struck up a bargain with Father for me; and so we are going down to our House, to take possession of the Premises; so this same scoundrel of an Officer is like to be disbanded, and she's mad, forsooth, devilish mad, that she can't serve under him; poor Dog, he's like to be broke on all sides.

Capt. Ha, ha, silly Fellow, he'll hang himself, that's certain; what

should Soldiers do else in time of Peace.

Sq. Ah my dear Friend, I should be glad if they were all hang'd, but for the sake of the French. Perhaps you may know this same Captain, 'tis one Basil, a poor insignificant Ring-leader of fifty Rogues, ha, ha, ha.

Capt. Basil, I know him, bloody Rogues he leads, indeed.

Sq. And he the saddest Rogue of 'em all, ha, ha, ha!

Is. If you thought this Captain overheard you, you durst not talk at this rate.

Sq. Durst not, say you? Odzookers I fear neither Man, Woman nor Child: and I wou'd tell him so to his Face, when my dear Friend stands by me here.

Capt. Softly, Madam, my Friend Nicodemus Somebody is a Person whom you ought to regard, in time you'll have no cause to complain.

Sq. Ah dear Sir, you do me more Honour than I deserve; but don't you think that I am much fitter for her turn than this same Raggamuffin.

Capt. There's no comparison, Sir, and I think no Body can tell better than I. So I can assure the Lady, this is like to be the last trouble you shall ever give her.

Sq. Well said, I'faith. E'cod I have gotten a good Friend here, and did not think on't.

Is. Ay, but if Basil were here, he wou'd be too hard for your Friend and you both.

Capt. Why, what wou'd you do if Basil were here?

Is. I would run away with him to the next Parson, and leave Nicodemus in the lurch.

Sq. Nicodemus thanks you with all his Heart. Did not I tell you now how she was bewitched by this Captain? the De'els in these Captains I think! E'cod I've a mind to be a Captain my self, and now I think on't, my dear Friend, I am a Captain of the Militia, and that you know is a kind of a Captain. But do not you think we that pay these Captains are not better Men than they?

Is. Well, but we could do it, Sir, and you never the wiser, for while my Uncle and you were fast asleep, I could steal out of my Chamber, fly into Basils Arms, and he should have a Coach ready to hurry me to London,

before you were awake the next Morning.

Sq. Odszookers she's a cunning Jade; but for all that I shall have a rare Wife of her.

Capt. Well Madam, I understand you, we shall take care of that matter. Sq. Ay, ay, so we will; my dear Friend and I here, shall watch your Waters, I'll warrant you. Oh, here's Uncle Micher.

Enter Micher with a Bill.

Mich. Oh the Cut-throat Dog! here's a Bill for you! that fat Jade at the Bar yonder will score her self to the Devil before any Solicitor, Taylor, Physick, or Tipple Poysoner in Europe. [Gives the Squire the Bill.]

Sq. [Reads] For Bread, and Beer, eight Shillings and ten Pence; Here's as much Bread and Drink as would serve all the French in Spittle-Fields for, a Week. For a Calves Head and Bacon, ten Shillings. For a boil'd Pig and Colly-flowers, (that I bespoke) nine Shillings. For a Red Herring, (that was your Supper Uncle) one Shilling. For a Bottle of Harts-horn, (that was your Supper Mistress) seven Pence. Hey day! what's here? Mull'd Sack, Dumplings, Cheese, Oranges, Toast and Butter, Fruit, Sallad, Wine, Cards, Brandy, Tarts and Tobacco. In all two Pounds, thirteen Shillings and eleven Pence three Farthings, besides Fire. Deel Fire the House.

Mich. Well, well, how shall we curry this Club? There's the old Woman that has the Kings-Evil, and she that stops the Coach every Minute to go behind a Bush, they won't pay as much as we.

Sq. But they shall. And for your part Mistress, you shall pay but a Crown, because you eat nothing. And because you may not think your

self hardly dealt by, I'll sing you a Song about a Stage Coach.

ASONG

(I.)

Et's Sing of Stage-Coaches,
And fear no Reproaches,
For Riding in one,
But gayly be Jogging,
Whilst Whistling and Flogging
The Coachman drives on,
With a hay, gee up, gee up, hay ho,
With a Hay gee Dobin, hay ho;
Hay, gee up, gee up, hay ho,
Gee up, gee up, gee up, hay ho,
With a hay gee Dobin, hay ho,

(II.)

In Coaches thus strowling, Who would not be rowling, With Nymphs on each side, Still prathing and playing, Our Knees interlaying, We merrily Ride, With a hay, &c.

(III.)

The harder you're Driving, The more 'tis reviving; Nor fear we to fall, For if the Coach tumble, We'll have a rare Jumble, And then up Tails all; With a hay, &c.

(IV.)

Here Chance kindly mixes,
All sorts and all Sexes,
More Females than Men,
We squeeze 'em, we ease 'em,
The Jolung does please 'em,
Drive jollily then.
With a hay, &c.

Squ. You must be merry in a Stage Coach. Never be sad when you are abroad.

Mic. Well, now lets go to bed that we may be the sooner out of this

Confounded Inn next morning.

Squ. Well dear Friend, the best friends must part, tho it be Man and Wife, as the saying is: But if you can step home with me 'tis but hard by about fourscore, and ten miles off, and stay there aweek, I'll make you so drunk you shan't find your way home again in a Month.

Capt. Sir, you must excuse me, I am otherwise engag'd.

Squ. Then my dear friend good night.

Isa. Good night, Sir.

Capt. Good night, Madam. I hope you'll be in a better humour to Morrow. [Exeunt Squ. and Micher leading out Isabella.] Here's Fortune Fetch, run my good Lad, get Horses upon any terms or some Callash, Charriot, Coach, any thing to hurry us to London. Fly, in the mean time I'll run to my Chamber and get every thing ready. Exeunt.

Enter Jolt.

Jolt. Hush! Mum's the word. There's a plaguy Candle stands in my sight, out informer. I'll spoile your peeping [puts it out]. The house is full and Beds are scarce therefore I can't lye in my own. So good Wife, at home by your leave! we Travellers are forc'd sometimes to lye two in a Bed——'Tis main dark, rare driving now in a deep road, and a rough

Odsnigs, if Dolly now should be skittish and won't letome. I'll knock at her Chamber Door however; and if the Door will open, well said Door, I'll enter, and if Dolly will do like, the rest of her Crew, well said Dolly! Pox on't here's a light. 'Tis not yet right Caterwawling time. So——I'll [Exit Jolt.

steal off till anon.

The end of the Second Act.

ACT III.

Enter Capt. with his things, Fetch meeting him with a Light.

Capt. Well Fetch.

Fet. I have done your business, Sir,—I've found in this very Inn a Callash with four good Horses that should have gone empty to London

to morrow morning, I have agreed with the Coachman to go with you immediately, he's to be ready at a whistle.

Caps. That was lucky. I have got my things, and here they shall lie till Isabella comes out, I wish she were here.

Fet. Sir, Sir, I think I hear a noise.

Capt. Put out the Candle then, and let us step into that Corner, for here we must wait for her. [Out the Candle.

Enter Jolt.

Jolt. Now the Coast is clear—I have had a strange hankering after this same Doll a great While, and for her sake I set up here at the Angel. Now if she won't be Civil d'you see, I'll carry my guests to the Saracens Head, where I shall have the Horsler to take care of my Horses, and the Maid to take care of me. Now for her door.

Fet. Ods my life, Sir, we've forgot one thing, the Gate is locked up by

this time, how shall we get out.

Capt. That's horrible unlucky, what shall we do?

Jols. Hush! I hear somebody——should this be some Rogue now creeping to Dolly! I'll put a Spoke in his Wheele.

Fet. Stay I've thought on't. The Maids a good tractable Wench, she'll

do whatever we'd have her.

Jolt. Will she so, you Dog? Sirrah, I'll take care of that.

Fet. I'll knock at her door and try, for a peice of money I'll warrant she'll do the job.

Jolt. Perhaps I may do your job first, you Caterwawling Son of a Whore. Fet. 'Tis main Dark, and 'tis well if I scape a good dab of the Nose here [groping about. Jolt strikes him with his butt end of his Whip.] O confound that Post, 'tis plaguy hard. Her door is hereabouts, 'tis on this side of the House I'm sure. [Jolt strikes him again.] Ha'l what's that? another Post? ware the third time. Oh sure here's the door, I'll knock [Hits Jolt in the Teeth.] Dolly, Dolly, plague on't she's asleep. Sure I'm right. Where's the Keyhole, oh I've found it. [Feels his mouth.] Oh the Devil, the Devil help, help, Sir, I've got my finger here in a rat trap.

Capt. Where art thou?

Jolt. Gee, gee, ho, hay gee ho.

[]olt whips him.

Fet. Murther, Murther, help, help!

Capt. Hold, hold, you Dog, or I'll kill you.

Drawes.

Jolt. Gee ho, gee ho, hay gee ho. Fet. Murther, murther, help, help, the Devil lays me on.

Enter Ostler with a light.

Ost. What's the matter? what's the matter?

Joli. Come on, gee, gee, ho, my heart's almost broken.

Whips on.

Ost. What a Devil d'you mean Master Joht?

Jolt. What's the matter? what's all this bustle for.

Tawning.

Ost. What are you Drunk or Mad? or Dreaming?

Jolt. What would you have? where am I? hey ho! is it you? Phil

the Ostler?

Odsnigs, I thought I had been a Bed, I dreamt my Coach stuck in Hockly in the Hole, and I was licking my Horses, till I made 'em Smoak again. I beg your pardon Gentlemen for taking you for my Beasts.

Enter Dolly.

Dol. What's the matter here? are not you asham'd to disturb people at this time of Night?

Fet. You are come in good time Child to save that Rogue a good beating, for now we've other business, a word with you. [Takes her aside.

Capt. Get you gone you rascal or I'll cut your Ears off you Dog. And you here with your light go, and leave us to our business. [Exit Ostler.

Jost. Adzooks now they are driving the bargain. [Jolt goes to the Door.] I Cod, I'll overturn the Coach to morrow in a Slough to cool that Dog of a Captains Courage in a Puddle.

[Exit Dolly.

Fet. The Towns our own, Sir, I've given the Wench a Guinea, she

consented and I've got the Key.

Jolt. The Key! A plague on her Lock, now has the Minx granted at once what she has denied me this twelve months, but that Guinea is the Devil at a Key-hole, I'll warrant 'twou'd open a thousand Spring-locks in Covent Garden. I'll watch and see what all this will come to.

Enter Isabella with a small Trunk.

Isa. I'm afraid I've made Basil waite too long; he should be hereabouts. Captain where are you, Captain.

Capt. My Dear.

Jolt. My Dear! ah, the damn'd Jade, she comes out to him now.

Enter Micher groping.

Mich. What does she walk in her Sleep! where can she go at this time of night. I'm resolved I'll watch her.

Isa. Captain where are you?

Capt. Here! here!

Mich. Captain! sure she can't have her Captain here.

Jols. Odsnigs they are going to Bed, but I shall spoil their Sport.

Isa. Come I'm got out at last, and what's more, I've got my Writings.
[Mich. lays hold of the Coachman.

Mich. Ay you young baggage have I caught you, lights, lights there. Isa. Ha! I hear my Uncles voice! let's loose no time.

Caps. Lets away my Dear—[Fetch takes up the things. Exist Capt. Isa. and Fet. Fet. drops the Key of the Gate.

Mich. Lights, lights there.

Enter Ostler with a light.

Ost. What's the matter here again?

Mich. Ha! what a Devil! who are you!

[To Jolt.

Jolt. And who are you, and that be all.

Mich. Where's my Neice? ah you Pimp, you're in the Plot too. Where's

that damned Rogue the Captain.

Jolt. Your Neice! the Captain has other work in hand, but this is a rare time to kill Horses with him, if you want the Captain, Sir, you'll find him in that room with his Whore.

Mich. Oh! the Devil! the Dog make my Neice a Whore, I'll have him hanged, get a Constable, help, help, Theeves, Murder, Fire, a Rape;

a Constable, a Constable.

Enter Squire Yawning.

Squ. Here, what a Devil's the matter? Can't you let a body sleep among

yee!

Mich. Oh Nichodemus! we are all undone, the Captain has been here and got away your Mistress into that room, and what they 're doing Heaven knows.

[Sq. goes to the door and listens.]

Sq. Ha! I hear some noise: I hear some noise within. Why don't you

break the door Unkle.

Mich. Why don't you? Sq. She's your Neice.

Mich. She's your Wife that must be.

Sq. I can't tell that now.

Mich. Then let's have a Constable.

Sq. Ay, ay, a Constable, a Constable.

Joli. I'll run call up my Landlord, he's a Constable.

[Exit Jolt.

Several people appear on each side the Stage above in Night-Caps and Gowns.

13. What's the matter there? A Man may as well sleep in a Paper Mill as in one of these Confounded Inns, what noise is that below? are the people mad?

2. Are you all distracted here! Is the Devil in the people? What's the matter below? Why do you make such a noise?

1st. Will no body tell us the meaning of this uproar?

Sq. Why nothing friend is the matter, no harm, only a Gentleman is making me a Cuckhold a little before my time.

2d. Oh is that all! that's a small fault.

1st. How a small fault say you. Why he deserves death by the Law, hanging's too good for him.

Enter Landlord with his Constables Staffe.

Const. Here, where are these people? bring 'em before me.

Sq. Ah dear, Sir, I'm glad you are come, here, here, in that room.

Const. Come out here. I charge you to come out, I am an Officer. What—won't you come out, in the Queen's name, why then stay there in the Devil's name. Break open the door. [Jolt breaks open the Door.

Const. Why don't you go in now?

Jolt. Why don't you go in, you are an Officer?

Const. Then I charge you go in before me.

Jolt. Let the Squire go in, 'tis his Business.

Sq. Let my Uncle go in, 'tis more his Business than mine.

Mich. Come, we'll all go in, though he be a Captain, he's but one.

[They all go in. Sq. Ay, ay, we'll all go in.

Enter Dolly at the other Door.

Dol. What can they be searching for in my Chamber?

They all re-enter.

Sq. The Devil a thing is there, but an old pair of Boddice, a broken backt Chair, a Quire of Ballads, a Flock-Bed, and a green Chamber-Pot. Dol. Why, Gentlemen, the People that you want are gone,—they took the Key from me, and went out.

.Sq. Gone! Oh ye Skies! Sic transit Gloria Mundi.

Mich. Here, here, let's follow 'em.

Sq. Ay, ay, Horses, Coaches, Spurs, Whips, Splaterdashes, Gambadoes,

Boots, Sashoons, away.

Const. Hold, hold, I Command you hold; what's here the Key of the great Gate, they must be in the House still, if the Maid did not let 'em out.

Dol. Not I, upon my Word, Sir.

Const. Then they must have dropt the Key, and are in the House still. Sq. Huzzah! have at 'em then! Swords, Halberts, Quarter-Staves, Muskets, Pikes and Pocket Pistols.

Mich. Find 'em out, find 'em out then.

[Exit Constable, Jolt and Servants.

Why don't you go help 'em, Nephew? Sq. Uncle, I'll stay and keep you Company.

Enter Captain in a Night-Gown.

Capt. What's the meaning of all this Noise? a Man can't sleep for you. Sq. Ah my dear Friend, stand by me now, who should be here but

THE STAGE-COACH.

that same damned Rogue of a Captain that we talked of, and has run away with my Mistress.

Capi. The Devil he did! and how will you use him when he is found? Sq. 'Use him! I'll Pump him, I'll souse him, Flea him, Carbonade him, and eat him alive.

Capt. But harkee, Sir, don't make such a Noise, you'll disturb my Wife.

Sq. What, Sir, are you Married?

Capt. Married, and Bedded too since I saw you.

Sq. To whom?

Enter Isabella and the rest.

Capt. To this Lady, Sir.

Squ. Uncle!

[Micher and the Squire look at one another.

Mich. Nephew!

Squ. Speak you, Sir, you are the older Man.

Mich. Married, say you! it cannot be, how could you be Married so

suddenly?

Capt. Very luckily, Sir, we intended indeed to have done it more decently, but my Blockhead dropt the Key, and being stopt that way, we saw a Light in the Parsons Chamber that travelled with me, we went up, found him smoaking his Pipe. He first gave us his Blessing, and then lent us his Bed.

Squ. He was a very civil Gentleman truly.

Mich. This won't pass upon me, what Evidence have you for this.

Enter Macahone.

• Mac. Be me Shoul he needs no Evidence, for I am one, I was called to be a Witness, his Man did waken me before I was asleep. And if you will believe no Body, you may go up and ask the Ministers.

Capt. And in return, my dear Countryman, I'll take care to do you

service, in relation to your pretended Merchants Wife.

Mich. Then since it is so, much good may't do you with your no Fortune, her Mother did not leave her a Groat.

Squ. I'm glad on't with all my Heart.

Isa. Sir, that will appear otherwise by my Writings.

Mich. Writings! what Writings? I have no Writings of yours.

Capt. No more you have not Sir, for here they are.

Mich. Confusion! then I know what I've lost.

Squ. And so do I too. I've lost my Labour, I've lost my Friend, I've lost my Uncle, and I've lost my Wife.

But since the Coach such Novelties has bred, The Squire's unmarried, and the Captain wed; I'll be revenged and go—I'll go to Bed.

[Excunt.

EPILOGUE

DRaise a fair Day at Night, the Proverb says. And 'tis the Evening that must Crown all Plays. When first this Farce was acted, 'twas unknown To th' Author, and before 'twas Feathered, flown; He now consents, that you shou'd see't once more, Cause it hath more faults, than it had before. He knows there is a snarling Sect i'th' Town, That do condemn all Wit, except their own; Were this Farce ne're so good, it shou'd not take, Nothing must pass that Gentlemen do make. As in the Pit I sate, I heard one say, There ne're was poorer Language in a Play And told his Neighbour, that much he fear'd the vile Composure wou'd go near to spost his Stile: Another Damn'd the Scene with full mouth'd Oaths, Because it was not dress'd in better Cloaths: And rather wish'd each Allor might be mute, Then he should lose the sight of a fine Suit. Oh Wit! and Judgment both! what they do raise To Prejudice, is here the greatest praise. Would it be proper, think you, for a Swain To put on Buskins, and a lofty Strain? Or should a home bred Maid such Phrases vent, As at the Court, your Ladies Compliment? Or Country Putt, he who did never know, The Art of Dress, or Beau, Lord like to go In Silks or Sattins? Or a serving Lass, Wear by her side a Watch, or Looking-Glass? Faith Gentlemen, such Solecisms as these, Might have done well in the Antipodes; It argues a strange Ignorance to call Every thing foolish, that is Natural. If only Monsters please you, you must go Not to the Stage, but to a Bartholomew Show, Where Elephant, Ox, Ass, and Rider grow. The Author aims not to shew Wit, but Art, Nor did he strive to Pen the Speech, but Part. He could have Writ high Lines, and this I know, His pains were double to descend so low.

EPILOGUE

Good Voices fall and rise; and Virgil, who Did Georgicks make, did Write the Æneids too. The Picture of a Beggar, and a King, Do equal praises to a Painter bring, Meadows and Groves in Landskips please the Eye, As much as Court, or City Bravery. In short, be pleas'd or not, he begs no Fame. He sought your Mirth, more than a Poets Name.

A NEW EPILOGUE

Spoken by Captain Basil. Written by Mr. Philips.

T length, gallants, with whipping, and much flogging, And ribs most sorely bruis'd by jolts and jogging; Safely am I arriv'd at th' land of matrimony, [A land, I'm told, that flows with milk and honey] In which, accompany'd with my loving wife, I intend to travel out the small remains of life: If I've mistook the path, and gone amiss, And 'Stead of th' promis'd land of happiness, Find it a barren, curs'd, uneven soil, O'er-run with briars, and not worth my toil: How shall I curse the authors of my sin, Who with fine gilded words first drew me in. And noos'd the cred'lous wretch fast in the marriage gin? But all in vain, for there is no relief To heal my sorrows, and correct my grief; No pray'rs, no tears can wash away my crime, Nothing will do, unless aloft I climb, And fairly rouse myself a second time: Yet that, perhaps, may like the first, deceive; Therefore let what will come, I'll e'en contented hve. If my kind spouse t'incontinency is given, That's not amiss, for cuckolds go to Heaven: Besides, of late, a cuckold and a rogue Are the two only men who're most in vogue. To cuckoldom the citizens lay claim, They, cunning knaves, [submitting all to gain] Know 'tis the chief Step to a golden chain; And, I dare say, there's not one to be found, But first wore horns, and then the scarlet gown. To requery the courtiers most pretend, Yet it finds neighb'ring cit no backward friend; That, like the other, to preferment leads, Then sure he cannot fail that both paths treads. The latter-

THE STAGE-COACH

As being an officer, I understand, Knows how to cheat, as well as to command: Yet I don't doubt but that my spouse is kind, And then too soon I shall the former find.

THE

RECRUITING OFFICER

A COMEDY

As it is ACTED

AT THE

Theatre Royal

IŊ

Drury Lane,

By

Her Majesty's Servants.

--- Captique dolis, donisque coacti.

Virg. Lib. II. Æneid.

Source

OST of the characters in *The Recruiting Officer* were taken from life. (A list of them is given in the Introduction.)

In Shadwell's *Woman-Captain* are to be found recruits upon the stage,

and the barest hint of Sylvia.

Astrologers such as Kite are not infrequent. There is Foresight in Congreve's Love for Love, Mopus in Wilson's The Cheats, and the astrologer in the Earl of Orrery's Guzman; while in The Astrologer (1668, founded on T. Corneille's Feint Astrologue) there is a scene quite suggestive of that between Kite and Melinda.

In spirit, The Recrusting Officer is quite fresh, and entirely original. No contemporary deamatist had thus taken his play into the country, and imbibed its spirit. Bury Fair, while outside of London, has all the spirit and intrigue of town, with all its mannerisms, and cannot be compared with the tone and setting of The Recrusting Officer.

· Theatrical History

THE RECRUITING OFFICER was performed at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane with great and immediate success. The first performance was on April 8th, 1706, and the play was repeated April 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 17th and 20th; and on June 11th and 20th. At Bath, a special gala performance was given on September 16th, and when Dorset Gardens opened its season on the 24th of October of the same year, it was again with the Recruiting Officer, which was repeated on November 1st, 14th, 18th and 30th. Rich's company, which had gone over to Swiney at the Queen's Theatre, Haymarket, played it in opposition on November 14th and 18th, and on the 19th and 29th of December of its first year. Rich, with a new company, including Cibber and Estcourt of the original cast, played The Recruiting Officer at Drury Lane in December. The popularity of the play was unabated for at least half a century.

Pinkethman, who was a droll actor, usually cast in odd or comic parts, particularly distinguished himself in the early days of The Recruiting Officer. Having relieved Fairbank as Thomas Appletree, he was addressed (Act II, scene iii) by Wilks in the part of Capt. Plume. "Here, my lad. (Groves him money.) Now your name?" "Why, don't you know my name, Bob?" he replied, "I thought every fool had known that." Wilks, in a rage, whispered to him, "Tummas Appletree." But Pinkethman was not to be deceived. "Thomas Appletree? Thomas Devil! My name is Will Pinkethman." Then, turning from Capt. Plume, he addressing the gallery for confirmation—"Hark ye, friends, don't you know my name?" "Yes, Master Pinkey," care a voice from above, "we know it very well." Pinkey turned to Wilks in triumphe

But the audience soon disabused him by a great outcry of catcalls.

Bullock, who played the part especially named for him, is coupled with Pinkethman in the Tatler, No. 188. "Bickerstaff" quotes the following letter which he says he has just received: SIR, Finding by your Paper, No. 182, that you are drawing Parallels between the greatest Actors of the Age; as you have already begun with Mr. Wilks and Mr. Cibber, we desire that you should do the same Justice to your humble Servants, William Bullock and William Penkethman.

In reply to this supposed communication, Steele wrote this account:

Mr. William Bullock and Mr. William Penkethman are of the same Age, Profession, and Sex. They both distinguish themselves in a very particular Manner under the Discipline of the Grabtree, with only this Difference, That Mr. Bullock has the most agreeable Squawl, and Mr. Penkethman the more graceful Shrug. Penkethman devours a cold Chick with great Applause; Bullock's Talent lies chiefly in Sparagrass. Penkethman is very dextrous at conveying himself under a Table; Bullock is no less active at jumping over a Stick. Mr. Penkethman has a great deal more Money, but Mr. Bullock is the taller Man.

Revivals of The Recruiting Officer were so many and so frequent that one can but give a few selections of the more important casts. Ryan was one of the most successful

Captains Plume. Despite the handicap of a shrill treble voice, this actol distinguished himself in many dashing rôles. And for that of a soldier, his physiognomy must have particularly suited; for, in an unlucky fray with some watermen, in the early part of his theatrical career, he received a blow on the nose which permanently displaced that feature; and several years later he was attacked by a set of ruffians who put a brace of bullets through his jaw, completing his martial appearance. By the way, this is the same Lacy Ryan who killed Kelley in a brawl at the "Sun," in Long Acre, in 1718.

Ryan appeared, and very successfully, as Plume at Lincoln's Inn Fields, in 1730, with his friend Quin as Balance; Chapman as Brazen; Mrs. Younger, Sylvia; Mrs. Bullock, Melinda; Miss Holliday, Rose; and Mrs. Egleton (ex-Mrs. Giffard), Lucy.

On the occasion of Peg Wossington's first appearance at Covent Garden she played opposite Ryan in the part of Sylvia. The younger Cibber played Brazen, Roscoe, Kite; Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Vincent, and Mrs. Kilby played Melinda, Rose, and Lucy,

respectively. Quin continued in his former rôle of Balance.

It was during this run that a most amusing scene took place between Peg Wossington and Quin. Quin, having presumably drunk rather too freely, got along fairly well until the second scene of the second act. But when Balance addresses his daughter, a slight mishap occurred. "How old were you when your Mother was married?" said Quin. There was a moment's silence, broken by a few uncertain titters. Peg Wossington tried to smooth it over; "What, Sir?" she enquired politely. "Pshaw," returned Quin, "I mean, how old were you when your mother was born?" This was too much for the composure of either actress or audience, and pandemonium broke loose.

David Garrick's first appearance on the stage was as Aboan in Southerne's Oromoko at Ipswich, where he acted under the stage name of Lyddal. Giffard was very pleased with his performance, and brought him to Goodman's Fields where he was billed on October 19th, 1741, as "The Part of King Richard by A Gentleman (Who never appeared on any Stage)." It was but a few months after this first appearance in London that we find him (January 14th, 1742) in the humble rôle of Costar Pearman. On that occasion, Giffard himself and Yates were the two Captains. But before the end of the year, in fact on the anniversary of his first acting in London, the young Garrick was appearing at Drury Lane as Captain Plume, with Charles Macklin as Brazen.

Barry took the rôle of Captain Plume for the first time at Covent Garden on April 1st, 1756. Sparks, whose benefit it was, played Kite. At Drury Lane, October 3rd, 1758, Palmer played Plume, and O'Brien appeared for the first time as Capt. Brazen. Berry was Kite; Taswell, Bullock; Austen, Worthy; Miss Macklin, Sylvia; and Miss Hippisley, Rose.

Smith and Woodward played the rival Captains at Covent Garden, in 1763, with Mrs. Lessingham as Sylvia; Mrs. Davies, Rose; Mrs. Vincent, Melinda; and

Mrs. Pitt, Lucy.

Crawford's first appearance in the rôle of Plume was at Drury Lane, the night of Mrs. Cargill's benefit, April 18th, 1781. King played Brazen; Palmer, Kite; Farren, Worthy. Mrs. Crawford played Sylvia; Mrs. Cargill, Rose; Miss Farren, Melinda, for the first time; Miss Hale, Lucy.

Ten years later the younger Bannister was playing the leading rôle at Drury Lane, with Dodd as Brazen; Palmer as Kite; Mrs. Jordan taking the part of Sylvia; Mrs.

THEATRICAL HISTORY

Ward, Melirida; Mrs. Edwards, Lucy. Miss Pope played Rose for the first time on April 27th, 1791, with the above cast; the play was billed as "Not acted 12 years." Captain Plume was most ably played by Charles Kemble at the Haymarket, July 3rd, 1797. Sylvia was played by Miss De Camp; Rose, by Mrs. Gibbs. Kemble played the same part at Covent Garden in November, 1812, with Jones as Brazen; Mrs. H. Johnstone as Sylvia; Mrs. Egerton, Melinda; Mrs. S. Booth, Rose; and Mrs. Gibbs as Lucy. Early in 1819 he revived the part with considerable success, the play being acted twelve times. With him, on that occasion, appeared Green, as Brazen; Wrench, as Kite; Mrs. Chatterley, as Sylvia; Mrs. Chester, Melinda, and Miss Nelson, Rose.

Stanley played the lead in the Drury Lane production of October 20th, 1818. He himself did well, but the supporting cast was such a failure that the play was withdrawn after the first performance. Mrs. Mardyn, who first appeared on the stage two years before as Amelia Wildenheim, in Lover's Vows, and Mrs. Alsop, whose debut was made at about the same time as Rosalind in As You Like It, played the parts of Sylvia

and Melinda.

Throughout the nineteenth century The Recruiting Officer was one of the most

popular plays in the repertory of provincial companies.

The Incorporated Stage Society gave a production of *The Recruiting Officer* at the Haymarket Theatre, on January 24th, 1916. Murray Carrington played the lead, with Nicholas Hannen as Captain Brazen. Sir Nigel Playfair appeared as Kite, and H. K. Ayliff, Roy Byford, and Frank Cochrane as the three countrymen. Jane Savile was Sylvia; Violet Farebrother, Melinda, and Pauline Sangster, Rose.

ΤO

All Friends round

THE

WREKIN

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Nstead of the mercenary Expectations that attend Addresses of this nature, I humbly beg, that this may be received as an Acknowledgment for the Favours you have already confer'd; I have transgress'd the Rules of Dedication in offering you any thing in that style, without first asking your leave: But the Entertainment I found in Shropshire commands me to be grateful, and that's all I intend.

'Twas my good fortune to be order'd some time ago into the Place which is made the Scene of this Comedy; I was a perfect Stranger to every thing in Salop, but its Character of Loyalty, the Number of its Inhabitants, the Alacrity of the Gentlemen in recruiting the Army, with their generous

and hospitable Reception of Strangers.

This Character I found so amply verify'd in every Particular, that you made Recruiting, which is the greatest Fatigue upon Earth to others, to be the greatest Pleasure in the World to me.

The Kingdom cannot shew better Bodies of Men, better Inclinations for the Service, more Generosity, more good Understanding, nor more

Politeness than is to be found at the Foot of the Wrekin.

Some little Turns of Humour that I met with almost within the Shade of that famous Hill, gave the rise to this Comedy; and People were apprehensive, that, by the Example of some others, I would make the Town merry at the expence of the Country Gentlemen: But they forgot that I was to write a Comedy, not a Libel; and that whilst I held to Nature, no Person of any Character in your Country could suffer by being expos'd. I have drawn the Justice and the Clown in their Puris Naturalibus; the one an apprehensive, sturdy, brave Blockhead; and the other a worthy, honest, generous Gentleman, hearty in his Country's Cause, and of as good an Understanding as I could give him, which I must confess is far short of his own.

I humbly beg leave to interline a Word or two of the Adventures of the Recruiting Officer upon the Stage. Mr. Rich, who commands the Company for which those Recruits were rais'd, has desir'd me to acquit him before

the World of a Charge which he thinks lyes heavy upon him for acting

this Play on Mr. Durfey's Third Night.

Be it known unto all Men by these Presents, that it was my All and Deed, or rather Mr. Durfey's; for he wou'd play his Third Night against the First of mine. He brought down a huge Flight of frightful Birds upon me, when (Heaven knows) I had not a Feather'd Fowl in my Play, except one single Kite: But I presently made Plume a Bird, because of his Name, and Brazen another, because of the Feather in his Hat; and with these three I engag'd his whole Empire, which I think was as great a Wonder as any in the Sun.

But to answer his Complaints more gravely, the Season was far advanc'd, the Officers that made the greatest Figures in my Play were all commanded to their Posts abroad, and waited only for a Wind, which might possibly turn in less time than a Day: And I know none of Mr. Durfey's Birds that had Posts abroad but his Woodcocks, and their Season is over, so that he might put off a Day with less Prejudice than the Recruiting Officer cou'd, who has this farther to say for himself, that he was posted before the

other spoke, and could not with Credit recede from his Station.

These and some other Rubs this Comedy met with before it appear'd. But on the other hand, it had powerful Helps to set it forward: The Duke of Ormand encourag'd the Author, and the Earl of Orrery approv'd the Play—My Recrusts were reviewed by my General and my Collonel, and could not fail to pass Muster, and still to add to my Success, they were

rais'd among my Friends round the Wrekin.

This Health has the advantage over our other celebrated Toasts, never to grow worse for the wearing 'Tis a lasting Beauty, old without Age, and common without Scandal. That you may live long to set it cheerfully round, and to enjoy the abundant Pleasures of your fair and plentiful Country, is the hearty Wish of,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your most obliged, and most obedient Servant,

Geo. Farguhar.

THE

PROLOGUE

N Antient Times, when Hellen's fatal Charms Rous'd the contending Universe to Arms, The Græcian Council happily deputes The Sly Ulysses forth—to raise Recrusts. The Artful Captain found, without delay, Where Great Achilles, a Deserter lay Him Fate had warn'd to shun the Trojan Blows Him Greece requir'd against their Trojan Foes All the Recrusting Arts were needful here To raise this Great, this tim'rous Volunteer Ulysses well could talk——He stirs, he warms The warlske Youth-He listens to the Charms Of Plunder, fine Lac'd Coats, and glitt'ring Arms Ulysses caught the Young Aspiring Boy, And listed him who wrought the Fate of Troy. Thus by Recrusting was bold Hector slain . Recrusting thus Fair Hellen did regain If for One Hellen such prodigious things Were acted, that they ev'n listed Kings, If for one Hellen's artful vicious Charms Half the transported World was found in Arms, What for so Many Hellens may We dare, Whose Minds, as well as Faces, are so Fair? If, by One Hellen's Eyes, Old Greece cou'd find It's Homer fir'd to write—Ev'n Homer Blind, The Britains sure beyond compare may write, That view so many Hellens every Night.

Dramatis Personæ

MEN.

M. Ballance, Mr. Scale, Mr. Scruple,	Three Justices,	Mr. Keen. (Mr. Philipan Mr. Kent.
Mr. Worthy, a Gen	Mr. Williams.	
Captain Plume, Captain Brazen, Kite, Serjeant to Pla Bullock, a Countrey	wo Recruiting Officers,	Mr. Welks. Mr. Cebber. Mr. Estcourt. Mr. Bullock
Costar Pear-main, } Tho. Apple-Tree,	Two Recruits,	Mr Norres. Mr. Fairbank.

WOMEN.

Melinda, a Lady of Fortune, Mrs. Rogers
Silvia, Daughter to Ballance, in Love with Plume, Mrs. Oldfield.
Lucy, Melinda's Maid, Mrs. Sapsford.
Rose, a Countrey Wench, Mrs. Mountfort

Constable, Recrusts, Mob, Servants and Attendants.

SCENE, SHREWSBURY.

THE

Recruiting Officer

ACT I. SCENE I.

SCENE, the Market-Place——Drum beats the Granadeer-March.

Enter Serjeant Kite, follow'd by the Mob.

Gentlemen, I don't beat my Drums here to insnare or inveigle any Man, for you must know, Gentlemen, that I am a Man of Honour. Besides, I don't beat up for common Soldiers, no, I list only Granadeers, Granadeers, Gentlemen—Pray Gentlemen observe this Cap—This is the Cap of Honour, it dubs a Man a Gentleman in the drawing of a Tricker; and he that has the good Fortune to be born six Foot high, was born to be a Great Man—Sir, [To one of the Mob.] Will you give me leave to try this Cap upon your Head?

Mob. Is there no harm in't? Won't the Cap list me?

Kite. No, no, no more than I can,——Come, let me see how it becomes you.

Mob Are you sure there be no Conjuration in it, no Gunpowder-plot upon me?

Kite ----No, no, Friend; don't fear, Man.

Mob. My mind misgives me plaguely—Let me see it— [Going to put it on.] It smells woundily of Sweat and Brimstone, pray, Serjeant, what Writing is this upon the Face of it?

Serj. The Crown, or the Bed of Honour.

Mob Pray now, what may be that same Bed of Honour?

Serj. O, a mighty large Bed, bigger by half than the great Bed of Ware, ten thousand People may lie in't together, and never feel one another.

Mob. My Wife and I wou'd do well to lie in't, for we don't care for feeling one another—But do Folk sleep sound in this same Bed of Honour? Serj. Sound! Ay, so sound that they never wake.

Mob. Wauns! I wish again that my Wife lay there.

Serj. Say you so? Then I find Brother——

Mob. Brother! Hold there Friend, I'm no Kindred to you that I know of, as yet—Lookye Serjeant, no coaxing, no wheedling d'ye see; if I have a mind to list, why so—If not, why 'tis not so—Therefore take your Cap and your Brothership back again, for I an't dispos'd at this

present Writing-No coaxing, no Brothering me, Faith.

Kste. I coax! I wheedle! I'm above it. Sir, I have serv'd twenty Campaigns—But, Sir, you talk well, and I must own that you are a Man every inch of you, a pretty young sprightly Fellow—I love a Fellow with a Spirit, but I scorn to coax, 'tis base; tho' I must say, that never in my Life have I seen a better built Man: How firm and strong he treads, he steps like a Castle! But I scorn to wheedle any Man—Come, honest Lad, will you take share of a Pot?

Mob. Nay, for that matter, I'll spend my Penny with the best he that

wears a Head, that is, begging your Pardon Sir, and in a fair way.

Kite. Give me your hand then; and now Gentlemen, I have no more to say but this—Here's a Purse of Gold, and there is a Tub of humming Ale at my Quarters, 'tis the Queen's Money, and the Queen's Drink; She's a generous Queen, and loves her Subjects——I hope, Gentlemen, you won't refuse the Queen's Health.

All Mob. No, no, no.

Kite. Huzza then, huzza for the Queen, and the Honour of Shropshire.
All Mob Huzza

Kste. Beat Drum [Exeunt, Drum beating the Granadeer-March.

SCENE [II], the same.

Enter Plume in a Riding Habit.

Plume. By the Granadeer-March that shou'd be my Drum, and by that Shout it shou'd beat with Success—Let me see—[Looks on his Watch.] Four a Clock—at ten Yesterday Morning I left London—A hundred and twenty Miles in thirty Hours, is pretty smart riding, but nothing to the Fatigue of Recruiting.

Enter Kite.

Kite. Welcome to Shrewsbury, noble Captain, from the Banks of the Danube to the Severn side, noble Captain, you are welcome.

Plume. A very elegant Reception indeed, Mr. Kite, I find you are fairly enter'd into your Recruiting Strain—Pray what Success?

Kste. I have been here but a Week, and I have recruited five.

Plume. Five! Pray, What are they?

Kite. I have listed the strong Man of Kent, the King of the Gypsies, a Scotch Pedlar, a Scoundrel Attorney, and a Welsh Parson.

Plume. An Attorney! Wer't thou mad? List a Lawyer! Discharge

him, discharge him this Minute.

Kite. Why Sur?

Plume. Because I will have no Body in my Company that can write, a Fellow that can write, can draw Petitions—I say, this Minute discharge him.

Kite. And what shall I do with the Parson?

Plume. Can he write?

Kite. Umh——He plays rarely upon the Fiddle.

Plume. Keep him by all means—But how stands the Country affected?

Were the People pleas'd with the News of my coming to Town?

Kite. Sir, the Mob are so pleas'd with your Honour, and the Justices and better sort of People are so delighted with me, that we shall soon do our Business—But, Sir, you have got a Recruit here that you little think of.

Plume. Who?

Kite. One that you beat up for last time you were in the Country; you remember your old Friend Molly at the Casile?

Plume. She's not with Child, I hope.

Kite. No, no, Sir, -She was brought to Bed Yesterday.,

Plume. Kste, you must Father the Child.

Kite. Humph—And so her Friends will oblige me to marry the Mother. Plume. If she shou'd, we'll take her with us, she can wash you know, and make a Bed upon occasion.

Kite. Ay, or unmake it upon Occasion, but your Honour knows that

I'm marry'd already.

Plume. To how many?

Kite. I can't tell readily—I have set them down here upon the back of the Muster-Roll. [Draws out the Muster-Roll.] Let me see—Imprimis, Mrs. Sheely Snickereyes, she sells Potatoes upon Ormond-Key in Dublin—Peggy Guzzle, the Brandy Woman at the Horse-Guard at Whitehall—Dolly Waggon, the Carrier's Daughter in Hull—Madamoselle Van-Bottomflat at the Buss—Then Jenny Okam the Ship-Carpenter's Widow at Portsmouth, but I don't reckon upon her, for she was marry'd at the same time to two Lieutenants of Marines, and a Man of War's Boatswain.

Plume. A full Company, you have nam'd five-Come, make 'em half

a Dozen, Kite——Is the Child a Boy or a Girl?

Kite. A Chopping Boy.

Plume. Then set the Mother down in your List, and the Boy in mine; enter him a Granadeer by the Name of Francis Kite, absent upon Furlow—I'll allow you a Man's Pay for his Subsistence, and now go comfort the Wench in the Straw.

Kite. I shall, Sir.

Plume. But hold, have you made any Use of your German Doctor's

Habit since you arriv'd?

Kite. Yes, yes, Sir; and my Fame's all about the Country, for the most famous Fortune-teller that ever told a Lye, I was oblig'd to let my Landlord into the Secret for the Convenience of keeping it so, but he's an honest Fellow, and will be trusty to any Roguery that is confided to him: This Device, Sir, will get you Men, and me Money, which I think is all we want at present——But yonder comes your Friend, Mr. Worthy——Has your Honour any farther Commands?

Plume None at present [Exit Kite.] 'tis indeed the Picture of Worthy,

but the Life's departed

Enter Worthy

Plume. What! Arms a-cross, Worthy! Methinks you shou'd hold 'em open when a Friend's so near—The Man has got the Vapours in his Ears I believe. I must expel this melancholy Spirit.

Spleen, thou worst of Frends below, Fly, I conjure thee by this Magick Blow

[Slaps Worthy on the Shoulder.

Wor Plume! My dear Captain, welcome, safe and sound return'd!

* Plume. I 'scap'd safe from Germany, and sound I hope from London,
you see I have lost neither Leg, Arm, nor Nose—Then for my inside,
'tis neither troubled with Sympathies nor Antipathies, and I have an

* excellent Stomach for roast Beef

Wor Thou art a happy Fellow, once I was so

Plume What ails thee, Man? No Inundations nor Earthquakes in Wales, I hope? Has your Father rose from the dead, and reassum'd his Estate? Wor. No.

Plume. Then, you are marry'd surely

Wor No.

Plume Then you are mad, or turning Quaker

Wor Come, I must out with it—Your once gay roving Friend is dwindled into an obsequious, thoughtful, romantick, constant Coxcomb.

Plume. And pray, What is all this for?

Wor. For a Woman

Plume. Shake hands Brother, if you go to that—Behold me as obsequious, as thoughtful, and as constant a Coxcomb as your Worship.

Wor. For whom?

Plume. For a Regiment—But for a Woman, 'sdeath, I have been constant to fifteen at a time, but never melancholy for one; and can 'the Love of one bring you into this Pickle? Pray, who is this miraculous Hellen?

Wor. A Hellen indeed, not to be won under a ten Year's Siege, as great a Beauty, and as great a Jilt

Plume. A Jilt! Pho-Is she as great a Whore?

Wor. No, no.

Plume. 'Tis ten thousand pities—But who is she? Do I know her?

Wor. Very well

Plume. Impossible—I know no Woman that will hold out a ten Year's Siege.

Wor. What think you of Melinda?

Plume. Melinda! Why she began to capitulate this time Twelve-month, and offer'd to surrender upon honourable Terms, and I advis'd you to propose a Settlement of five hundred Pound a Year to her, before I went last abroad

Wor. I did, and she hearken'd to't, desiring only one Week to consider, when, beyond her Hopes, the Town was reliev'd, and I forc'd to turn my Siege into a Blockade

Plume Explain, explain.

Wor My Lady Richly her Aunt in Flintshire dies, and leaves her at this

critical time twenty thousand Pound

Plume Oh the Devil, what a delicate Woman was there spoil'd! But by the Rules of War now, Worthy, your Blockade was foolish—After such a Convoy of Provisions was enter'd the Place, you cou'd have no thought of reducing it by Famine—You shou'd have redoubled your Attacks, taken the Town by Storm, or have dy'd upon the Breach.

Wor I did make one general Assault, and push'd it with all my Forces, but I was so vigorously repuls'd, that despairing of ever gaining her for a Mistress, I have alter'd my Conduct, given my Addresses the obsequious

and distant turn, and court her now for a Wife

Plume. So, as you grew obsequious, she grew haughty, and because

you approach'd her as a Goddess, she us'd you like a Dog

Wor Exactly
Plume 'Tis the way of 'em all—Come Worthy, your obsequious and distant Airs will never bring you together; you must not think to surmount her Pride by your Humility—Wou'd you bring her to better Thoughts of you, she must be reduc'd to a meaner Opinion of her self—Let me see—The very first thing that I wou'd do, shou'd be to lie with her Chamber-maid, and hire three or four Wenches in the Neighbourhood to report that I had got them with Child. Suppose we lampoon'd all the

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pretty Women in Town, and left her out? Or what if we made a Ball, and forgot to invite her, with one or two of the Ugliest.

Wor. These wou'd be Mortifications, I must confess,—But we live in such a precise, dull Place, that we can have no Balls, no Lampoons,

Plume. What! No Bastards! And so many Recruiting Officers in Town; I thought 'twas a Maxim among them to leave as many Recruits in the Country as they carry'd out.

Wor. No body doubts your Good-will, Noble Captain, in serving your Country with your best Blood—Witness our Friend Molly at the Castle—There have been Tears in Town about that Business, Captain.

Plume. I hope Silvia has not heard of't.

Wor. O Sir, have you thought of her? I began to fancy you had forgot

poor Silvia.

Plume. Your Affairs had put my own quite out of my Head. 'Tis true, Silvia and I had once agreed to go to Bed together, cou'd we have adjusted Preliminaries, but she wou'd have the Wedding before Consummation, and I was for Consummation before the Wedding——We cou'd not agree, she was a pert obstinate Fool, and wou'd lose her Maidenhead her own way, so she may keep it for Plume.

Wor. But do you intend to marry upon no other Conditions?

Plume. Your Pardon, Sir, I'll marry upon no Conditions at all, if I shou'd, I'm resolv'd never to bind my self to a Woman for my whole Life, till I know whether I shall like her Company for half an Hour—Suppose I marry'd a Woman that wanted a Leg' Such a thing might be, unless I examin'd the Goods before-hand; if People wou'd but try one another's Constitutions before they engag'd, it wou'd prevent all these Elopements, Divorces, and the Devil knows what.

Wor. Nay, for that matter, the Town did not stick to say, That—Plume I hate Country Towns for that Reason—If your Town has a dishonourable Thought of Silvia, it deserves to be burnt to the Ground—I love Silvia, I admire her frank, generous Disposition, there's something in that Girl more than Woman, her Sex is but a foil to her—The Ingratitude, Dissimulation, Envy, Pride, Avarice, and Vanity of her Sister Females, do but set off their Contraries in her—In short, were I once a General, I wou'd marry her.

Wor. Faith you have reason, for were you but a Corporal, she wou'd marry you—But my Melinda coquets it with every Fellow she sees—I lay fifty Pound she makes love to you

Plume I'll lay fifty Pound that I return it, if she does——Lookye,

Worthy, I'll win her, and give her to you afterwards.

Wor If you win her, you shall wear her, Faith, I wou'd not give a Fig for the Conquest, without the Credit of the Victory

Enter Kite.

Kite. Captain, Captain, a word in your Ear

Plume. You may speak out, here are none but Friends.

Kite. You know, Sir, that you sent me to comfort the good Woman in the Straw, Mrs. Molly-----My Wife, Mr. Worthy.

Wor. Oho, very well—I wish you Joy, Mr. Kite

Kite Your Worship very well may, ---- for I have got both a Wife and a Child in half an Hour, -----but as I was a saying, you sent me to comfort Mrs. Molly-My Wife, I mean. But what d'ye think Sir? She was better comforted before I came.

Plume As how?

Kite. Why, Sir, a Footman in a blue Livery had brought her ten Guineas to buy her Baby Cloaths.

Plume Who, in the Name of Wonder, cou'd send them?

Kite Nay, Sir, I must whisper that—Mrs. Silvia [Whispers Plume Plume Silvia! Generous Creature

Wor. Silvia! Impossible

Kite Here be the Guinea's, Sir, I took the Gold as part of my Wife's Portion Nay farther, Sir, she sent word that the Child shou'd be taken all imaginable Care of, and that she intended to stand God-mother The same Footman, as I was coming to you with this News, call'd after me, and told me that his Lady wou'd speak with me----I went; and upon hearing that you were come to Town, she gave me half a Guinea for the News, and order'd me to tell you, That Justice Balance her Father, who is just come out of the Country, wou'd be glad to see you

Plume There's a Girl for you, Worthy——Is there any thing of Woman in this? No, 'tis noble and generous, Manly Friendship, show me another Woman that wou'd lose an Inch of her Prerogative that way, without Tears, Fits, and Reproaches The common Jealousie of her Sex, which is nothing but their Avarice of Pleasure, she despises, and can part with the Lover, tho' she dies for the Man———Come Worthy—Where's the

best Wine? For there I'll quarter

Wor Horton has a fresh Pipe of choice Barcelona, which I wou'd not let him pierce before, because I reserv'd the Maidenhead of it for your welcome to Town.

Plume Let's away then ____ Mr. Kite, wait on the Lady with my humble Service, and tell her, That I shall only refresh a little, and wait on her

Wor. Hold, Kite——Have you seen the other Recruiting Captain? Kite. No. Sir

Plume Another, who is he?

Wor. My Rival in the first place, and the most unaccountable Fellow -But I'll tell you more as we go. Excunt

SCENE [III], An Apartment.

Melinda and Silvia Meeting.

• Mel. Welcome to Town, Cosin Silvia [Salute.] I envy'd you your Retreat in the Country, for Shrewsbury, methinks, and all your Heads of Shires, are the most irregular Places for living; here we have Smoak, Noise, Scandal, Affectation, and Pretension, in short, every thing to give the Spleen, and nothing to divert it——Then the Air is intolerable.

Sil. Oh! Madam, I have heard the Town commended for its Air.

Mel. But you don't consider, Silvia, how long I have liv'd in it; for I can assure you, that to a Lady the least nice in her Constitution, no Air can be good above half a Year, Change of Air I take to be the most agreeable of any Variety in Life.

Sil As you say, Cosin Melinda, there are several sorts of Airs, Airs in Conversation, Airs in Behaviour, Airs in Dress, then we have our Quality Airs, our sickly Airs, our reserv'd Airs, and some times our impudent Airs

Mel Pshaw—I talk only of the Air we breathe, or more properly of that we taste——Have not you, Silvia, found a vast Difference in the Taste of Airs?

Stl Pray Cosin, are not Vapours a sort of Air? Taste Air! You may as well tell me I might feed upon Air, but prithee, my dear Melinda, don't put on such Airs to me, your Education and mine were just the same, and I remember the time when we never troubled our Heads about Air, but when the sharp Air from the Welsh Mountains made our Noses drop in a cold Morning at the Boarding-School

Mel. Our Education, Cosin, was the same, but our Temperaments had

nothing alike, you have the Constitution of a Horse-

Sil. So far as to be troubled with neither Spleen, Cholick, nor Vapours, I need no Salt for my Stomach, no Hart's-horn for my Head, nor Wash for my Complexion, I can gallop all the Morning after the Hunting Horn, and all the Evening after a Fiddle in short, I can do every thing with my Father but drink and shoot flying; and I'm sure I can do every thing my Mother cou'd, were I put to the Tryal.

Mel You're in a fair way of being put to't, for I'm told, your

Captain is come to Town

Sil Ay, Melinda, he is come, and I'll take care he shan't go without a Companion.

Mel You're certainly mad, Cosin.

Sil And there's a Pleasure sure, in being mad, Which none but Mad-men know.

Mel. Thou poor Romantick Quizote, hast thou the Vanity to imagine that a young sprightly Officer that rambles over half the Globe in half a Year, can confine his Thoughts to the little Daughter of a Country Justice in an obscure corner of the World?

Sil. Pshaw! What care I for his Thoughts? I shou'd not like a Man with confin'd Thoughts, it shows a Narrowness of Soul. Constancy is but a dull, sleepy Quality at best; they will hardly admit it among the Manly Vertues, nor do I think it deserves a Place with Bravery, Knowledge, Policy, Justice, and some other Qualities that are proper to that noble Sex. In short, Melinda, I think a Petticoat a mighty simple thing, and I'm heartily tir'd of my Sex.

Mel That is, you are tir'd of an Appendix to our Sex, that you can't so handsomly get rid of in Petticoats as if you were in Breeches——O' my Conscience, Silvia, hadst thou been a Man, thou hadst been the greatest

Rake in Christendom

St. I shou'd endeavour to know the World, which a Man can never do thoroughly without half a hundred Friendships, and as many Amours. But now I think on't, how stands your Affair with Mr Worthy?

Mel He's my Aversion.

Sil Vapours !

Mel. What do you say, Madam?

Sil. I say, that you shou'd not use that honest Fellow so inhumanely, he's a Gentleman of Parts and Fortune, and beside that he's my Plume's Friend, and by all that's sacred, if you don't use him better, I shall expect Satisfaction

Mel. Satisfaction! You begin to fancy your self in Breeches in good earnest—But to be plain with you, I like Worthy the worse for being so intimate with your Captain, for I take him to be a loose, idle, unmannerly Coxcomb.

Sil Oh! Madam—You never saw him, perhaps, since you were Mistress of twenty thousand Pound, you only knew him when you were capitulating with Worthy for a Settlement, which perhaps might incourage him to be a little loose and unmannerly with you.

Mel. What do you mean, Madam?

Sil. My Meaning needs no Interpretation, Madam

Mel Better it had, Madam-for methinks you're too plain.

Sil If you mean the Planness of my Person, I think your Ladyship as plain as me to the full

Mel. Were I assur'd of that, I shou'd be glad to take up with a Rakely Officer as you do

Sil Again! Look'e, Madam-You're in your own House

Mel. And if you had kept in yours, I shou'd have excus'd you.

Sil. Don't be troubl'd, Madam—I shan't desire to have my Visit return'd.

Mel. The sooner therefore you make an end of this, the better.

Sil. I'm easily advis'd to follow my Inclinations——So Madam—Your humble Servant. [Emt.

Mel. Saucy thing !

Enter Lucy.

Lu. What's the matter, Madam?

· Mel. Did you not see the proud Nothing, how she swells upon the Arrival of her Fellow?

Lu. Her Fellow has not been long enough arriv'd to occasion any great

swelling, Madam-I don't believe she has seen him yet

Mel Nor shan't if I can help it, let me see—I have it—Bring me Pen and Ink—Hold, I'll go write in my Closet.

Lu. An answer to this Letter, I hope, Madam— [Presents a Letter.

Mel. Who sent it?

Lu. Your Captain, Madam-

Mel He's a Fool, and I'm tir'd of him, send it back unopen'd.

Luc The Messenger's gone, Madam-

Mel. Then how shall I send an Answer? call him back immediately, while I go write.

[Exeunt severally.

[The End of the First Act]

ACT II.

SCENE [I], An Apartment.

Enter Justice Ballance and Plume

Ball Ook'e, Captain, give us but Blood for our Money, and you shan't want Men, I remember, that for some Years of the last War, we had no Blood nor Wounds but in the Officers Mouths, nothing for our Millions but News Papers not worth a reading, our Armies did nothing but play at Prison Bars, and hide and seek with the Enemy, but now ye have brought us Colours, and Standards, and Prisoners, odsmylife, Captain, get us but another Mareschal of France, and I'll go my self for a Soldier

Plume Pray, Mr. Ballance, how does your fair Daughter?

Ball. Ah! Captain, what is my Daughter to a Mareschal of France? We're upon a nobler Subject, I want to have a particular Description of the Battel of Hochstet.

Plume The Battel, Sir, was a very pretty Battel as one shou'd desire to

see, but we were all so intent upon Victory, that we never minded the Battel; all that I know of the matter is, our Generals commanded us to beat the *French*, and we did so, and if he pleases to say the word, we'll do't again—But pray, Sir, how does Mrs. Silvia?

Ball. Still upon Silvia! For shame, Captain—You're engag'd already, wedded to the War, War is your Mistress, and it is below a Soldier to think

of any other.

Plume. As a Mistress, I confess, but as a Friend, Mr. Ballance.

Ball. Come, come, Captain, never mince the matter, wou'd not you debauch my Daughter if you cou'd?

Plume. How Sirl I hope she is not to be debauch'd.

Ball Faith but she is, Sir, and any Woman in England of her Age and Complexion, by a Man of your Youth and Vigour. Look'e, Captain, once I was young, and once an Officer as you are; and I can guess at your Thoughts now by what mine were then, and I remember very well, that I wou'd have given one of my legs to have deluded the Daughter of an old plain Country Gentleman, as like me as I was then like you.

Plume. But, Sir, was that Country Gentleman your Friend and Benefactor?

Ball Not much of that

Plume There the Comparison breaks, the Favours, Sir, that-

Ball Pho! I hate Speeches, if I have done you any Service, Captain, 'twas to please my self, for I love thee, and if I cou'd part with my Girl, you shou'd have her as soon as any young Fellow I know; but I hope you have more Honour than to quit the Service, and she more Prudence than to follow the Camp. But she's at her own Disposal, she has fifteen hundred Pound in her Pocket, and so, Silvia, Silvia [Calls.]

Enter Silvia

Sil There are some Letters, Sir, come by the Post from London, I left

them upon the Table in your Closet

Ball. And here is a Gentleman from Germany [Presents Plume to her] Captain, you'll excuse me, I'll go read my Letters and wait on you [Exit

Sil Sir, you're welcome to England

Plume You are indebted to me a Welcome, Madam, since the Hopes of receiving it from this fair Hand, was the principal Cause of my seeing England

Stl. I have often heard, that Soldiers were sincere. Shall I venture to

believe publick Report?

Plume. You may, when 'tis back'd by private Insurance, for I swear, Madam, by the Honour of my Profession, that whatever Dangers I went upon, it was with the Hope of making my self more worthy of your Esteem, and if ever I had Thoughts of preserving my Life, 'twas for the Pleasure of dying at your Feet.

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Sil. Well, well, you shall die at my Feet, or where you will; but you know, Sir, there is a certain Will and Testament to be made before-hand.

Plume. My Will, Madam, is made already, and there it is, [Gives her a Parchment.] and if you please to open that Parchment, which was drawn the Evening before the Battel of Blenheim, you will find whom I left my Heir.

[Silvia opens the Will and reads.]

Sil Mrs. Silvia Ballance—Well, Captain, this is a handsome and a substantial Compliment, but I can assure you I am much better pleas'd with the bare Knowledge of your Intention, than I shou'd have been in the Possession of your Legacy, but methinks, Sir, you shou'd have left

something to your little Boy at the Castle

Plume. That's home, [Aisde.] my little Boy! Lack-a-day, Madam, that alone may convince you 'twas none of mine; why the Girl, Madam, is my Serjeant's Wife, and so the poor Creature gave out that I was Father, in hopes that my Friends might support her in case of Necessity, that was all, Madam,—my Boy! No, no.

Enter Servant.

Ser. Madam, my Master has receiv'd some ill News from London, and desires to speak with you immediately, and he begs the Captain's Pardon that he can't wait on him as he promis'd

Plume. Ill News! Heavens avert it, nothing cou'd touch me nearer than to see that generous worthy Gentleman afflicted, I'll leave you to comfort him, and be assur'd that if my Life and Fortune can be any way serviceable to the Father of my Silvia, she shall freely command both

Stl. The Necessity must be very pressing, that wou'd engage me to do 'either.

*Exeunt's everally.

SCENE [II] changes to another Apartment.

Enter Ballance and Silvia.

Sil. Whilst there is Life there is hope, Sir, perhaps my Brother may recover.

Ball We have but little reason to expect it Dr Kilman acquaints me here, that before this comes to my hands, he tears I shall have no Son-Poor Owen! But the Decree is just, I was pleas'd with the Death of my Father, because he left me an Estate, and now I'm punish'd with the Loss of an Heir to inherit mine. I must now look upon you as the only Hopes of my Family, and I expect that the Augmentation of your Fortune will give you fresh Thoughts and new Prospects

Sil My desire of being punctual in my Obedience, requires that you

wou'd be plain in your Commands, Sir

Ball. The Death of your Brother makes you sole Heiress to my Estate, which three or four Years hence will amount to twelve hundred Pound per Annum; this Fortune gives you a fair Claim to Quality and a Title, you must set a just Value upon your self, and in plain Terms, think no more of Captain Plume.

Sel. You have often commended the Gentleman, Sir

Bal. And I do so still, he's a very pretty Fellow, but tho' I lik'd him well enough for a bare Son-in-Law, I don't approve of him for an Heir to my Estate and Family, fifteen hundred Pound, indeed, I might trust in his hands, and it might do the young Fellow a Kindness, but odsmylife, twelve hundred Pound a Year wou'd ruine him, quite turn his Brain. A Captain of Foot worth twelve hundred Pound a Year! 'Tis a Prodigy in Nature: Besides this, I have five or six thousand Pounds in Woods upon my Estate, Oh! That wou'd make him stark mad, for you must know that all Captains have a mighty Aversion to Timber, they can't endure to see Trees standing, then I shou'd have some Rogue of a Builder by the help of his damn'd Magick Art transform my noble Oaks and Elms into Cornishes, Portals, Sashes, Birds, Beasts, Gods and Devils, to adorn some magotty, new-fashioned Bauble upon the Thames, and then you shou'd have a Dog of a Gardner bring a Habeas Corpus for my Terra Firma, remove it to Chelsea or Twitnam, and clap it into Grass-plats and Gravel-walks.

Enter a Servant

Ser Sir, here's one below with a Letter for your Worship, but he will deliver it into no hands but your own.

Ball. Come, show me the Messenger [Exit with Servant 'Sil Make the Dispute between Love and Duty, and I am Prince Pretty'man exactly—If my Brother dies, Ah! poor Brother, if he lives, Ah! poor Sister—'T is bad both ways, I'll try it again, follow my own Inclinations and break my Father's Heart, or obey his Commands and break my own, worse and worse—Suppose I take it thus—A moderate Fortune, a pretty Fellow and a Pad,—or a fine Estate, a Coach and six, and an Ass—That will never do neither.

Enter Ballance and Servant.

Ball. Put four Horses into the Coach. [To the Servant who goes out. Silvia

Sel Sir.

Ball. How old were you when your Mother dy'd?

Sil So young that I don't remember I ever had one, and you have been so careful, so indulgent to me since, that indeed I never wanted one.

Ball Have I ever deny'd you any thing you ask'd of me?

Sil. Never, that I remember.

Ball. Then Silvia, I must beg that once in your Life you wou'd grant me a Favour.

Sel, Why shou'd you question it, Sir?

Ball I don't, but I wou'd rather counsel than command—I don't propose this with the Authority of a Parent, but as the Advice of your Friend, that you wou'd take the Coach this Moment and go into the Country.

Sil. Does this Advice proceed from the Contents of the Letter you

receiv'd just now?

Ball. No matter, I shall be with you in three or four days, and then give you my Reasons—But before you go, I expect you will make me one solemn Promise.

Sel. Propose the thing, Sir.

Ball That you will never dispose of your self to any Man, without my Consent.

Sal. I promise.

Ball. Very well, and to be even with you, I promise, That I will never dispose of you without your own Consent, and so Silvia, the Coach is ready, farewel [Leads her to the Door and returns] Now she's gone, I'll examine the Contents of this Letter a little nearer. [Reads.

SIR,

I Intimacy with Mr. Worthy has drawn a Secret from him that he had from his Friend Captain Plume, and my Friendship and Relation to your Family oblige me to give you timely notice of it, the Captain has dishonourable Designs upon my Cosin Silvia, Evils of this Nature are more easily prevented than amended, and that you wou'd immediately send my Cosin into the Country is the Advice of,

SIR, Your humble Servant,

MELINDA

Why the Devil's in the young Fellows of this Age, they're ten times worse than they were in my time, had he made my Daughter a Whore, and forswore it like a Gentleman, I cou'd have almost pardon'd it, but to tell Tales before-hand is monstrous! Hang it, I can fetch down a Woodcock or Snipe, and why not a Hat and Feather? I have a Case of good Pistols, and have a good mind to try.

Enter Worthy

Ball. Worthy, your Servant

Wor. I'm sorry, Sir, to be the Messenger of ill News

Ball I apprehend it, Sir, you have heard that my Son Owen is past Recovery.

Wor. My Advices say he's dead, Sir

Ball He's happy, and I am satisfy'd, the Strokes of Heaven I can bear, but Injuries from Men, Mr Worthy, are not so easily supported

Wor. I hope, Sir, you are under no Apprehension of Wrong from any Body?

Ball. You know I ought to be.

Wor. You wrong my Honour, Sir, in believing I cou'd know any thing to your Prejudice without resenting it as much as you shou'd.

Ball. This Letter, Sir, which I tear in pieces to conceal the Person that sent it, informs me that Plume has a Design upon Silvia, and that you are

privy to't.

Wor. Nay, then Sir, I must do my self Justice, and endeavour to find out the Author. [Takes up a piece of the Letter.] Sir, I know the Hand, and if you refuse to discover the Contents, Melinda shall tell me. [Going

Ball. Hold, Sir, the Contents I have told you already, only with this Circumstance, that her Intimacy with Mr. Worthy had drawn the Secret from him.

Wor Her Intimacy with me!——Dear Sir, let me pick up the pieces of this Letter, 'twill give me such a hank upon her Pride, to have her own an Intimacy under her hand, 'twas the luckiest Accident [Gathering up the Letter] The Aspersion, Sir, was nothing but Malice, the Effect of a little Quarrel between her and Mrs. Silvia

Ball. Are you sure of that, Sir?

Wor Her Maid gave me the history of part of the Battel just now, as she overheard it

Bull 'Tis probable, I am satisfy'd

Wor. But I hope, Sir, your Daughter has suffer'd nothing upon the Account?

Ball. No, no.—Poor Girl, she is so afflicted with the News of her Brother's Death, that to avoid Company she beg'd Leave to be gone into the Country Wor And is she gone?

Ball I cou'd not refuse her, she was so pressing, the Coach went from

the Door the Minute before you came-

Wor So pressing to be gone, Sir-I find her Fortune will give her the same Airs with Melinda, and then Plume and I may laugh at one another.

Ball Like enough—Women are as subject to Pride as we are, and why may'nt great Women as well as great Men forget their old Acquaintance?—But come—Where's this young Fellow, I love him so well, it wou'd break the Heart of me to think him a Rascal—I'm glad my Daughter's gone fairly off tho' [Aside] Where does the Captain quarter?

Wor At Horton's, I'm to meet him there two Hours hence, and we

shou'd be glad of your Company.

Ball Your pardon, dear Worthy, I must allow a Day or two to the Death of my Son; the Decorum of Mourning is what we owe the World, because they pay it to us afterwards. I'm yours over a Bottle, or how you will.

Wor. Sir, I'm your humble Servant. [Exeunt severally.

SCENE [III], the Street.

Enter Kite, with one of the Mob in each hand, drunk Kite sings.

Our Prentice Tom may now refuse
To wipe his scoundrel Master's Shoes,
For now he's free to sing and play,
Over the Hills and far away—Over the Hills, &c
[The Mob sing the Chorus.

We all shall lead more happy Lives,
By getting rid of Brats and Wives,
That scold and brawl both Night and Day,
Over the Hills and far away—Over the Hills, &c.

Kite Hey Boys—Thus we Soldiers live, drink, sing, dance, play, we live, as one shou'd say—We live—'Tis impossible to tell how we live—We're all Princes—Why—Why you're a King—You're an Emperour, and I'm a Prince—Now—an't we—

1st Mob No, Serjeant——I'll be no Emperour

Kite No!

1st Mob No, I'll be a Justice of Peace.

Kite A Justice of Peace, Man!

1st Mob. Ay, wauns will I, for since this Pressing Act they are greater than any Emperor under the Sun

* Kite Done, you're a Justice of Peace, and you're a King, and I'm a Duke, and a Rum Duke, an't I?

2d Mob No, but I'll be no King

Kite. What then?

2d Mob I'll be a Queen

Kite A Queen!

2d Mob. Ay, Queen of England—That's greater than any King of 'em all.

Kite. Bravely said! Faith Huzza for the Queen. [All Huzza] But heark'e, you Mr Justice, and you Mr Queen, did you ever see the Queen's Picture?

1st and 2d Mob No, no

Kite. I wonder at that, I have two of 'em set in Gold, and as like her Majesty, God bless the Mark [He takes two Broad Pieces out of his Pocket.] See here, they're set in Gold [Gives one to each.

1st Mob. [Looking earnestly upon the Piece.] The wonderful Works of Nature!

2d Mob. What's this written about? Here's a Posy, I believe, Ca-ro-lus—What's that. Serieant?

Ksie O Carolus—Why Carolus is Latin for Queen Ann, that's all. 2d Mob. 'Tis a fine thing to be a Scollard, Serjeant, will you part with

this? I'll buy it on you, if it come within the Compass of a Crawn.

Kite. A Crown! Never talk of buying——'Tis the same thing among Friends you know, I present them to you both, you shall give me as good a thing, put them up, and remember your old Friend, when I'm over the Hills and far away.

[Singing [They sing and put up the Money.]

Enter Plume singing.

Over the Hills, and o're the Main, To Flanders, Portugal, or Spain, The Queen commands, and we'll obey, Over the Hills and far away.

Come on my Men of Mirth, away with it, I'll make one among ye; who are these hearty Lads?

Kite Off with your Hats, Ouns, off with your Hats, this is the Captain,

the Captain.

1st Mob We have seen Captains afore now, mun

2d Mob. Ay, and Lieutenant Captains too, Flesh, I'se keep on my Nab

1st Mob And I'se scarcely doff mine for any Captain in England, my Vether's a Frenholder

Plume. Who are these jolly Lads, Serjeant?

Kite A couple of honest brave Fellows, that are willing to serve the Queen, I have entertain'd them just now as Volunteers under your Honour's Command.

Plume And good Entertainment they shall have, Volunteers are the Men I want, those are the Men fit to make Soldiers, Captains, Generals.

1st Mob Wauns, Tummas, What's this? Are you listed?

2d Mob Flesh, not I, are you, Costar?

1st Mob Wauns, not I

Kite What, not listed! Ha, ha, ha, a very good Jest, Faith.

1st Mob. Come, Tummas, we'll go whome.

2d Mob Ay, ay, come

Kste. Home! For shame, Gentlemen, behave your selves better before your Captain——Dear Tummas, honest Costar——

2d Mob. No, no, we'll be gone [Going. Kite. Nay, then I command you to stay, I place you both Centinels in this place for two Hours to watch the Motion of St. Mary's Clock you,

and you the Motion of St. Chad's, and he that dare stir from his Post till he be relieved, shall have my Sword in his Guts the next Minute.

Plume. What's the matter, Serjeant—I'm afraid you're too rough with these Gentlemen.

Kste. I'm too mild, Sir, they disobey Command, Sir, and one of them shou'd be shot for an Example to the other

"1st Mob. Shot! Tummas

Plume. Come, Gentlemen, what is the matter?

1st Mob We don't know, the noble Serjeant is pleas'd to be in a Passion, Sir—But—

Kite. They disobey Command, they deny their being listed

2d Mob. Nay, Serjeant, we don't downright deny it neither, that we date not do for fear of being shot, but we humbly conceive in a civil way, and begging your Worship's Pardon, that we may go home.

Plume That's easily known, have either of you receiv'd any of the

Queen's Money.

1st Mob Not a brass Farthing, Sir

Kite. Sir, they have each of them receiv'd three and twenty Shillings and Six-pence, and 'tis now in their Pockets.

1st Mob Wauns! If I have a Penny in my Pocket, but a bent Sixpence, I'll be content to be listed, and shot into the Bargain

2d Mob. And, I, look'e here, Sir

1st Mob. Ay, here's my Stock too, nothing but the Queen's Picture that the Serjeant gave me just now

Kite See there, a broad Piece, three and twenty Shillings and Sixpence, the t'other has the Fellow on't

Plume The Case is plain, Gentlemen, the Goods are found upon you, those Pieces of Gold are worth three and twenty and Six-pence each

1st Mob So it seems that Carolus is three and twenty Shillings and Six pence in Latin

2d Mob. 'Tis the same thing in the Greek, for we are listed

1st Mob Flesh, but we an't Tummus, I desire to be carry'd before the Mayor, Captain.

[While they talk, the Captain and Sergeant whisper

Plume 'Twill never do, Kite, your damn'd Tricks will ruine me at last, I won't lose the Fellows tho', if I can help it—Well, Gentlemen, there must be some Trick in this, my Serjeant offers here to take his Oath that you're fairly listed

1st Mob Why, Captain, we know that you Soldiers have more Liberty of Conscience than other Folks, but for me or Neighbour Costar here to

take such an Oath, 'twou'd be downright Perjuration

Plume Look'e, you Rascal, you Villain, if I find that you have impos'd upon these two honest Fellows, I'll trample you to Death, you Dog! come, how was't?

2d Mob. Nay, then we will speak, your Serjeant, as you say, is a Rogue,

begging your Worship's Pardon—And—

1st Mob. Nay, Tummas, let me speak, you know I can read? and so, Sir, he gave us those two pieces of Money for Pictures of the Queen by way of a Present.

Plume. How! By way of a Present! The Son of a Whore! I'll teach him to abuse honest Fellows like you, Scoundrel, Rogue, Villain, &c.

[Beats the Serjeant off the Stage, and follows him out

Both Mob O brave Noble Captain, huzza, a brave Captain, Faith 1st Mob. Now Tummas, Carolus is Latin for a beating. This is the bravest Captain I ever saw, Wauns, I have a Month's mind to go with him.

Re-enter Plume.

Plume. A Dog! To abuse two such pretty Fellows as you, Look'e, Gentlemen, I love a pretty Fellow, I come among you here as an Officer to list Soldiers, not as a Kidnapper, to Steal Slaves.

1st Mob Mind that, Tummas

Plume I desire no Man to go with me, but as I went my self I went a Volunteer, as you or you may go, for a little time carry'd a Musket, and now I command a Company

2d Mob Mind that, Costar, a sweet Gentleman.

Plume. 'Tis true, Gentlemen, I might take an advantage of you, the Queen's Money was in your Pockets, my Serjeant was ready to take his Oath that you were listed, but I scorn to do a base thing, you are both of you at your Liberty

1st Mob Thank you, Noble Captain,—I cod, I cannot find in my Heart

to leave him, he talks so finely

2d Mob. Ay, Costar, wou'd he alway hold in this Mind

Plume Come, my Lads, one thing more I'll tell you, you're both young tight Fellows, and the Army is the place to make you Men for ever. every Man has his Lot, and you have yours, What think you now of a Purse full of French Gold out of a Monsieur's Pocket, after you have dash'd out his Brains with the But of your Firelock? eh!———

1st Mob Wauns, I'll have it, Captain, give me a Shilling, I'll follow

you to the end of the World

2d Mob Nay, dear Costar, duna, be advis'd.

Plume. Here, my Heroe, here are two Guineas for thee, as earnest of what I'll do farther for thee

2d Mob Duna take it, duna, dear Costar

[Cries and pulls back his Arm.

1st Mob I wull, I wull, Wauns, my Mind gives me that I shall be a Captain my self, I take your Money, Sir, and now I'm a Gentleman.

Plume. Give me thy hand——And now you and I will travel the World o're, and command wherever we tread—Bring your Friend with you if you can

[Aside.

1st Mob. Well, Tummas, must we part?

2d Mob. No, Costar, I cannot leave thee——Come, Captain, [Crying.] I'll e'ne go along too; and if you have two honester, simpler Lads in your Company than we two been——I'll say no more——

Plume Here, my Lad. [Gives him Money.] Now your Name?

1st Mob Thummas Appletree

Plume. And yours?

2d Mob. Costar Pearmain

Plume. Born where?

1st Mob. Both in Herefordshire

Plume. Very well, Courage, my Lads, now we will sing Over the Hills and far away.

Courage, Boys, 'tis one to ten, But we return all Gentlemen, &c.

[The End of the Second Act]

ACT III.

SCENE [I], The Market-Place.

Plume and Worthy

Wor I Can'nt forbear admiring the Equality of our two Fortunes. We lov'd two Ladies, they met us half way, and just as we were upon the point of leaping into their Arms, Fortune drops into their Laps, Pride possesses their Hearts, a Maggot fills their Heads, Madness takes 'em by the Tails, they snort, kick up their Heels, and away they run

Plume. And leave us here to mourn upon the Shore—a couple of poor

melancholy Monsters-What shall we do?

Wor I have a Trick for mine, the Letter you know, and the Fortune-teller.

Plume. And I have a Trick for mine.

Wor What is't?

Plume I'll never think of her again Wor No!

Plume No; I think my self above administring to the Pride of any Woman, were she worth twelve thousand a Year, and I han't the Vanity to believe I shall ever gain a Lady worth twelve hundred, the generous good-natur'd Silvia, in her Smock I admire, but the haughty scotnful Silvia, with her Fortune, I despise

ASONG

Ι.

Ome, fast one, be kind You never shall find A Fellow so fit for a Lover · The World shall view My Passion for you, But never your Passion discover.

2

I still will complain
Of your Frowns and Disdain,
Tho I revel thro' all your Charms:
The World shall declare,
That I die with Despair,
When I only die in your Arms

I still will adore,
And love more and more,
But, by Jove, if you chance to prove cruel
I'll get me a Miss
That freely will kiss,
Tho' I afterwards drink Water-gruel.

What! Sneak out o' Town, and not so much as a Word, a Line, a Complement! 'Sdeath, how far off does she live? I'd go and break her Windows.

Wor Ha, ha, a, ay, and the Window Bars too to come at her. Come, come Friend, no more of your rough Military Airs.

Enter Kite.

Kite Captain, Sir, look yonder, she's a coming this way, 'tis the prettiest cleanest little Tit-

Plume. Now, Worthy, to show you how much I'm in Love—Here she comes, and what is that great Country Fellow with her?

Kite. I can't tell, Sir.

VCL. II -F

Enter Rose and her Brother Bullock, Rose with a Basket on her Arm, crying Chickens

Rose Buy Chickens, young and tender—young and tender Chickens.

Plume. Here, you Chickens—

Rose Who calls?

Plume Come hither, pretty Maid Rose. Will you please to buy, Sir³ Wor. Yes, Child, we'll both buy

Plume. Nay, Worthy, that's not fair, market for your self, come, my Child, I'll buy all you have

Rose. Then all I have is at your Sarvice.

[Curtsies. [Exit.

Wor Then I must shift for my self, I find Plume Let me see—Young and tender, you say?

[Chucks her under the Chin.

Rose. As ever you tasted in your Life, Sir

Curtsies

Plume. Come, I must examine your Basket to the Bottom, my Dear.

Rose. Nay, for that matter, put in your hand, feel, Sir, I warrant my
Ware as good as any in the Market

Plume. And I'll buy it all, Child, were it ten times more.

Rose. Sir, I can furnish you.

Plume Come then, we won't quarrel about the Price, they're fine

Birds, pray what's your Name, pretty Creature.

Rose, Rose, Sir My Father is a Farmer within three short Mile o' th' Town, we keep this Market, I sell Chickens, Eggs, and Butter, and my Brother Bullock there sells Corn.

Bull. Come, Sister, hast ye, we shall be liate a whome.

[All this while Bullock whitles about the Stage.

Plume Kite! [He tips the wink upon Kite, who returns it.

Pretty Mrs. Rose! You have—Let me see—How many?

Rose A Dozen, Sir—And they are richly worth a Crawn

Bull Come Ruose, Ruose, I sold fifty Stracke o' Barley to Day in half this time, but you will higgle and higgle for a Penny more than the Commodity is worth.

Rose. What's that to you, Oaf? I can make as much out of a Groat, as you can out of four-pence, I'm sure—The Gentleman bids fair, and when I meet with a Chapman, I know how to make the best on him——And so, Sir, I say, for a Crawn Piece the Bargain is yours

Plume Here's a Guinea, my Dear

Rose. I con't change your Money, Sir. Plume. Indeed, indeed but you can—My Lodging is hard by, you shall bring home the Chickens, and we'll make Change there.

Goes off, she follows him.

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Kite. So, Sir, as I was telling you, I have seen one of these Hussars eat up a Ravelin for his Breakfast, and afterwards pick his Teeth with a Palisado.

Bull. Ay, you Soldiers see very strange things—But pray Sir, what

18 a Ravelin?

Kite Why 'tis like a modern minc'd Pye, but the Crust is confounded hard, and the Plumbs are somewhat hard of Digestion!

Bull. Then your Palisado, pray what may he be?——Come, Ruose,

pray ha' done.

Kite. Your Palisado is a pretty sort of Bodkin, about the Thickness of my Leg

Bull That's a Fib, I believe [Aside]—Eh, where's Ruose? Ruose! Ruose!

'sflesh, where's Ruose gone?

Kite. She's gone with the Captain Bull The Captain! Wauns, there's no pressing of Women, sure

Kite, But there is, Sir.

Bull If the Captain shou'd press Russe, I shou'd be ruin'd, which way went she—O! The Devil take your Rablins and Palisadoes [Exit.

Kite. You shall be better acquainted with them, honest Bullock, or I shall miss of my Aim.

Enter Worthy

Wor. Why, thou'rt the most useful Fellow in Nature to your Captain,

admirable in your way, I find

Kste Yes, Sir, I understand my Business, I will say it, you must know, Sir, I was born a Gypsie, and bred among that Crew till I was ten Year old, there I learn'd Canting and Lying, I was bought from my Mother Cleopaira by a certain Nobleman for three Pistols, who liking my Beauty made me his Page; there I learn'd Impudence and Pimping; I was turn'd off for wearing my Lord's Linen, and drinking my Lady's Brandy, and then turn'd Bailiff's Follower, there I learn'd Bullying and Swearing—I at last got into the Army, and there I learn'd Whoring and Drinking—So that if your Worship pleases to cast up the whole Sum, viz. Canting, Lying, Impudence, Pimping, Bullying, Swearing, Whoring, Drinking, and a Halbard, you will find the Sum Total will amount to a Recruiting Serieant.

Wor And pray, what induc'd you to turn Soldier?

Kite. Hunger and Ambition—The Fears of starving and Hopes of a Truncheon, led me along to a Gentleman with a fair Tongue and fair Perriwig, who loaded me with Promises; but I gad 'twas the lightest Load that I ever felt in my Life—He promis'd to advance me, and indeed he did so—To a Garret in the Savoy—I ask'd him why he put me in Prison, he call'd me lying Dog, and said I was in Garrison, and indeed

'tis a Garrison that may hold out till Doom's-day before I shou'd desire to take it again; but here comes Justice Ballance.

Enter Ballance and Bullock.

Ball. Here, you Serjeant, where's your Captain? Here's a poor foolish Fellow comes clamouring to me with a Complaint, that your Captain has press'd his Sister, do you know any thing of this Matter, Worthy?

Wor. Ha, ha, ha, I know his Sister is gone with Plume to his Lodgings

to sell him some Chickens.

Ball. Is that all? The Fellow's a Fool.

Bull. I know that, an't please you; but if your Worship pleases to grant me a Warrant to bring her before you for fear o'th' worst.

Ball. Thou art a mad Fellow, thy Sister's safe enough.

Kete. I hope so too

Assde.

Wor Hast thou no more Sense, Fellow, than to believe that the Captain can list Women?

Bull. I know not whether they list them, or what they do with them, but I'm sure they carry as many Women as Men with them out of the Country.

Ball. But how came you not to go along with your Sister?

Bull. Luord, Sir, I thought no more of her going than I do of the Day I shall die, but this Gentleman, here, not suspecting any Hurt neither, I believe—You thought no Harm, Friend, did ye?

Kite Lack-a-day, Sir, not I——Only that I believe I shall marry her

to Morrow n

Aside

Ball I begin to smell Powder—Well, Friend, but what did that Gentleman with you?

Bull Why, Sir, he entertain'd me with a fine Story of a great Fight between the Hungarians, I think it was, and the Irish, and so, Sir, while we were in the heat of the Battel, the Captain carry'd off the Baggage

Ball Serjeant, go along with this Fellow to your Captain, give him my humble Service, and I desire him to discharge the Wench, tho' he has

listed her

Bull Ay—And if he ben't free for that, he shall have another Man in her place.

Kite Come, honest Friend——You shall go to my Quarters instead of

the Captain's Aside Exeunt Kite and Bullock. Ball We must get this mad Captain his Compliment of Men, and send

him a packing, else he'll over-run the Country.

Wor You see, Sir, how little he values your Daughter's Disdain.

Ball I like him the better, I was much such another Fellow at his Age; I never set my Heart upon any Woman so much as to make me uneasie at the Disappointment, but what was very surprising both to my self and

Friends, I chang'd o'th' sudden from the most fickle Lover to be the most constant Husband in the World, but how goes your Affair with Melinda?

Wer. Very slowly, Cupid had formerly Wings, but I think in this Age he goes upon Crutches, or I fancy Venus has been dailying with her Cripple Vulcan when my Amour commenc'd, which has made it go on so lamely, my Mistress has got a Captain too, but such a Captain! As I live yonder he comes.

Ball Who? That bluff Fellow in the Sash. I don't know him.

Wor But I engage he knows you, and every Body at first sight, his Impudence were a Prodigy, were not his Ignorance proportionable, he has the most universal Acquaintance of any Man living, for he won't be alone, and no body will keep him Company twice, then he's a Casar among the Women, Veni, Vidi, Vici, that's all. If he has but talk'd with the Maid, he swears he has lain with the Mistress, but the most surprizing part of his Character is his Memory, which is the most prodigious, and the most trifling in the World

Ball I have met with such Men, and I take this good-for-nothing Memory to proceed from a certain Contexture of the Brain, which is purely adapted to Impertinencies, and there they lodge secure, the Owner having no Thoughts of his own to disturb them I have known a Man as perfect as a Chronologer as to the Day and Year of most important Transactions, but be altogether ignorant of the Causes, Springs, or Consequences of any one thing of moment, I have known another acquire so much by Travel, as to tell you the Names of most Places in Europe, with their Distances of Miles, Leagues or Hours, as punctually as a Post-boy, but for anything else, as ignorant as the Horsothat carries the Mail.

Wor This is your Man, Sir, add but the Traveller's Privilege of lying, and even that he abuses, this is the Picture, behold the Life!

Enter Brazen

Braz Mr H'orthy, I'm your Servant, and so forth—Heark'e my Dear—

Wor Whispering, Sir, before Company is not Manners, and when no body's by, 'tis foolish

Braz. Company! Mort de ma vie, I beg the Gentleman's Pardon, who is he?

Wor. Ask him

Braz So I will—My Dear, I'm your Servant, and so forth, your Name, my Dear?

Ball. Very Laconick, Sir.

Braz Laconick, a very good Name truly, I have known several of the Laconicks abroad, poor Jack Laconick! He was kill'd at the Battle of Landen.

I remember that he had a blew Ribbond in his Hat that very Day, and after he fell, we found a piece of Neat's Tongue in his Pocket.

Ball. Pray Sir, did the French attack us, or we them, at Landen? Braz. The French attack us! Oons, Sir, are you a Jacobite?

Ball. Why that Question?

Braz. Because none but a Jacobite cou'd think that the French durst attack us—No, Sir, we attack'd them on the—I have reason to remember the time, for I had two and twenty Horses kill'd under me that Day.

Wor. Then, Sir, you rid mighty hard.

Ball. Or perhaps, Sir, like my Countryman, you rid upon half a dozen Horses at once

Braz. What d'e mean, Gentlemen, I tell you they were kill'd, all torn to pieces by Cannon-shot, except six that I stak'd to Death upon the Enemies Chevaux de Frise.

Ball Noble Captain, may I crave your Name?

Braz. Brazen, at your Service.

Ball Oh, Brazen! A very good Name, I have known several of the Brazens abroad.

Wor. Do you know Captain Plume, Sir?

Braz Is he any thing related to Frank Plume in Northamptonshine—
Honest Frank! Many, many a dry Bottle have we crack'd hand to fist, you must have known his Brother Charles that was concern'd in the India Company, he marry'd the Daughter of Old Tongue-Pad the Master in Chancery, avery pretty Woman, only squinted a little, she dy'd in Childbed of her first Child, but the Child surviv'd, 'twas a Daughter, but whether 'twas call'd Margaret or Marjory, upon my Soul I can't remember—But, Gentlemen [Looking on his Watch] I-must meet a Lady, a twenty thousand Pounder presently, upon the Walk by the Water—Worthy, your Servant, Laconick, yours.

Ball If you can have so mean an Opinion of Melinda, as to be jealous

of this Fellow, I think she ought to give you Cause to be so.

Wor I don't think she encourages him so much for gaining her self a Lover, as to set me up a Rival, were there any Credit to be given to his words, I shou'd believe Melinda had made him this Assignation, I must go see—Sir, you'll pardon me

Ball. Ay, ay, Sir, you're a Man of Business, but what have we got

here

Enter Rose singing what she pleases

Rose. And I shall be a Lady, a Captain's Lady, and ride single upon a white Horse with a Star, upon a Velvet Side-saddle, and I shall go to London and see the Tombs and the Lions, and the Queen. Sir—an't please your

Worship, I have often seen your Worship ride thro' our Grounds a hunting, begging your Worship's Pardon—Pray what may this Lace be worth a Yard?

[Showing some Lace.

Ball Right Mechelin, by this Light! Where did you get this Lace,

Child?

Rose. No matter for that, Sir, I come honestly by't.

Ball. I question it much

Rose. And see here, Sir, a fine Turky-shell Snuff-box, and fine Mangeree, see here; [She takes Snuff affectedly] the Captain learnt me how to take it with an Air.

Ball Oho, the Captain! Now the Murder's out, and so the Captain

taught you to take it with an Air?

Rose. Yes, and give it with an Air, too——Will your Worship please to taste my Snuff?

[Offers the Box affectedly.

Ball. You'r a very apt Scholar, pretty Maid, and pray what did you

give the Captain for these fine things?

Rose. He's to have my's other for a Soldier, and two or three Sweethearts that I have in the Country, they shall all go with the Captain, O he's the finest Man, and the humblest withal, wou'd you believe it, Sir? He carry'd me up with him to his own Chamber with as much Familiarity as if I had been the best Lady in the Land.

Ball O he's a mighty familiar Gentleman as can be

Rose But I must beg your Worship's Pardon, I must go seek out my Brother Bullock. [Runs off singing.

Ball If all Officers took the same Method of Recruiting with this Gentleman, they might come in time to be Fathers as well as Captains of their Companies

Enter Plume singing.

Plume.

But it is not so
With those that go
Thro' Frost and Snow
Most apropo,
My Maid with the Milking-pail.

[Takes hold on Rose.

How, the Justice! Then I'm arraign'd, condemn'd, and executed

Ball Oh, my Noble Captain

Rose And my Noble Captain too, Sir.

Plume 'Sdeath, Child, are you mad?—Mr Ballance, I am so full of Business about my Recruits, that I ha'n't a Moment's time to——I have just now three or four People to——

Ball. Nay, Captain, I must speak to you.

Rose. And so must I too, Captain.

Plume. Any other time, Sir; I cannot for my Life, Sir-Ball. Pray, Sir

Plume. Twenty thousand things—I wou'd but—now, Sir, pray-Devil take me-I cannot-I must-Breaks away. Ball Nay, I'll follow you $\lceil E_{xit}
floor$

Rose And I too

SCENE [II], the Walk, by the Severn side.

Enter Melinda and her Maid Lucy.

Mel And pray, was it a Ring, or Buckle, or Pendants, or Knots, or in what Shape was the Almighty Gold transform'd that has brib'd you so much in his Favour?

Luc Indeed, Madam, the last Bribe I had was from the Captain, and

that was only a small piece of Flanders edging for Pinners

Mel Ay, Flanders Lace, is as constant a Present from Officers to their Women, as something else is from their Women to them. They every Year bring over a Cargo of Lace to cheat the Queen of her Duty, and her Subjects of their Honesty.

Luc. They only barter one sort of prohibited Goods for another, Madam. Mel Has any of them been bartering with you, Mrs. Pert, that you

talk so like a Trader?

Luc Madam, you talk as peevishly to me as if it were my Fault, the Crime is none of mine tho' I pretend to excuse it, tho' he shou'd not see . you this Week can I help it? But as I was saying, Madam, his Friend Captain Plume has so taken him up these two Days-

Mel Psha! wou'd his Friend, the Captain, were ty'd on his Back, I warrant he has never been sober since that confounded Captain came to Town The Devil take all Officers, I say, they do the Nation more harm by debauching us at home, than they do good by defending us abroad. No sooner a Captain comes to Town, but all the young Fellows flock about him, and we can't keep a Man to our selves.

Luc. One wou'd imagine, Madam, by your Concern for Worthy's

absence, that you shou'd use him better when he's with you.

Mel Who told you, pray, that I was concern'd for his Absence? I'm only vex'd that I've had nothing said to me these two Days: One may like the Love, and despise the Lover, I hope, as one may love the Treason, and hate the Traytor. Oh! here comes another Captain, and a Rogue that has the Confidence to make Love to me, but indeed I don't

wonder at that, when he has the Assurance to fancy himself a fine Gentleman.

Luc. If he shou'd speak o'th' Assignation, I shou'd be ruin'd [Aside

Enter Brazen

Braz True to the Touch, Faith [Aside.] I'll draw up all my Complements into one grand Platoon, and fire upon her at once

Thou peerless Princess of Salopian Plains, Envy'd by Nymphs, and worship'd by the Swains, Behold how humbly do's the Severn glide, To greet thee Princess of the Severn side.

Madam, I'm your humble Servant, and all that, Madam———A fine River this same Severn, do you love Fishing, Madam?

Mel 'Tis a pretty melancholy Amusement for Lovers

Braz. I'll go buy Hooks and Lines presently, for you must know, Madam, that I have serv'd in Flanders against the French, in Hungary against the Turks, and in Tangier against the Moors, and I was never so much in Love before, and split me, Madam, in all the Campaigns I ever made I have not seen so fine a Woman as your Ladyship

Mel And from all the Men I ever saw I never had so fine a Comple-

ment, but you Soldiers are the best bred Men, that we must allow

Braz Some of us, Madam, but there are Brutes among us too, very sad Brutes, for my own part, I have always had the good Luck to prove agreeable. I have had very considerable Offers, Madam, I might have marry'd a German Princess worth Fifty thousand Crowns a Year, but her Stove disgusted me, the Daughter of a Turkish Bashaw fell in Love with me too when I was Prisoner among the Infidels, she offer'd to rob her Father of his Treasure, and make her Escape with me, but I don't know how, my time was not come, Hanging and Marriage, you know, go by Destiny, Fate has reserved me for a Shropshire Lady with twenty thousand Pound—Do you know any such Person, Madam?

Mel Extravagant Coxcomb [Aside] to be sure a great many Ladies

of that Fortune wou'd be proud of the Name of Mrs. Brazen.

Braz. Nay, for that matter, Madam, there are Women of very good Quality of the Name of Brazen.

Enter Worthy.

Mel. O! are you there, Gentleman?——Come, Captain, we'll walk this way, give me your Hand

Braz. My Hand, Heart's Blood and Guts are at your Service—Mr. Worthy,—your Servant, my Dear. [Exit leading Melinda.

Wor. Death and Fire! this is not to be born

Enter Plume.

Plume. No more it is, Faith.

Wor. What?

Plume. The March Beer at the Raven, I have been doubly serving the Queen,—raising Men, and raising the Excise—Recruiting and Elections are good Friends to the Excise.

Wor. You an't drunk?

Plume No, no, whimsical only, I cou'd be mighty foolish, and fancy my self mighty witty; Reason still keeps its Throne, but it nods a little, that's all

Wor Then you're just fit for a Frolick?

Plume As fit as close Pinners for a Punk in the Pit.

Wor. There's your Play then, recover me that Vessel from that Tangerine.

Plume. She's well rigg'd, but how is she mann'd?

Wor By Captain Brazen that I told you of to Day, the Frigot is call'd the Melinda, a first Rate I can assure you, she sheer'd off with him just now on purpose to affront me, but according to your Advice I wou'd take no notice, because I wou'd seem to be above a Concern for her Behaviour, but have a care of a Quarrel

Plume No, no, I never quarrel with any thing in my Cups but with an Oyster Wench or a Cook Maid, and if they ben't civil, I knock 'em down. But heark'e my Friend, I will make Love, and I must make Love,——I tell'e what, I'll make Love like a Platoon.

Wor. A Piatoon! how's that?

Plume I'll kneel, stoop and stand, Faith, most Ladies are gain'd by Platooning.

Wor. Here they come, I must leave you · [Exit Plume Soh—Now I must look as sober and demure as a Whore at a Christning.

Enter Brazen and Melinda.

Braz. Who's that, Madam?

Mel A Brother Officer of yours, I suppose.

Braz. Ay! My Dear

[To Plume [They run and embrace

Plume. My Dear! [They run and embrace Braz My dear Boy, how is't,—Your Name, my Dear? if I be not mistaken, I have seen your Face

Plume I never see your's in my Life, my Dear—But there's a Face well known as the Sun's, that shines on all, and is by all ador'd.

Braz Have you any Pretensions, sir?

Plume Pretensions!

Braz That is, Sir, have you ever serv'd abroad?

Plume. I have serv'd at Home, Sir; For Ages serv'd this cruel Fair—And that will serve the turn, Sir.

Mel. Soh—Between the Fool and the Rake, I shall bring a fine spot of Work upon my hands—I see Worthy yonder, I cou'd be content to be Friends with him wou'd he come this way.

[Aside.

Braz. Will you fight for the Lady, Sir 3

Plume. No, Sir, but I'll have her notwithstanding.

Thou Peerless Princess of Salopian Plains, Envy'd by Nymphs, and worshipp'd by the Swains

Braz Oons, Sir, not fight for her!
Plume Prithee be quiet, I shall be out.

Behold how humbly do's the Severn glide To greet thee, Princess of the Severn side.

Braz Don't mind him, Madam, if he were not so well drest I shou'd take him for a Poet, but I'll show the Difference presently——Come, Madam, we'll place you between us, and now the longest Sword carries her.

[Draws, Melinda shrieks.

Enter Worthy.

Mel. Oh! Mr. Worthy, save me from these Madmen

[Runs off with Worthy

Plume Ha, ha, why don't you follow, Sir, and fight the bold Ravisher?

Braz No, Sir, you're my Man.

Plume I don't like the Wages, and I won't be your Man

Braz Then you're not worth my Sword.

Plume No! Pray what did it cost?

Braz It cost my Enemies thousands of Lives, Sir

Plume. Then they had a dear Bargain

Enter Silvia drest in Man's Apparel

Sil. Save ye, save ye, Gentlemen

Braz. My Dear, I'm yours

Plume Do you know the Gentleman?

Braz No, but I will presently—Your Name, my Dear.

Sil Wilfull, Jack Wilfull, at your Service.

Braz What! The Kentish Welfulls, or those of Staffordshire?

Sil. Both Sir, both, I'm related to all the Wilfulls in Europe, and I'm Head of the Family at present

Plume. Do you live in the Country, Sir?

Sil. Yes, Sir, I live where I shou'd; I have neither Home, House, nor Habitation beyond this spot of Ground.

Braz. What are you, Sir?

Sil A Rake.

Plume In the Army I presume.

St! No, but I intend to list immediately—Look'e, Gentlemen, he that bids me fairest shall have me.

Braz. Sir, I'll prefer you, I'll make you a Corporal this Minute.

Plume. A Corporal! I'll make you my Companion, you shall eat with me.

Braz You shall drink with me

Plume You shall lie with me, you young Rogue.

[Kisses her

Braz. You shall receive your Pay, and do no Duty.

Sil Then you must make me a Field-Officer

Plume. Pho, pho, I'll do more than all this, I'll make you a Corporal, and give you a Brevet for Serjeant.

Braz Can you read and write, Sir?

Sil Yes

Braz Then your Business is done, I'll make you Chaplain to the

Regiment.

Stl Your Promises are so equal, that I'm at a loss to chuse, there is one Plume that I hear much commended in Town, pray which of you is Captain Plume?

Plume I'm Captain Plume

Braz. No, no, I am Captain Plume.

Sil Hey day!

Plume Captain Plume, I'm your Servant, my Dear

Braz Captain Brazen, I'm yours-The Fellow dare not fight

Enter Kite, goes to whisper Plume

Kite Sir, if you please-

Plume. No, no, there's your Captain—Captain Plume, your Serjeant here has got so drunk he mistakes me for you

Braz He's an incorrigible Sot-Here, my Hector of Holbourn,

forty Shillings for you

Plume I forbid the Banes—Look'e, Friend, you shall list with

Captain Brazen

Sil I will see Captain Brazen hang'd first, I will list with Captain Plume, I'm a free-born Englishman, and will be a Slave my own way—Look'e, Sir, will you stand by me? [To Brazen.

Braz I warrant you, my Lad

Stl. Then I will tell you, Captain Brazen [To Plume] that you are an ignorant, pretending, impudent Coxcomb.

Braz Ay, ay, a sad Dog.

Sil. A very sad Dog, give me the Money Noble Captain Plume Plume. Hold, hold, then you won't list with Captain Brazen?

Sil I won't.

Braz Never mind him, Child, I'll end the Dispute presently, heark'e, my Dear.

[Takes Plume to one side of the Stage, and enter-tains him in dumb Show

Kite Sir, he in the plain Coat is Captain Plume, I'm his Serjeant, and will take my Oath on't

Sil What! Are you Serjeant Kite?

Kite At your Service

Sil. Then I wou'd not take your Oath for a Farthing.

Kite A very understanding Youth of his Age! Pray Sir, let me look you full in the Face.

Sil Well, Sir, what have you to say to my Face?

Sal What d'ye mean by Charles?

Kite The Voice too, only a little Variation in C fa ut flat, my dear Brother, for I must call you so, if you shou'd have the Fortune to enter into the most Noble Society of the Sword, I bespeak you for a Comrade.

Sel No, Sir, I'll be your Captain's Comrade if any body's

Kite Ambition! There again, 'tis a noble Passion for a Soldier, by that I gain'd this glorious Halberd Ambition! I see a Commission in his Face already, pray noble Captain give me leave to salute you

[Offers to kiss her

Sel What! Men kiss one another!

Kite We Officers do, 'tis our way,' we live together like Man and Wife, always either kissing or fighting—But I see a Storm a coming

Sil Now, Serjeant, I shall see who is your Captain by your knocking

down the t'other

Kite My Captain scorns Assistance, Sir

Braz How dare you contend for any thing, and not dare to draw your Sword? But you're a young Fellow, and have not been much abroad, I excuse that, but prithee resign the Man, prithee do, you're a very honest Fellow

Plume You lye, and you're a Son of a Whore

[Draws, and makes up to Brazen.

Braz [Retiring] Hold, hold, did not you refuse to fight for the Lady? Plume I always do, but for a Man I'll fight Knee deep, so you lye again [Plume and Brazen fight a Traverse or two about the Stage, Silvia draws, and is held by Kite, who sounds to Arms with his Mouth, takes Silvia in his Arms, and carries her off the Stage

Braz. Hold-Where's the Man?

Plume Gone

Braz. Then what do we fight for? [Puts up] Now let's embrace, my Dear

Plume. With all my heart, my Dear, [Puts up.] I suppose Kite has listed him by this time. [They embrace

. Braz. You're a brave Fellow, I always fight with a Man before I make him my Friend, and if once I find he will fight, I never quarrel with him afterwards—And now I'll tell you a Secret, my dear Friend that Lady that we frighted out o' the Walk just now I found in Bed this Morning, so beautiful, so inviting—I presently lock'd the Door—But I'm a Man of Honour—But I believe I shall marry her nevertheless, her twenty thousand Pound you know will be a pretty Convenience. I had an Assignation with her here, but your coming spoil'd my Sport, curse ye, my Dear,—But don't do so again

Plume No, no, my dear, Men are my Business at present. [Exeunt.

[The End of the Third Act]

ACT IV.

SCENE [I] of the Walk continues.

Rose and Bullock meeting.

Rose Where have you been, you great Booby, you're always out o'th' way in the time of Preferment?

Bull Preferment! who shou'd prefer me?

Rose I wou'd prefer you, who shou'd prefer a Man but a Woman? Come throw away that great Club, hold up your Head, cock your Hat, and look big

Bull Ahl Ruose, Ruose, I fear somebody will look big sooner than Folk think of, this genteel Breeding never comes into the Country without a Train of Followers——Here has been Cartwheel your Sweet-heart, what will become o' him?

Rose Look'e, I'm a great Woman, and will provide for my Relations, I told the Captain how finely he could play upon the Tabor and Pipe, so he has set him down for a Drum-Major

Bull Nay, Sister, why did not you keep that Place for me? You know I always lov'd to be a drumming, if it were but on a Table, or on a Quart Pot.

Enter Silvia.

Sel. Had I but a Commission in my Pocket I fancy my Breeches wou'd become me as well as any ranting Fellow of 'um all; for I take a bold Step, a rakish Toss, a smart Cock, and an impudent Air to be the principal Ingredients in the Composition of a Captain—What's here, Rose, my Nurse's Daughter! I'll go and practice—Come, Child, kiss me at once, [Kisses Rose] And her Brother tool—Well, honest Dungfork, do you know the Difference between a Horse Cart, and a Cart Horse, eh?

Bull. I presume that your Worship is a Captain by your Cloaths and

your Courage

Sil Suppose I were, wou'd you be contented to list, Friend?

Rose No, no, tho' your Worship be a handsome Man, there be others as fine as you, my Brother is engag'd to Captain Plume.

Sil Plume! do you know Captain Plume?

Rose. Yes, I do, and he knows me.——He took the very Ribbands out of his Shirt Sleeves, and put them into my Shoes—See there——I can assure that I can do any thing with the Captain

Bull That is, in a modest way, Sir.—Have a care what you say,

Ruose, don't shame your Parentage

Rose Nay, for that matter I am not so simple as to say that I can do

any thing with the Captain, but what I may do with any body else

Sel Soh!—and pray what do you expect from this Captain, Child?

Rose I expect, Sir! I expect,—but he order'd me to tell nobody—but suppose that he shou'd promise to marry me

Sil You shou'd have a care, my Dear, Men will promise any thing

before-hand.

Rose I know that, but he promis'd to marry me afterwards.

Bull Wauns, Ruose, what have you said?

Sil Afterwards! after what?

Rose After I had sold him my Chickens,—I hope there's no Harm in that, tho' there be an ugly Song of Chickens and Sparagus

Enter Plume.

Plume What! Mr Wilfull, so close with my Market Woman!
Sil. I'll try if he loves her. [Aside] Close, Sir! ay, and closer yet, Sir—Come, my pretty Maid, you and I will withdraw a little———

Plume No, no, Friend, I han't done with her yet.

Sil Nor have I begun with her, so I have as good a Right as you have Plume. Thou art a bloody impudent Fellow.

Sil Sir, I wou'd qualifie my self for the Service.

Plume. Hast thou really a mind to the Service?

Sel Yes, Sir . So let her go.

Rose. Pray, Gentlemen, don't be so violent.

Plume. Come, leave it to the Girl's own Choice——Will you belong to me, or to that Gentleman?

Rose Let me consider, you're both very handsome.

Plume. Now the natural Inconstancy of her Sex begins to work. [Aside. Rose. Pray, Sir, what will you give me?

Bull Don't be angry, Sir, that my Sister shou'd be Mercenerary, for

she's but young.

Stl. Give thee, Child!——I'll set thee above Scandal, you shall have a Coach with six before and six behind, an Equipage to make Vice fashionable, and put Virtue out of Countenance.

Plume Pho, that's easily done, I'll do more for thee, Child, I'll buy

you a Furbuloe-Scarf, and give you a Ticket to see a Play.

Bull A Play! Wauns, Ruose, take the Ticket, and let's see the Show. Sil Look'e, Captain, if you won't resign, I'll go list with Captain

Brazen this Minute
Plume. Will you list with me if I give up my Title?

Sal I will

o Plume Take her—I'll change a Woman for a Man at any time

Rose I have heard before indeed that you Captains use to sell your Men.

[Crys

Bull [Crying] Pray, Captain, don't send Ruose to the West Indies Plume. Ha, ha, ha, West-Indies! no, no, my honest Lad, give me thy Hand, nor you, nor she shall move a step farther than I do——This Gentleman is one of us, and will be kind to you, Mrs Rose

Rose But will you be so kind to me, Sir, as the Captain wou'd?

Sel I can't be altogether so kind to you, my Circumstances are not so good as the Captain's—but I'll take care of you, upon my Word

Plume Ay, ay, we'll all take care of her,—she shall live like a Princess,

' and her Brother here shall be-what wou'd you be?

Bull Ah! Sir, if you had not promis'd the Place of Drum-Major.

Plume Ay, that is promis'd—but what think ye of Barrack-Master? You're a Person of Understanding, and Barrack-Master you shall be ——But what's become of this same Cartwheel you told me of, my dear?

Rose. We'll go fetch him—Come, Brother Barrack-Master—We shall find you at home, noble Captain? [Exit R and B.

Plume Yes, yes—and now, Sir, here are your forty Shillings.

Sel Captain Plume, I despise your Listing-money, if I do serve, 'tis purely for Love—of that Wench I mean, for you must know, that among my other Sallies, I have spent the best part of my Fortune in search of a Maid, and cou'd never find one hitherto, so you may be assur'd that I won't sell my Freedom under a less Purchase than I did my Estate,—so before I list I must be certify'd that this Girl is a Virgin.

Plume. Mr. Wisfull, I can't tell how you can be certify'd in that point, till you try, but upon my Honour she may be a Vestal for ought that I know to the contrary.—I gain'd her Heart indeed by some trifling Presents and Promises, and knowing that the best Security for a Woman's Soul is her Body, I wou'd have made my self Master of that too, had not the Jealousie of my impertment Landlady interpos'd.

Sil. So you only want an Opportunity for accomplishing your Designs-

Plume. Not at all, I have already gain'd my Ends, which were only the drawing in one or two of her Followers; the Women, you know, are the Loadstones every where—gain the Wives, and you're caress'd by the Husbands; please the Mistresses, and you are valu'd by their Gallants, secure an Interest with the finest Women at Court, and you procure the Favour of the greatest Men. So kiss the prettiest Country Wenches, and you are sure of listing the lustiest Fellows. Some People may call this Artifice, but I term it Stratagem, since it is so main a part of the Service—Besides, the Fatigue of Recruiting is so intollerable, that unless we cou'd make our selves some Pleasure amidst the Pain, no mortal Man wou'd be able to bear it.

Sel Well, Sir, I'm satisfy'd as to the Point in Debate—But now let me beg you to lay aside your Recruiting Airs, put on the Man of Honour, and tell me plainly what Usage I must expect when I'm under your Command.

Plume. You must know in the first place then, that I hate to have Gentlemen in my Company, for they are always troublesome and expensive, sometimes dangerous, and 'tis a constant Maxim among us, That those who know the least, obey the best—Notwithstanding all this, I find something so agreeable about you, that engages me to court your Company, and I can't tell how it is, but I shou'd be uneasy to see you under the Command of any body else.—Your Usage will chiefly depend upon your Behaviour, only this you must expect, that if you commit a small Fault I will excuse it, if a great one, I'll discharge you, for something tells me I shall not be able to punish you.

Sil And something tells me, that if you do discharge me 'twill be the greatest Punishment you will inflict; for were we this moment to go upon the greatest Dangers in your Profession, they wou'd be less terrible to me, than to stay behind you—And now your Hand,—this lists me—and now you are my Captain

Plume Your Friend—[Kssses her.] 'Sdeath! there's something in this Fellow that charms me.

Stl. One Favour I must beg——This Affair will make some Noise, and I have some Friends that wou'd censure my Conduct if I threw my self into the Circumstances of a private Centinel of my own Head, I must

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therefore take care to be impress'd by the Act of Parliament, you shall leave that to me-

*Plume. What you please as to that——Will you lodge at my Quarters in the mean time? You shall have part of my Bed.

Sil. O fie, lye with a Common Soldier ------wou'd not you rather lye

with a common Woman?

Plume. No, Faith, I am not that Rake that the World imagines; I have got an Air of Freedom, which People mistake for Lewdness in me, as they mistake Formality in others for Religion; the World is all a Cheat, only I take mine which is undesign'd to be more excusable than theirs, which is hypocritical. I hurt no body but my self, and they abuse all Mankind——Will you lye with me?

Sel. No, no, Captain, you forget Rose; she's to be my Bed-fellow you

know

Plume I had forgot, pray be kind to her.

Exeunt severally.

Enter Melinda and Lucy.

Mel. 'Tis the greatest Misfortune in Nature for a Woman to want a Confident, we are so weak that we can do nothing without Assistance, and then a Secret racks us worse than the Cholick; I'm at this Minute so sick of a Secret, that I'm ready to faint away——help me, Lucy

Luc. Bless me, Madam, what's the matter?

Mel Vapours only——I begin to recover——if Selvia were in Town, I cou'd heartily forgive her Faults for the Ease of discovering my own

Luc You're thoughtful, Madam, am not I worthy to know the Cause?

Mel. You're a Servant, and a Secret wou'd make you saucy.

Luc Not unless you shou'd find fault without a Cause, Madam.

Mel Cause or not Cause, I must not lose the Pleasure of chiding when I please, Women must discharge their Vapours some where, and before

we get Husbands, our Servants must expect to bear with 'um

Luc Then, Madam, you had better raise me to a degree above a Servant. You know my Family, and that five hundred Pound wou'd set me upon the Foot of a Gentlewoman, and make me worthy the Confidence of any Lady in the Land, besides, Madam, 'twill extremely encourage me in the great Design that I now have in hand

Mel I don't find that your Design can be of any great Advantage to you. 'Twill please me indeed in the Humour I have of being reveng'd on the Fool for his Vanity of making Love to me, so I don't much care if I

do promise you five hundred Pound the Day of my Marriage.

Luc. That is the way, Madam, to make me diligent in the Vocation of a Confident, which I think is generally to bring People together.

Mel. O, Lucy, I can hold my Secret no longer—You must know that hearing of the famous Fortune-teller in Town, I went disguis'd to satisfie a Curiosity which has cost me dear; that Fellow is certainly the Devil, or one of his Bosom-favourites, he has told me the most surprising things of my past Life—

Luc. Things past, Madam, can hardly be reckon'd surprising, because we know them already; did he tell you any thing surprising that was to

come?

Mel. One thing very surprizing, he said I shou'd die a Maid.

Luc. Die a Maid—Come into the World for nothing! Dear Madam, if you shou'd believe him, it might come to pass, for the bare Thought on't might kill one in four and twenty Hours—And did you ask him any Questions about me?

Mel You! Why, I pass'd for you

Luc So' tis I that am to die a Maid—But the Devil was a Lyar from the beginning, he can't make me die a Maid—I have put it out of his Power already.

Mel. I do but jest, I wou'd have pass'd for you, and call'd my self Lucy, but he presently told me my Name, my Quality, my Fortune, and gave me the whole History of my Life, he told me of a Lover I had in this Country, and describ'd Worthy exactly, but in nothing so well as in his present Indifference—I fled to him for Refuge here to day—He never so much as incourag'd me in my Fright, but coldly told me that he was sorry for the Accident, because it might give the Town cause to censure my Conduct, excus'd his not waiting on me home, made me a careless Bow, and walk'd off 'Sdeath, I cou'd have stab'd him, or my self, 'twas the same thing—Yonder he comes—I will so slave him

Luc Don't exasperate him, consider what the Fortune-teller told you, Men are scarce, and as Times go, it is not impossible for a Woman to

die a Maid

Enter Worthy.

Mel. No matter

Wor I find she's warm'd, I must strike while the Iron is hot,—You have a great deal of Courage, Madam, to venture into the Walks where you were so late frighted

Mel And you have a Quantity of Impudence to appear before me, that

you have so lately affronted.

Wor I had no design to affront you, nor appear before you either, Madam, I left you here, because I had Business in another Place, and came hither thinking to meet another Person.

Mel. Since you find your self disappointed, I hope you'll withdraw to

another part of the Walk

Wor. The Walk is as free for me as you, Madam, and broad enough

for us both. [They walk by one another, he with his Hat cocki, she fretting and tearing her Fan.] Will you please to take Snuff, Madam. [He offers her his Box, she strikes it out of his hand, while he is gathering it up, enter Braz. who takes Melinda about the Middle, she cuffs him.

Braz. What? Here before me! My Dear

Mel What means this Insolence?

Luc. [Runs to Braz] Are you mad? Don't you see Mr. Worthy?

Braz. No, no, I'm struck blind—Worthy! Adso, well turn'd, my Mistress has Wit at her Fingers ends—Madam, I ask your pardon, 'tis our way abroad—Mr. Worthy, you're the happy Man.

Wor. I don't envy your Happiness very much, if the Lady can afford

no other sort of Favours but what she has bestow'd upon you.

Braz. I grant it—You see, Mr. Worthy, 'twas only a random shot, it might ha' taken off your Head as well as Mine—Courage, my Dear, 'tis the Fortune of War—But the Enemy has thought fit to withdraw, I think.

Wor. Withdraw! Oons, Sir, what d'ye mean by withdraw?

Braz I'll show you [Exit.

Wor. She's lost, irrecoverably lost, and Plume's Advice has ruin'd me, 'sdeath, why shou'd I that knew her haughty Spirit be rul'd by a Man that is a Stranger to her Pride

Enter Plume.

Plume. Ha, ha, ha, a Battel Royal, don't frown so, Man, she's your own, I tell'e, I saw the Fury of her Love in the Extremity of her Passion: the Wildness of her Anger is a certain sign that she loves you to Madness; that Rogue, Kite, began the Battel with abundance of Conduct, and will bring you off victorious, my Life on't, he plays his Part admirably, she's to be with him again presently

Wor. But what cou'd be the meaning of Brazen's Familiarity with

her

Plume. You are no Logician if you pretend to draw Consequences from the Actions of Fools, there's no arguing by the Rule of Reason upon a Science without Principles, and such is their Conduct; Whim, unaccountable Whim, hurries them on, like a Man drunk with Brandy before ten a Clock in the Morning—But we lose our sport, Kite has open'd above an Hour ago, let's away.

[Exeunt.

SCENE [II], A Chamber; a Table with Books and Globes.

Kite disguis'd in a strange Habit, and sitting at the Table.

Kite [Rising] By the Position of the Heavens, gain'd from my Observation upon these Celestial Globes, I find that Luna was a Tide-waiter, Sol a Surveyor, Mercury a Thief, Venus a Whore, Saturn an Alderman, Jupiter a Rake, and Mars a Serjeant of Granadeers—And this is the Sistem of Kete the Conjurer

Enter Plume and Worthy.

Plume Well, what Success?

Kite I have sent away a Shoemaker and a Taylor already, one's to be a Captain of Marines, and the other a Major of Dragoons, I am to manage them at Night—Have you seen the Lady, Mr. Worthy?

Wor. Ay, But it won't do—Have you show'd her her Name that I tore

off from the bottom of the Letter?

Kite No, Sir, I reserve that for the last stroak.

Plume What Letter?

Wor One that I wou'd not let you see, for fear you shou'd break Melinda's Windows in good earnest Knocking at the Door.

Kete Officers to your Post-[Exeunt Worthy and Plume [Servant opens the Door, and enter a Smith Ticho, mind the Door.

Smith Well, Master, are you the cunning Man?

Kite. I am the learn'd Copernicus.

Smith. Well, Master Coppernose, I'm but a poor Man, and I can't afford above a Shilling for my Fortune.

Kite Perhaps, that is more than 'tis worth

Smith Look'e, Doctor, Let me have something that's good for my Shilling, or I'll have my Money again.

Kite If there be Faith in the Stars, you shall have your Shilling forty

You're hand, Countryman—You are by Trade a Smith.

Smith How the Devil shou'd you know that?

Kite. Because the Devil and you are Brother Tradesmen—You were born under Forceps.

Smith Forceps ! What's that?

Kite. One of the Signs; there's Leo, Sagitarius, Forceps, Furns, Dixmude, Namur, Brussels, Charleroy, and so forth-Twelve of 'em-Let me see —Did you ever make any Bombs or Cannons Bullets?

Kite. You either have, or will——The Stars have decreed, that you shall be——I must have more Money, Sir, your Fortune's great———

Smith. Faith, Doctor, I have no more

Kite. O, Sir, I'll trust you, and take it out of your Arrears

Smith. Arrears! What Arrears?

Kite. The five hundred Pound that's owing to you from the Government

Smith. Owing me!

Kite. Owing you, Sir—Let me see your t'other hand—I beg your pardon, it will be owing to you, and the Rogue of an Agent will demand fifty per Cent. for a Fortnight's Advance.

Smith. I'm in the Clouds, Doctor, all this while.

Kite So am I, Sir, among the Stars——In two Years, three Months, and two Hours, you will be made Captain of the Forges to the grand Train of Artillery, and will have ten Shillings a Day, and two Servants, 'tis the Decree of the Stars, and of the fix'd Stars, that are as immoveable as your Anvil—Strike, Sir, while the Iron is hot—Fly, Sir, be gone——

Smith. What, what wou'd you have me do, Doctor? I wish the Stars

wou'd put me in a way for this fine Place.

Kite The Stars do—Let me see—Ay, about an Hour hence walk carelessly into the Market-place, and you'll see a tall slender Gentleman cheapning a Pen'worth of Apples, with a Cane hanging upon his Button—This Gentleman will ask you—What's a Clock?—He's your Man, and the Maker of your Fortune, follow him, follow him. And now go home, and take leave of your Wife and Children—An Hour hence exactly is your time—

Smith. A tall slender Gentleman you say! With a Canc, pray what sort

of a Head has the Cane?

Kite An Amber Head, with a black Ribband.

Smith But pray, of what Employment is the Gentleman?

Kite. Let me see—He's either a Collector of the Excise, a Plenipotentiary, or a Captain of Granadeers—I can't tell exactly which— But he'll call you honest—Your Name is——

Smith Thomas

Kite Right, he'll call you honest Tom-

Smith. But how the Devil shou'd he know my Name?

Kite O, there are several sorts of Toms—Tom a Lincoln, Tom-tit, Tom Tellitroth, Tom o' Bedlam, Tom Fool—[Knocking at the Door] Be gone—An Hour hence precisely———

Smith You say he'll ask me what's a Clock?

Kite Most certainly, and you'll answer—You don't know, and be sure you look at St. Mary's Dial, for the Sun won't shine, and if it shou'd, you won't be able to tell the Figures

Smith. I will, I will.

Exit

Plume. [Behind] Well done, Conjurer, go on and prosper Kite. As you were

Enter a Butcher

Kite. What? My old friend Pluck, the Butcher—I offer'd the surly Bull-dog five Guineas this Morning, and he refus'd it.

[Aside.

But So, Master Conjurer——Here's half a Crown——And now you must understand——.

Kite. Hold, Friend, I know your Business beforehand

But You're devilish cunning then, for I don't well know it my self

Kite. I know more than you, Friend—You have a foolish Saying, that such a one knows no more than the Man-in-the-Moon, I tell you the Man in the Moon knows more than all the Men under the Sun Don't the Moon see all the World?

But. All the World see the Moon, I must confess

Kite Then she must see all the World, that's certain—Give me your hand—You are by Trade either a Butcher or a Surgeon.

But True-I am a Butcher

Kite And a Surgeon you will be, the Employments differ only in the Name——He that can cut up an Ox, may dissect a Man, and the same Dexterity that cracks a Marrow-bone, will cut off a Leg or an Arm

But What d'ye mean, Doctor, what d'ye mean?

Kite Patience, Patience, Mr. Surgeon General, the Stars are great Bodies, and move slowly

But. But what d'ye mean by Surgeon General, Doctor?

Kite Nay, Sir, if your Worship won't have Patience, I must beg the Favour of your Worship's absence

But My Worship, my Worship! But why my Worship?

Kite. Nay, then I have done

Sets.

But Pray, Doctor.

Kite Fire and Fury, Sir! [Rises in a Passion] Do you think the Stars will be hurry'd——Do the Stars owe you any Money, Sir, that you dare to dun their Lordships at this rate——Sir, I am Porter to the Stars, and I am order'd to let no Dun come near their Doors

But Dear Doctor, I never had any Dealings with the Stars, they don't owe me a Penny——But since you are the Porter, please to accept of this Half Crown to drink their Healths, and don't be angry.

Kite Let me see your hand then, once more—Here has been Gold

-Five Guineas, my Friend, in this very hand this Morning

But Nay, then he is the Devil—Pray, Doctor, were you born of a Woman, or did you come into the World of your own Head?

Kite. That's a Secret—This Gold was offer'd you by a proper handsome Man call'd Hawk, or Buzzard, or—

But Kite you mean.

Kite Ay, ay, Kite.

But. As errant a Rogue as ever carry'd a Halbard—the impudent

Rascal wou'd have decoy'd me for a Soldier.

* Kite A Soldier! A Man of your Substance for a Soldier! Your Mother has a hundred Pound in hard Money lying at this Minute in the hands of a Mercer, not forty Yards from this Place

But. Oons, and so she has; but very few know so much.

Kite. I know it, and that Rogue, what's his Name, Kite, knew it! And offer'd you five Guineas to list, because he knew your poor Mother wou'd give the hundred for your Discharge—

But. There's a Dog now——'Flesh, Doctor, I'll give you t'other

half Crown, and tell me that this same Kite will be hang'd

Kite. He's in as much Danger as any Man in the County of Salop.

But. There's your Fee———But you have forgot the Surgeon General all this while.

Kste. You put the Stars in a Passion [Looks on his Books] But now they're pacify'd again—Let me see—Did you never cut off a Man's Leg?

But No.

Kete. Recollect, pray.

But. I say no.

Kate. That's strange, wonderful strange, but nothing is strange to me, such wonderful Changes have I seen———The second, or third, ay, the third Campaign that you make in Flanders, the Leg of a great Officer will be shatter'd by a great Shot, you will be there accidentally, and with your Cleaver chop off the Limb at a Blow—In short, the Operation will be perform'd with so much Dexterity, that with the general Applause you will be made Surgeon General of the whole Army

But. Nay, for the matter of cutting off a Limb——I'll do't——I'll do't with any Surgeon in Europe, but I have no Thoughts of making a

Campaign.

Kite You have no Thoughts! What matter for your Thoughts? The Stars have decreed it, and you must go.

But The Stars decree it! Oons, Sir, the Justices can't press me.

Kite. Nay, Friend, 'tis none of my Business, I ha' done—Only mind this—You'll know more an Hour and a half hence—
That's all——Farewel

[Going

But Hold, hold, Doctor, Surgeon General! Pray what is the Place worth, pray

Kste Five hundred Pound a Year, beside Guineas for Claps.

But. Five hundred Pound a Year!--An Hour and half hence you say?

Kite. Prithee Friend be quiet, don't be so troublesome——Here's such a Work to make a Booby Butcher accept of five hundred Pound a Year-But if you must hear it———I tell you in short, you'll be standing in your Stall an Hour and half hence, and a Gentleman will come by with a Snuffbox in his hand, and the tip of his Handkerchief hanging out of his right Pocket——He'll ask you the Price of a Loyn of Veal, and at the same time stroak your great Dog upon the Head, and call him Chopper.

must come to pass——Get you home, sell off your Stock, don't mind the whining and the sniveling of your Mother and your Sister, Women always hinder Preferment, make what Money you can, and follow that Gentleman——His Name begins with a P——Mind that— There will be the Barber's Daughter too, that you promis'd Marriage to, she will be pulling and haleing you to pieces

But. What? Know Sally too? He's the Devil, and he needs must go that the Devil drives [Going] The tip of his Handkerchief out of his

left Pocket?

Kite. No, no, his right Pocket, if it be the left, 'tis none of the Man

But. Well, well, I'll mind him

Plume [Behind with his Pocket-book] The right Pocket, you say? Kite I hear the rustling of Silks. [Knocking] Fly, Sir, 'tis Madam

Melinda.•

Enter Melinda and Lucy

Kite Tycho, Chairs for the Ladies

Mel Don't trouble your self, we shan't stay, Doctor.

Kite. Your Ladyship is to stay much longer than you imagine.

Mel. For what?

Kite. For a Husband——For your part, Madam, [To Lucy] you won't stay for a Husband.

Luc. Pray, Doctor, do you converse with the Stars, or with the

Devil?

Kite With both, when I have the Destinies of Men in search, I consult the Stars, when the Affairs of Women come under my hand, I advise with my t'other Friend.

Mel. And have you rais'd the Devil upon my account?

Kite. Yes, Madam, and he's now under the Table.

Luc. Oh! Heavens protect us—dear Madam, let us be gone.

Kite. If you be afraid of him, why do you come to consult him?

Kite He's a little busie at present, but when he has done he shall wait

on you.

Mel What is he doing?

. Kite. Writing your Name in his Pocket-book.

Mel. Ha, ha, ha, my Name! pray what have you or he to do with my

Name?

Kite. Look'e, fair Lady,——the Devil is a very modest Person, he seeks no body unless they seek him first? he's chain'd up like a Mastiff, and cannot stir unless he be let loose—You come to me to have your Fortune told—do you think, Madam, that I can answer you of my own Head? No, Madam, the Affairs of Women are so irregular, that nothing less than the Devil can give any account of 'em Now to convince you of your Incredulty, I'll show you a Tryal of my Skill——Here, you, Cacodemon del fuego, exert your Power,——draw me this Lady's Name, the word Melinda in the proper Letters and Character of her own hand writing—Do it at three Motions,——one, two, three——'tis done——Now, Madam, will you please to send your Maid to fetch it?

Luc. I fetch it! the Devil fetch me if I do.

Mel. My Name in my own Hand-writing! that would be convincing indeed

Kite. Seeing's believing [Goes to the Table, lifts up the Carpet] Here Tre, Tre, poor Tre, give me the Bone, Sirrah—Oh! oh! the Devil, the Devil in good earnest, my Hand, my Hand, the Devil, my Hand!

[He puts his Hand under the Table, Plume steals to the other side of the Table and catches him by the Hand Mel and I.u.c. shriek, and run to a Corner of the Stage.—Kite discovers Plume, and gets away his Hand. A plague o' your Pincers, he has fixt his Nails in my very Fesh. Oh! Madam, you put the Demon into such a Passion with your Scruples, that it has almost cost me my Hand

Mel It has cost us our Lives almost—but have you got the

Name?

Kite. Got it! Ay, Madam, I have got it here—I'm sure the Blood comes—but there's your Name upon that square piece of Paper—behold——

Mel 'Tis wonderful-My very Letters to a tittle

Luc. 'Tis like your Hand, Madam, but not so like your Hand neither, and now I look nearer, 'tis not like your Hand at all.

Kite Here's a Chamber-maid now that will out-lie the Devil

Luc Look'e, Madam, they shan't impose upon us, People can't remember their Hands no more than they can their Faces—Come, Madam,

let us be certain, write your Name upon this Paper—[Takes out Paper and folds it] then we'll compare the two Names.

Kite. Any thing for your Satisfaction, Madam,——here's Pen and Ink——
[Melinda writes, and Lucy holds the Paper.

Luc. Let me see it, Madam, 'tis the same, the very same —But I'll secure one Copy for my own Affairs

[Aside

Mel This is Demonstration

Kite 'Tis so, Madam, the word Demonstration comes from Demon the Father of Lies

Mel Well, Doctor, I'm convinc'd, and now pray what account can

you give me of my future Fortune?

Kite Before the Sun has made one Course round this earthly Globe, your Fortune will be fixt for Happiness or Misery

Mel What! so near the Crisis of my Fate!

Kite. Let me see—about the Hour of Ten to Morrow Morning you will be saluted by a Gentleman who will come to take his Leave of you, being design'd for Travel His Intention of going abroad is sudden, and the Occasion a Woman Your Fortune and his are like the Bullet and the Barrel, one runs plump into the t'other—in short, if the Gentleman travels he will die abroad, and if he does you will die before he comes home

Mel. What sort of Man 18 he?

Kite Madam, he is a fine Gentleman, and a Lover——that is, a Man of very good Sense, and a very great Fool

Mel How is that possible, Doctor?

Kite Because, Madam,——because it is so A Woman's Reason is the best for a Man's being a Fool

Mel Ten a Clock you say

Kite Ten, about the Hour of Tea-drinking throughout the Kingdom Mel Here, Doctor [Gives him Money] Lucy, have you any Questions to ask?

Luc O! Madam, a thousand

Kite I must beg your Patience till another time, for I expect more Company this Minute, besides, I must discharge the Gentleman under the Table

Luc Pray, Sir, discharge us first.

Kite. Tycho, wait on the Ladies down Stairs

[Ex. Mel. and Luc

Enter Plume and Worthy laughing.

Kite Ay, you may well laugh, Gentlemen, not all the Cannon of the French Army cou'd have frighted me so much as that Gripe you gave me under the table

Plume. I think, Mr Doctor, I out-conjur'd you that bout

Kite. I was surpriz'd, for I shou'd not have taken a Captain for a Conjurer.

Plume. No more than I shou'd a Serjeant for a Wit.

Ksie. Mr Worthy, you were pleas'd to wish me Joy to Day, I hope to be able to return the Complement to Morrow

Wor. I'll make it the best Complement to you that you ever made in

your Life, if you do; but I must be a Traveller you say?

Kite. No farther than the Chops of the Channel, I presume, Sir

Plume. That we have concerted already [Knocking hard.] Hey day! you don't profess Midwifry, Doctor?

Kite. Away to your Ambuscade.

[Excunt Pl. and Wor.

Enter Brazen.

Braz Your Servant, Servant, my dear

Kite. Stand off-I have my Familiar already.

Braz. Are you bewitch'd, my dear?

Kite Yes, my dear, but mine is a peaceable Spirit, and hates Gunpowder—thus I fortify my self, [Draws a Circle round him] and now, Captain, have a care how you force my Lines

Braz. Lines! what dost talk of Lines? You have something like a Fishing Rod there, indeed; but I come to be acquainted with you, Man—what's your Name, my dear?

Kite. Conundrum.

Braz. Conundrum! rat me, I know a famous Doctor in London of your Name, where were you born?

Kste. I was born in Algebra.

Braz Algebra!—— 'Tis no Country in Christendom I'm sure, unless it be some pitiful Place in the Highlands of Scotland.

Kite Right! I told you I was bewitch'd

Braz So am I, my dear, I'm going to be marry'd ——I've had two Letters from a Lady of Fortune that Loves me to Madness, Fits, Chollick, Spleen, and Vapours——Shall I marry her in four and twenty Hours, ay or no?

Kite I must have the Year and Day o'th' Month when these Letters

were dated.

Braz. Why, you old Bitch, did you ever hear of Love-Letters dated with the Year and Day o'th' Month, do you think Billets Deux are like Bank Bills?

Kite They are not so good——But if they bear no Date, I must examine the Contents.

Braz Contents, that you shall, old Boy, here they be both.

Kite Only the last you received, if you please. [Takes the Letter.] Now Sir, if you please to let me consult my Books for a Minute, I'll send this

Letter inclos'd to you with the Determination of the Stars upon it to your

Lodgings.

Braz. With all my Heart—I must give him—[Puts his Hand in's Pocket.]

Algebra! I fancy, Doctor, 'tis hard to calculate the Place of your Nativity

—Here—[Gives him Money] and if I succeed, I'll build a WatchTower upon the top of the highest Mountain in Wales for the Study of
Astrology, and the Benefit of Conundrums

[Exiz.

Enter Plume and Worthy

Wor. O! Doctor, that Letter's worth a Million, let me see it—and now I have it, I'm afraid to open it.

Plume. Pho, let me see it [Opening the Letter.] If she be a Jilt—

Damn her, she is one—there's her Name at the bottom on't.

Wor. How!—then I will travel in good earnest—by all my hopes, 'tis Lucy's Hand.

Plume. Lucy's!

Wor. Certainly, 'tis no more like Melinda's Character than black is to white.

Plume Then 'tis certainly Lucy's Contrivance to draw in Brazen for a Husband—but are you sure 'tis not Melinda's Hand?

Wor. You shall see, where's the bit of Paper I gave you just now that the Devil writ Melinda upon

Kite. Here, Sir

Plume. 'Tis plain, they're not the same, and is this the malicious Name that was subscrib'd to the Letter which made Mr Ballance send his Daughter into the Country?

Wor. The very same, the other Fragments I show'd you just now, I once intended it for another use, but I think I have turn'd it now to better

Advantage

Plume But 'twas barbarous to conceal this so long, and to continue me so many Hours in the pernicious Heresic of believing that angelick Creature cou'd change———poor Silvia!

Wor Rich Silvia, you mean, and poor Captain—ha, ha, ha, come, come, Friend, Melinda is true, and shall be mine, Silvia is constant, and may be yours.

Plume No, she's above my Hopes—but for her sake I'll recant my

Opinion of her Sex

By some the Sex is blam'd without Design, Light harmless Censure, such as yours and mine, Sallies of Wit, and Vapours of our Wine. Others the Justice of the Sex condemn, And wanting Merit to create Esteem, Wou'd hide their own Defects by cens'ring them

But they secure in their all-conqu'ring Charms Laugh at the vain Efforts of false Alarms, He magnifies their Conquests who complains, For none wou'd struggle were they not in Chains.

[The End of the Fourth Act]

ACT V.

SCENE[I], An Antichamber, with a Perrywig, Hat and Sword upon the Table.

Enter Silvia in her Night Cap.

Sel. I Have rested but indifferently, and I believe my Bedfellow was as little pleas'd; poor Rose! here she comes—

Enter Rose

Good morrow, my dear, how d'ye this Morning?

Rose. Just as I was last Night, neither better nor worse for you.

Sil. What's the matter? did you not like your Bedfellow?

Rose. I don't know whether I had a Bedfellow or not.

Sil Did not I lye with you?

Rose No- I wonder you cou'd have the Conscience to ruine a poor Girl for nothing

Sil I have sav'd thee from Ruin, Child, don't be melancholy, I can give you as many fine things as the Captain can

Rose But you can't I'm sure [Knocking at the Door.

Sil Odso my Accountements, [Puts on her Perriwag, Hai and Sword] Who's at the Door?

Without Open the Door, or we'll break it down

Sil Patience a little-

[Opens the Door.

Enter Constable and Mob

Con We have 'um, we have 'um, the Duck and the Mallard both in the Decoy

Sil. What means this Riot? Stand off [Draws] the Man dies that comes within reach of my Point

Con. That is not the Point, Master, put up your Sword or I shall knock you down; and so I command the Queen's Peace.

Sil. You are some Blockhead of a Constable.

Con I am so, and have a Warrant to apprehend the Bodies of you and your Whore there.

Rose Whore! never was poor Woman so abus'd.

Enter Bullock unbutton'd.

Bull. What's matter now?—O! Mr Bridewell, what brings you abroad so early?

Con This, Sir-[Lays hold of Bullock] You're the Queen's Prisoner.

Bull Wauns, you lye, Sir, I'm the Queen's Soldier

Con. No matter for that, you shall go before Justice Ballance

Sil Ballance' 'tis what I wanted——Here, Mr. Constable, I resign my Sword.

Rose. Can't you carry us before the Captain, Mr Bridewell

Con Captain! ha'n't you got your Belly full of Captains yet? Come, come, make way there [Exeunt

SCENE [II], Justice Ballance's House.

Ballance and Scale.

Scale I say 'tis not to be born, Mr. Ballance.

Ball Look'e, Mr. Scale, for my own part I shall be very tender in what regards the Officers of the Army, they expose their Lives to so many Dangers for us Abroad, that we may give them some Grains of Allowance at Home

Scale Allowance! This poor Girl's Father is my Tenant, and if I mistake not, her Mother nurst a Child for you, shall they debauch our

Daughters to our Faces?

Ball. Consider, Mr Scale, that were it not for the Bravery of these Officers we shou'd have French Dragoons among us, that wou'd leave us neither Liberty, Property, Wife, nor Daughter—Come, Mr Scale, the Gentlemen are vigorous and warm, and may they continue so, the same Heat that stirs them up to Love, spurs them on to Battel You never knew a great General in your Life that did not love a Whore—this I only speak in reference to Captain Plume,—for the other Spark I know nothing of.

Scale Nor can I hear of any body that do's-O! here they come.

Enter Silvia, Bullock, Rose Prisoners; Constable and Mob.

Con. May it please your Worships, we took them in the very Act, re infecta, Sir, the Gentleman indeed behav'd himself like a Gentleman, for he drew his Sword and swore, and afterwards laid it down and said nothing

. Ball. Give the Gentleman his Sword again—wait you without. [Ex. Const &c] I'm sorry, Sir, [To Silvia.] to know a Gentleman upon such Terms, that the occasion of our meeting shou'd prevent the Satisfaction of

an Acquaintance.

Sil Sir, you need make no Apology for your Warrant, no more than I shall do for my Behaviour.—My Innocence is upon an equal Foot with your Authority.

Scale Innocence! have you not seduc'd that young Maid?

Sel. No, Mr. Goose-Cap, she seduc'd me.

Bull. So she did I'll swear, ---- for she propos'd Marriage first.

Ball. What? then you're marry'd, Child?

To Rose.

Rose. Yes, Sir, to my Sorrow.

Ball. Who was Witness?

Bull. That was I—I danc'd, threw the Stocking, and spoke Jokes by their Bed-side, I'm sure.

Ball. Who was the Minister?

Bull Minister! we are Soldiers, and want no Ministers——they were marry'd by the Articles of War

Ball Hold thy prating, Fool, your Appearance, Sir, promises some

Understanding, pray, what does this Fellow mean?

Sil He means Marriage, I think,—but that, you know, is so odd a thing, that hardly any two People under the Sun agree in the Ceremony, some make it a Sacrament, others a Convenience, and others make it a Jest, but among Soldiers 'tis most Sacred—our Sword, you know, is our Honour, that we lay down, the Hero jumps over it first, and the Amazon after—leap Rogue, follow Whore, the Drum beats a Ruff, and so to Bed, that's all, the Ceremony is concise

Bull And the prettiest Ceremony, so full of Pastime and Prodigality-

Ball What I are you a Soldier?

Bull. Ay, that I am—Will your Worship lend me your Cane, and I'll show you how I can exercise.

Ball. Take it. [Strikes him over the Head] Pray, Sir, what Commission may you bear? [To Silvia.

Sil. I'm call'd Captain, Sir, by all the Coffee-men, Drawers, Whores and Groom Porters in London, for I wear a red Coat, a Sword bien troussee, a Martial Twist in my Cravat, a fierce Knot in my Perriwig, a Cane upon my Button; Picket in my Head, and Dice in my Pocket.

Scale Your Name, pray Sir.

Sil. Captain Pinch, I cock my Hat with a Pinch, I take Snuff with a Pinch, pay my Whores with a Pinch, in short, I can do any thing at a Pinch, but fight and fill my Belly.

Ball. And pray, Sir, what brought you into Shrepshire?

Sil A Pinch, Sir I knew that you Country Gentlemen want Wit, and you know that we Town Gentleman want Money, and so———

Ball. I understand you, Sir, here, Constable———

Enter Constable

Take this Gentleman into Custody till farther Orders.

Rose Pray your Worship, don't be uncivil to him, for he did me no Hurt, he's the most harmless Man in the World, for all he talks so

Scale. Come, come, Child, I'll take care of you

Sil What, Gentlemen, rob me of my Freedom and my Wife at once! 'tis the first time they ever went together

Ball Heark'e, Constable [Whispers the Constable

Const It shall be done, Sir, ——Come alone, Sir.

[Exeunt Const Bull and Silv.

Ball. Come, Mr. Scale, we'll manage the Spark presently.

[Exeunt Ballance and Scale.

SCENE [III] changes to Melinda's Apartment.

Melinda and Worthy

Mel So far the Prediction is right, 'tis Ten exactly, [Aside] and pray, Sir, how long have you been in this travelling Humour?

Wor 'Tis natural, Madam, for us to avoid what disturbs our Quiet Mel Rather the Love of Change, which is more natural, may be the Occasion of it

Wor To be sure, Madam, there must be Charms in Variety, else neither

you nor I shou'd be so fond of it

Mel You mistake, Mr Worthy, I am not so fond of Variety, as to travel for it; nor do I think it Prudence in you to run your self into a certain Expence and Danger, in hopes of precarious Pleasures, which at best never answer Expectation, as 'tis evident from the Example of most Travellers, that long more to return to their own Country than they did to go abroad

Wor. What Pleasures I may receive abroad are indeed uncertain, but

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this I am sure of, I shall meet with less Cruelty among the most barbarous Nations, than I have found at home

Mel Come, Sir, you and I have been jangling a great while—I fancy if we made up our Accounts, we shou'd the sooner come to an Agreement.

Wor. Sure, Madam, you won't dispute your being in my Debt—My Fears, Sighs, Vows, Promises, Assiduities, Anxieties, Jealousies, have

run on for a whole Year, without any Payment

Mel A Year! O Mr Worthy, what you owe to me is not to be paid under a seven Years Servitude, how did you use me the Year before, when taking the Advantage of my Innocence, and Necessity, you wou'd have made me your Mistress, that is, your Slave—Remember the wicked Insinuations, artful Baits, deceitful Arguments, cunning Pretences; then your impudent Behaviour, loose Expressions, familiar Letters, rude Visits, remember those, those Mr Worthy

Wor I do remember, and am sorry I made no better use of 'em. [Aside.]

But you may remember, Madam—that—

Mel. Sir, I'll remember nothing, 'tis your Interest that I shou'd forget; you have been barbarous to me, I have been cruel to you—Put that and that together, and let one balance the other—Now if you will begin upon a new Score, lay aside your adventering Airs, and behave your self handsomly till Lent be over—Here's my hand, I'll use you as a Gentleman shou'd be.

Wor. And if I don't use you as a Gentlewoman shou'd be, may this be my Poyson.

[Kissing her Hand.

Enter Servant

Ser Madam, the Coach is at the Door

Mel I'm going to Mr. Ballance's Country-house to see my Cosin Silvia, I have done her an Injury, and can't be easie till I have ask'd her Pardon

Wor I dare not hope for the Honour of waiting on you

Mel My Coach is full, but if you will be so Gallant as to mount your own Horses and follow us, we shall be glad to be overtaken, and if you bring Captain Plume with you, we shan't have the worse Reception

Wor I'll endeavour it

[Exit Worthy leading Melinda.

SCENE [IV], The Market-Place.

Plume and Kite

Plume A Baker, a Taylor, a Smith, and a Butcher—I believe the first Colony planted at Virginia had not more Trades in their Company than I have in mine.

Kite. The Butcher, Sir, will have his hands full; for we have two Sheep-stealers among us—I hear of a Fellow too committed just now for stealing of Horses.

Plume. We'll dispose of him among the Dragoons—Have we never

a Poulterer among us?

Kite Yes, Sir, the King of the Gypsies is a very good one, he has an excellent hand at a Goose, or a Turkey—Here's Captain Brazen—Sir, I. must go look after the Men

[Exit.

Enter Brazen, reading a Letter

Braz. Um, um, um, the Canonical Hour—Um, um, very well——My dear Plume! Give me a Buss.

Plume. Half a score, if you will, my Dear, what hast got in thy hand,

Child?

Braz 'Tis a Project for laying out a thousand Pound.

Plume Were it not requisite to project first how to get it in?

Braz You can't imagine, my Dear, that I want twenty thousand Pound, I have spent twenty times as much in the Service—Now, my Dear, pray advise me, my Head runs much upon Architecture, shall I build a Privateer or a Play-house?

Plume. An odd Question—A Privateer or a Play-house! 'Twill require

some Consideration—faith, I'm for a Privateer

Braz I'm not of your Opinion, my Dear——For in the first place a Privateer may be ill built

Plume And so may a Play-house.

Braz But a Privateer may be ill mann'd.

Plume And so may a Play-house

Braz But a Privateer may run upon the Shallows

Plume Not so often as a Play-house

Braz. But, you know, a Privateer may spring a Leak.

Plume And I know that a Play-house may spring a great many.

Braz. But suppose the Privateer come home with a rich Booty, we shou'd never agree about our Shares.

Plume. 'Tis just so in a Play-house—So by my Advice, you shall fix upon the Privateer

Braz Agreed—But if this twenty thousand shou'd not be in Specie—

Plume. What twenty thousand?

Braz. Heark'e-

[Whispers.

Plume. Marry'd!

Braz Presently, we're to meet about half a Mile out of Town at the Water-side—And so forth—[Reads.] For fear I shou'd be known by any of Worthy's Friends, you must give me leave to wear my Mask till after

the Ceremony, which will make me ever yours—Look'e there, my dear Dog—— [Shows the bottom of the Letter to Plume.

Plume. Melinda! And by this Light, her own hand!—Once more, if you please, my Dear, her hand exactly!——Just now you say?

Braz. This Minute I must be gone

Plume. Have a little Patience, and I'll go with you.

Braz. No, no, I see a Gentleman coming this way that may be inquisitive, 'tis Worthy, do you know him'

Plume. By sight only.

Braz. Have a care, the very Eyes discover Secrets—

Exit.

Enter Worthy.

Wor. To boot, and saddle, Captain, you must mount. Plume Whip and spur, Worthy, or you won't mount

Wor. But I shall. Melinda and I are agreed, she is gone to visit Silvia; we are to mount and follow, and cou'd we carry a Parson with us, who knows what might be done for us both?

Plume. Don't trouble your Head, Melinda has secur'd a Parson alreadv.

Wor. Already! Do you know more than I?

Plume. Yes, I saw it under her hand—Brazen and she are to meet half a Mile hence at the Water-side, there to take Boat, I suppose to be ferry'd over to the Elisian Fields, if there be any such thing in Matrimony

Wor I parted with Melinda just now, she assur'd me she hated Brazen, and that she resolv'd to discard Lucy for daring to write Letters to him in her Name

Plume Nay, nay, there's nothing of Lucy in this——I tell ye' I saw Melinda's hand as surely as this is mine

Wor But I tell you, she's gone this Minute to Justice Ballance's Country House.

Plume But I tell you, she's gone this Minute to the Water-side

Enter a Servant

Sir, [To Worthy] Madam Melinda has sent word that you need not trouble your self to follow her, because her Journey to Justice Ballance's is put off, and she's gone to take the Air another way

Wor How! Her Journey put off?

Plume That is, her Journey was a put-off to you

Wor 'Tis plain, plain—But how, where, when is she to meet Brazen? Plume Just now, I tell you, half a Mile hence at the Water-side

Wor Up, or down the Water?

Plume. That I don't know

Wor I'm glad my Horses are ready-Jack, get 'em out

(100)

Plume. Shall I go with you?

Wor. Not an Inch—I shall return presently.

[Exit

Plume You'll find me at the Hall, the Justices are sitting by this time, and I must attend them.

[Emit

SCENE[V], a Court of Justice, Ballance, Scale, Scruple, upon the Bench. Constable, Mob, Kite.

Kite and Constable advance to the Front of the Stage

Kite Pray, who are those honourable Gentlemen upon the Bench?

Const He in the middle is Justice Ballance, he on the Right is Justice Scale, and he on the Left is Justice Scruple, and I am Mr. Constable, four very honest Gentlemen

Kite O dear Sir, I'm your most obedient Servant, [Saluting the Constable] I fancy, Sir, that your Employment and mine are much the same, for my Business is to keep People in order, and if they disobey, to knock

'em down, and then we're both Staff-Officers

Const Nay, I'm a Serjeant my self——Of the Militia——Come, Brother, you shall see me exercise——Suppose this a Musquet now, [He puts his Staff on his Right Shoulder] Now I'm shoulder'd.

Kite Ay, you're shoulder'd pretty well for a Constable's Staff, but for

a Musquet you must put it on t'other Shoulder, my Dear

Const. Adso, that's true,——Come, now give the Word o' Command Kite Silence

Const Ay, ay, so we will,—We will be silent

Kite. Silence, you Dog, Silence—

[Strikes him over the Head with his Halberd.

Const That's the way to silence a Man with a Witness—What d'ye mean, Friend?

Kite Only to exercise you, Sir

Const Your Exercise differs so from ours, that we shall ne'er agree about it, if my own Captain had given me such a Rap I had taken the Law of him.

Enter Plume

Ball. Captain, you're welcome. Plume. Gentlemen, I thank'e.

Scr Come, honest Captain, sit by me. [Plume ascends, and sits upon the Bench.] Now produce your Prisoners—Here, that Fellow there,—Set him up—Mr Constable, what have you to say against this Man?

RECRUITING OFFICER THE

Const. I have nothing to say against him, an't please ye.

Ball No! What made you bring him hither? Const. I don't know, an't please your Worship.

Scr. Did not the Contents of your Warrant direct you what sort of Men to take up?

Const. I can't tell, an't please ye, I can't read

Ser. A very pretty Constable truly! I find we have no Business here. Kste. May it please the Worshipful Bench, I desire to be heard in this

Case, as being Counsel for the Queen.

Ball Come, Serjeant, you shall be heard, since no body else will speak;

we won't come here for nothing-

Kite. This Man is but one Man, the Country may spare him and the Army wants him, besides he's cut out by Nature for a Granadeer, he's five Foot ten Inches high, he shall Box, Wrestle, or dance the Cheshire Round with any Man in the County, he gets drunk every Sabbath-Day, and he beats his Wife.

Wife. You lie, Sirrah, you lie an't please your Worship, he's the best natur'd pains-taking Man in the Parish, witness my five poor Children.

Scr. A Wife and five Children! you Constable, you Rogue, how durst you Impress a Man that has a Wife and five Children?

Scale Discharge him, discharge him

Ball Hold, Gentlemen-Hark'e, Friend, how do you maintain

your Wife and Children?

Plume They live upon Wild Fowl and Venison, Sir, the Husband keeps a Gun, and kills all the Hares and Partridges within five Miles round

Ball. A Gun! Nay, if he be so good at Gunning he shall have enough on't-He may be of use against the French, for he shoots flying to be sure

Scr. But his Wife and Children, Mr Ballance!

Wife Ay, ay, that's the Reason you wou'd send him away—You know I have a Child every Year, and you're afraid they should come upon the Parish at last

Plume. Look'e there, Gentlemen, the honest Woman has spoke it at once, the Parish had better maintain five Children this Year than six or seven the next, that Fellow upon his high Feeding may get you two or three Beggars at a Birth.

Wife. Look'e, Mr Captain, the Parish shall get nothing by sending him away, for I won't loose my Teeming Time if there be a Man left in

the Parish

Ball. Send that Woman to the House of Correction—and the Man-

Kite I'll take care o' him, if you please.

Takes the Man down.

Scale. Here, you Constable, the next—Set up that black-fac'd Fellow, he has a Gunpowder Look, what can you say against this Man, Constable?

Const. Nothing, but that he's a very honest Man

Plume. Pray, Gentlemen, let me have one honest Man in my Company for the Novelty's sake

Ball What are you, Friend?

Mob A Collier, I work in the Colepits.

Scr. Look'e, Gentlemen, this Fellow has a Trade, and the Act of Parliament here expresses, that we are to impress no Man that has any visible means of a Livelihood.

Kite May it please your Worships, this Man has no visible means of

a Livelihood, for he works under-ground

Plume Well said Kite-Besides, the Army wants Miners

Ball. Right! and had we an Order of Government for't, we cou'd raise you in this and the neighbouring County of Stafford five hundred Colliers that wou'd run you under-ground like Moles, and do more Service in a Siege than all the Miners in the Army

Ser. Well, Friend, what have you to say for your self?

Mob I'm Marry'd.

Kite. Lack-a-day, so am I

Mob Here's my Wife, poor Woman Ball Are you marry'd, good Woman?

Wom I'm marry'd in Conscience

Kite. May it please your Worship, she's with Child in Conscience.

Scale Who marry'd you, Mistress?

Wom My Husband—We agreed that I shou'd call him Husband to avoid passing for a Whore, and that he shou'd call me Wife to shun going for a Soldier.

Scr A very pretty Couple—Pray, Captain, will you take 'em both'?

Plume What say you, Mr Kite—Will you take care of the Woman?

Kite. Yes, Sir, she shall go with us to the Sea-side, and there if she has a mind to drown her self, we'll take care that no Body shall hinder her

Ball Here, Constable, bring in my Man [Exit Constable] Now Captain, I'll fit you with a Man, such as you ne'er listed in your Life [Enter Constand Silvia.] O my Friend Pinch—I'm very glad to see you.

Silv Well Sir, and what then?

Scale. What then! Is that your Respect to the Bench?

Silv Sir, I don't care a Farthing for you nor your Bench neither.

Scr. Look'e, Gentlemen, that's enough, he's a very impudent Fellow, and fit for a Soldier.

Scale. A notorious Rogue, I say, and very fit for a Soldier.

Const A Whoremaster, I say, and therefore fit to go.

Ball What think you, Captain?

Plume I think he's a very pretty Fellow, and therefore fit to serve.

Silv. Me for a Soldier! Send your own lazy lubberly Sons at home, Fellows that hazard their Necks every day in pursuit of a Fox, yet dare not peep abroad to look an Enemy in the Face

Const May it please your Worships, I have a Woman at the Door to

swear a Rape against this Rogue

Silv Is it your Wife or Daughter, Booby? I ravish'd 'em both yester-day

Ball Pray, Captain, read the Articles of War, we'll see him listed immediately

Plume [reads] Articles of War against Mutiny and Desertion-

Silv. Hold, Sir—Once more, Gentlemen, have a care what you do, for you shall severely smart for any Violence you offer to me, and you, Mr. Ballance, I speak to you particularly, you shall heartly repent it

Plume Look'ee, young Spark, say but one Word more and I'll build a Horse for you as high as the Ceiling, and make you ride the most tiresom

Journey that ever you made in your Life

Silv You have made a fine Speech, good Captain Huffcap——But you had better be quiet, I shall find a way to cool your Courage

Plume Pray, Gentlemen, don't mind him, he's distracted

Silv 'Tis false——I'm descended of as good a Family as any in your County, my Father is as good a Man as any upon your Bench, and I am Heir to twelve hundred Pound a Year.

Ball He's certainly mad,—Pray, Captain, read the Articles of War

Silv Hold, once more,— Pray, Mr Ballance, to you I speak, suppose I were your Child, wou'd you use me at this rate?

Ball. No Faith, were you mine, I would send you to Bedlam first, and

into the Army afterwards

Silv But consider, my Father, Sir, he's as good, as generous, as brave, as just a Man as ever serv'd his Country, I'm his only Child, perhaps the loss of me may break his Heart.

Ball. He's a very great Fool if it does Captain, if you don't list him

this Minute, I'll leave the Court

Pl Kite, do you distribute the Levy Money to the Men whilst I read

Kite Ay, Sir,—Silence Gentlemen [Plume reads the Arncles of War. Ball Very well, now, Captain, let me beg the Favour of you not to discharge this Fellow upon any account whatsoever.—Bring in the rest.

Const There are no more, an't please your Worship Ball No more! there were five two Hours ago.

Silv. 'Tis true, Sir, but this Rogue of a Constable let the rest escape for a Bribe of eleven Shillings a Man, because he said that the Act allows him but ten, so the odd Shilling was clear Gains

All Just. How!

Silv. Gentlemen, he offer'd to let me get away for two Guineas, but I had not so much about me —This is Truth, and I'm ready to swear it.

Kite. And I'll swear it, give me the Book, 'tis for the good of the Service. Mob May it please your Worship, I gave him half a Crown to say that I was an honest Man,—and now that your Worships have made me a Rogue, I hope I shall have my Money again.

Ball 'Tis my Opinion that this Constable be put into the Captain's Hands, and if his Friends don't bring four good Men for his Ransom by

to Morrow Night, - Captain, you shall carry him to Flanders

Scale, Scruple Agreed, agreed!

Plume Mr Kite, take the Constable into Custody

Kite Ay, ay, Sir, -[To the Constable] will you please to have your Office taken from you, or will you handsomely lay down your Staff as your Betters have done before you? The Constable drops his Staff.

Ball Come, Gentlemen, there needs no great Ceremony in adjourning

this Court, --- Captain you shall dine with me

Kite Come Mr Militia Serjeant, I shall silence you now I believe, without your taking the Law of me Exeunt Omnes.

S.C E N E' [VI] changes to the Fields, Brazen leading in Lucy mask'd.

Braz The Boat is just below here

Enter Worthy with a Case of Pistols under his Arm, parts Brazen and Lucy

Braz What! Pistols! are they charg'd, my dear?
Wor With a brace of Rullets and

Braz. But I'm a Foot Officer, my dear, and never use Pistols, the Sword is my way, and I won't be put out of my Road to please any Man.

Wor Nor I neither, so have at you. Cocks one Pistol.

Braz Look'e, my dear, I do not care for Pistols, -pray oblige me and let us have a bout at Sharps, dam't there's no parrying these Bullets.

Wor Sir, if you han't your Belly full of these, the Swords shall come in for Second Course.

Braz. Why then Fire and Fury! I have eaten Smoak from the Mouth of a Cannon, Sir, don't think I fear Powder, for I live upon't; let me see, [Takes a Pistol.] and now, Sir, how many paces distant shall we fire?

Wor. Fire when you please, I'll reserve my shot till I be sure of you.

Braz Come, where's your Cloak?

Wor Cloak! what d'ye mean?

Braz To fight upon, I always fight upon a Cloak, 'tis our way abroad.

Luc. Come, Gentlemen, I'll end the Strife.

[Pulls off her Mask.]

Wor Lucy take her

Braz The Devil take me if I do—Huzza! [Fires his Pistol] D'ye hear, d'ye hear, you plaguy Harrydan, how those Bullets whistle, suppose they had been lodg'd in my Gizzard now?——

Luc Pray, Sir, pardon me.

Braz I can't tell, Child, till I know whether my Money be safe; [Searching his Pockets] Yes, yes, I do pardon you,—but if I had you in the Rose Tavern, Covent Garden, with three or four hearty Rakes, and three or four smart Napkins, I would tell you another Story, my dear. [Exit

Wor And was Melanda privy to this?

Luc No, Sir, she wrote her Name upon a piece of Paper at the Fortune-tellers last Night, which I put in my Pocket, and so writ above it to the Captain.

Wor. And how came Melinda's Journey put off?

Luc. At the Town's end she met Mr Ballane's Steward, who told her that Mrs. Silvia was gone from her Father's, and no body could tell whither.

Wor. Silvia gone from her Fathers! this will be News to Plume Go home, and tell your Lady how near I was being shot for her. [Exeunt

Enter Ballance with a Napkin in his Hand as risen from Dinner, talking with his Steward

Stew. We did not miss her till the Evening, Sir, and then searching for her in the Chamber that was my young Master's, we found her Cloaths there, but the Suit that your Son left in the Press when he went to London, was gone

Bal The white, trimm'd with Silver!

Stew. The same.

Ball You han't told that Circumstance to any body.

Stew To none but your Worship

Ball. And be sure you don't. Go into the Dining Room, and tell Captain Plume that I beg to speak with him.

Exit

Stew. I shall

Bal Was ever man so impos'd upon? I had her Promise indeed that she shou'd never dispose of herself without my Consent.—I have consented with a Witness, given her away as my Act and Deed, and this, I warrant,

the Captain thinks will pass; no, I shall never pardon him the Villany, first of robbing me of my Daughter, and then the mean Opinion he must have of me to think that I cou'd be so wretchedly imposed upon, her extravagant Passion might encourage her in the Attempt, but the Contrivance must be his—I'll know the Truth presently.

Enter Plume.

Pray, Captain, what have you done with your young Gentleman Souldier?

Plume He's at my Quarters, I suppose, with the rest of my Men.

Bal Does he keep Company with the Common Souldiers?

Plume No, he's generally with me.

Bal He lies with you, I presume?

Plume. No, Faith,—I offer'd him part of my Bed, but the young Rogue fell in love with Rose, and has layn with her, I think, since he came to Town.

Bal So that between you both, Rose has been finely manag'd.

Plume Upon my Honour, Sir, she had no harm from me.

Bal All's safe, I find—Now Captain, you must know that the young Fellow's Impudence in Court was well grounded, he said that I should heartly report his being listed, and I do from my Soul.

Plume. Av! for what reason?

Bal Because he is no less than what he said he was, born of as good a Family as any in this County, and is Heir to twelve hundred pound a Year

Plume I'm very glad to hear it, for I wanted but a Man of that Quality to make my Company a perfect Representative of the whole Commons of England

Bal Won't you discharge him?

Plume Not under a hundred Pound Sterling.

Bal You shall have it, for his Father is my intimate Friend

Plume Then you shall have him for nothing

Bal Nay, Sir, you shall have your Price

Plume Not a Penny, Sir, I value an Obligation to you much above a hundred Pound

Bal Perhaps, Sir, you shan't repent your Generosity—Will you please to write his Discharge in my Pocket Book? [Gives his Book] In the mean time we'll send for the Gentleman Who waits there?

Enter Servant.

Go to the Captain's Lodgings, and inquire for Mr Wilfull, tell him his Captain wants him here immediately.

Ser. Sir, the Gentleman's below at the Door enquiring for the Captain.

Plume. Bid him come up—here's the Discharge, Sir —

Bal. Sir, I thank you—'tis plain he had no hand in't. [Aside.

Enter Silvia.

Sil I think, Captain, you might have us'd me better, than to leave me yonder among your swearing, drunken Crew, and you, Mr. Justice, might have been so civil as to have invited me to Dinner, for I have eaten with as good a Man as your Worship.

Plume Sir, you must charge our want of Respect upon our Ignorance

of your Quality—but now you're at Liberty—I have discharged you.

Sil. Discharg'd me!

Bal. Yes, Sir, and you must once more go home to your Father.

Sil My Father! then I'm discovered—O, Sir, [Kneeling] I expect no Pardon.

Bal. Pardon! no, no, Child, your Crime shall be your Punishment; here, Captain, I deliver her over to the conjugal Power for her Chastisement, since she will be a Wife, be you a Husband, a very Husband: when she tells you of her Love, upbraid her with her Folly, be modishly ungrateful, because she has been unfashionably kind, and use her worse than you wou'd any Body else, because you can't use her so well as she deserves.

Plume And are you Silvia in good earnest?

Sil Earnest! I have gone too far to make it a Jest, Sir

Plume And do you give her to me in good earnest?

Bal If you please to take her, Sir.

Plume Why then I have sav'd my Legs and Arms, and lost my Liberty; secure from Wounds, I'm prepar'd for the Gout, farewel Subsistence, and welcome Taxes—Sir, my Liberty and hopes of being a General ate much dearer to me than your twelve hundred Pound a Year, but to your Love, Madam, I resign my Freedom, and to your Beauty, my Ambition, greater in obeying at your Feet, than Commanding at the Head of an Army

Enter Worthy

Wor I'm sorry to hear, Mr. Ballance, that your Daughter is lost. Bal So am not I, Sir, since an honest Gentleman has found her.

Enter Melinda.

Mel. Pray, Mr Ballance, what's become of my Cousin Silvia?

Bal Your Cousin Silvia is talking yonder with your Cousin Plume

Mel and Wor. How!

Sil Do you think it strange, Cousin, that a Woman should change? But, I hope, you'll excuse a Change that has proceeded from Constancy, I alter'd my Outside, because I was the same within, and only laid by the Woman to make sure of my Man, that's my History.

Mel. Your History is a little romantick, Cousin, but since Success has crown'd your Adventures you will have the World o'your side, and I shall be willing to go with the Tide, provided you pardon an Injury I offer'd you in the Letter to your Father.

Plume. That Injury, Madam, was done to me, and the Reparation I expect shall be made to my Friend; make Mr. Worthy happy, and I shall

be satisfy'd.

Mel A good Example, Sir, will go a great way—when my Cousin is pleas'd to surrender, 'tis probable, I shan't hold out much longer

Enter Brazen.

Braz. Gentlemen, I am yours, Madam, I am not yours

Mel. I'm glad on't, Sir

Braz So am I-you have got a pretty House here, Mr. Laconick.

Bal. 'Tis time to right all Mistakes—my Name, Sir, is Ballance

Braz Ballance! Sir, I'm your most obedient.—I know your whole Generation,—had not you an Unkle that was Governour of the Leeward Islands some Years ago?

Bal Did you know him?

Braz Intimately, Sir, he play'd at Billiards to a miracle, you had a Brother too, that was Captain of a Fireship—poor Dick, he had the most engaging way with him—of making Punch—and then his Cabbin was so neat—but his Boy Jack was the most comical Bastard, ha, ha, ha, a pickled Dog, I shall never forget him

Plume Well, Captain, are you fix'd in your Project yet, are you still

for the Privateer?

*Braz. No, no, I had enough of a Privateer just now, I had like to have been pick'd up by a Cruiser under falso Colours, and a French Pickaroon for ought I know

Plume. But have you got your Recruits, my Dear?

Braz. Not a Stick, my Dear

Plume. Probably I shall furnish you.

Enter Rose and Bullock

Rose Captain, Captain, I have got loose once more, and have persuaded my Sweetheart Cartwheel, to go with us, but you must promise not to part with me again

Sil I find Mrs Rose has not been pleas'd with her Bedfellow.

Rose. Bedfellow! I don't know whether I had a Bedfellow or not.

Sil. Don't be in a Passion, Child, I was as little pleas'd with your Company as you cou'd be with mine

Bul. Pray, Sir, dunna be offended at my Sister, she's something underbred—but if you please I'll lye with you in her stead.

Plume I have promis'd, Madam, to provide for this Girl, now will you be pleas'd to let her wait upon you, or shall I take care of her?

Sil. She shall be my Charge, Sir, you may find it Business enough to

take care of me

Bul. Ay, and of me, Captain, for wauns! if ever you lift your Hand

against me, I'll desert

Plume. Captain Brazen shall take care o'that—My Dear, instead of the twenty thousand Pound you talk'd of, you shall have the twenty brave Recruits that I have rais'd, at the rate they cost me—my Commission I lay down to be taken up by some braver Fellow, that has more Merit, and less good Fortune, whilst I endeavour by the Example of this worthy Gentleman to serve my Queen and Country at home

With some Regret I quit the aftive Field, Where Glory full reward for Life does yield, But the Recrusting Trade with all its train, Of lasting Plague, Fatigue, and endless Pain, I gladly quit, with my fair Spouse to stay, And raise Recruits the Matrimonial Way.

[FINIS]

EPILOGUE

A LL Ladies and Gentlemen, that are willing to see the Comedy call'd the Recruiting Officer, let them repair to morrow Night by six a Clock to the Sign of the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, and they shall be kindly entertain'd———

We scorn the vulgar Ways to bid you come, Whole Europe now obeys the Call of Drum. The Soldier, not the Poet, here appears, And beats up for a Corps of Volunteers: He finds that Musick chiefly does delight ye, And therefore chuses Musick to invite ye.

Beat the Granadeer March—Row, row, tow—Gentlemen, this Piece of Musick, call'd an Overture to a Battel, was compos'd by a famous Italian Master, and was perform'd with wonderful Success, at the great Opera's of Vigo, Schellenberg, and Blenheim, it came off with the Applause of all Europe, excepting France, the French found it a little too rough for their Delicatesse

Some that have acted on those glorious Stages, Are here to witness to succeeding Ages, That no Musick like the Granadeer's engages.

Ladies, we must own that this Musick of ours is not altogether so soft as *Bonancini's, yet we dare affirm, that it has laid more People asleep than all the Camilla's in the World, and you'll condescend to own, that it keeps one awake, better than any Opera that ever was acted.

The Granadeer March seems to be a Composure excellently adapted to the Genius of the English, for no Musick was ever follow'd so far by us, nor with so much Alacrity, and with all Deference to the present Subscription, we must say that the Granadeer March has been subscrib'd for by the whole Grand Alliance, and we presume to inform the Ladies, that it always has the Pre-eminence abroad, and is constantly heard by the tallest, handsomest Men in the whole Army. In short, to gratifie the present Taste, our Author is now adapting some Words to the Granadeer March, which he intends to have perform'd to Morrow, if the Lady who is to sing it shou'd not happen to be sick

This he concludes to be the surest way To draw you hither, for you'll all obey Soft Musick's Call, tho' you shou'd damn his Play.

THE

BEAUX STRATAGEM

A COMEDY

As it is Acted at the

QUEEN'S THEATRE

IN THE

HAY-MARKET

BY

Her MAJESTY's Sworn Comedians

ADVERTISEMENT

THE Reader may find some Faults in this Play, which my Illness prevented the amending of, but there is great Amends made in the Representation, which cannot be match'd, no more than the friendly and indefatigable Care of Mr. Wilks, to whom I chiefly owe the Success of the Play

GEORGE FARQUHAR.

Source

T is highly probable that the domestic infelicity between Sullen and his wife was suggested to Farquhar by Vanbrugh's The Provok'd Wife, Mrs Sullen's description of her husband finds its counterpart in that play, Act III, Scene 3 (Vol. I, p. 148 Nonesuch edition), in Lady Brute's description of Sir John "To Bed, my Dear? And by that time I am fallen into a sweet Sleep, (or perhaps a sweet Dream, which is better and better) Sir John will come home, roaring drunk, and be overjoy'd he finds me in a condition to be disturbed," etc. The scene in the last act of The Beaux Stratagem, 'I can't hunt with you" "Nor can I dance with you," is foreshadowed in Berinthia's speech in Vanbrugh's The Relapse, Act II, Scene I Nonesuch edition) "Like Man and Wife, asunder, He lov'd the (Vol I, p 45 Country, I the Town He Hawks and Hounds, I Coaches and Equipage Eating and Drinking, I Carding and Playing He the Sound of a Horn, I the Squeak of a Fiddle We were dull Company at Table, worse A-bed Whenever we met, we gave one another the Spleen And never agreed but once, which was about lying alone "

The divorce scene at the end of the play was probably suggested by the separation of Woodly and Mrs. Woodly in Shadwell's Epsom Wells

Theatrical History

F all Farquhar's plays The Beaux Stratagem has proved the most popular and the one most frequently revived From the day of its first performance at the Queen's Theatre, Haymarket, March 8th, 1707, its favour with the public has been unabated. In its first season it was repeated on March 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 29th and 31st, on April 4th, 15th, and 29th, to name but a few of

the early productions

Wilks, as Archer, put his soul into the last production of his dying friend, and achieved the success that invariably followed any genuine effort of this great actor "Dicky" Norris, whose reputation had been so enhanced by his performance in The Constant Couple, played Scrub, a part which Cibber for some reason had refused to accept The latter played Gibbet, which, though but a minor part, must have been well portrayed by the veteran actor Mills as Aimwell, and Verbruggen as Sullen did well enough, but were not outstanding, though Bullock as Boniface must have been in his element Anne Oldfield, Mrs Bicknell, and Mrs Bradshaw were an attractive trio for the female cast

The Haymarket and Drury Lane kept The Beaux Stratagem in their regular repertory, but it was not until November 18th, 1721, that it saw the boards at Lincoln's Lacy Ryan, who always did well in Farquhar's parts, played Archer, with Christopher Bullock as Scrub The younger Bullock, indeed, though he inherited many of the elder's parts, had a distinct genius of his own, and was the creator of many rôles that his father would not have dared attempt. It is sufficiently apparent from the seven plays which he left that he had little calent as an author, but he had a distinct sense of "theatre," which made him a good manager and gave purpose to his acting when he chose to appear on the stage. William Bullock was also in this cast at Lincoln's Inn Fields, still playing the rôle which he created Quin must have been one of the best of Sullens, and Mrs Seymour, a young actress, a charming spouse Mrs Roger played Cherry, Mrs Bullock, Dorinda, and Mrs Egleton (ex-Mrs Giffard), Lady Bountiful

Mills was playing Archer at Drury Lane in 1740, with Macklin as Scrub, and Milward as Aimwell Mrs Pritchard was Mrs Sullen, and Mrs Clive, Cherry Mrs. Pritchard "performed all the principal characters in tragedy with great reputation, and she was also admired in genteel comedy" But her chief excellence lay in her performance of sprightly characters of the type of Mrs Sullen, which she must have rendered to perfection We are further informed that Mrs Pritchard "came to the stage a married woman, and had a large family of children, whom she brought up with the greatest care and attention" (The italics are those of an early biographer)

The appearance of Garrick upon the scene upset many of the leading actors, for the novice swept forward on a wave of success, and took away one leading rôle after another Before the end of 1742 he had taken the leading part in The Beaux Stratagem And

from that time Archer remained one of his favourite rôles, which he played with

many supporting casts

One of the most delightful productions of all times must have been that in which Garlick played Archer to Peg Woffington's Mrs Sullen, with Yates as Scrub Among the other casts with whom Garlick appeared may be mentioned (Covent Garden, June 23rd, 1746) Chapman as Scrub, Cashell, Aimwell, Bridgewater, Sullen; Martin, Boniface, with Mrs Horton as Mrs Sullen, Mrs Vincent, Cherry, and Mrs Bland, Dorinda Also, Drury Lane, December 1st, 1767, Weston, as Scrub, Palmer, Aimwell, Mrs. Dancer, Mrs Sullen, and Miss Pope as Cherry. At the same theatre, November 3rd, 1774, Garlick appeared with many of the same cast, but with Mrs Abington in the rôle of Mrs Sullen. On one occasion Garlick played Scrub (April 10th, 1761), allowing O'Brien to play in his own benefit as Archer, with Mrs Pitchard as Mrs Sullen.

At Covent Garden, January 5th, 1774, Smith appeared in the leading rôle, with Shuter and Lewis as Scrub and Aimwell Woodward was Gibbet, Miss Brown, Cherry, Miss Barsanti, Dorinda Mrs Bulkley played Mrs Sullen and continued the following year with Lewis as Archer, Woodward, Scrub, Wroughton in Lewis old rôle of Aimwell, and Mrs Lessingham as Dorinda The same cast played for many years, the only changes being, in 1778, Quick for Woodward, and Mrs Barry for Mrs Bulkley, and in 1785, Mrs Abington for Mrs Barry, and Mrs Martyr for Miss Brown

Edwin played Scrub in his own benefit at the Haymarket, August 17th, 1779. Palmer was Archer, Blisset, Sullen, Miss Farren, who played the part of Miss Hardcastle in She Stoops to Conquer at the Haymarket in 1777, now played Mrs Sullen, with Mrs Hitchcock as Cherry

Mrs Abington, who had long played Mrs Sullen at Covent Garden, appeared as Scrub in her own benefit on February 10th, 1786 She was still playing Mrs Sullen as late as 1798

Notable among early nineteenth-century performances was that of Charles Keinble as Aimwell (Haymarket, November 20th, 1802), Dwyer was Archer, Bannister, junior, Scrub Mrs Jordan appeared for the first time in the character of Mrs Sullen, with Miss Mellon as Cherry

Mrs. Kemble, from Covent Garden, played Mrs Sullen at the Haymarket, June 21st, 1810. Jones was Archer, Liston, Scrub, and Mrs Gibbs played Cherry

Elliston and Knight were Archer and Scrub at Drury Lane, June 5th, 1818 Mrs Davison and Mrs Alsop were Mrs Sullen and Cherry. Covent Garden also "revived" The Beaux Stratagem, November 26th, 1819, when C Kemble played Archer, Liston, Scrub, Connor, Foigard, Abbott, Aimwell, Yates, Boniface; Blanchard, Sullen, Emery, Gibbet, Mrs Davison, Mrs Sullen, Mrs Gibbs, Cherry, and Miss Foote, Dorinda

The Beaux Stratagem was given for the benefit of Thomas Dibdin, the stage manager, at the Haymarket, October 13th, 1823 Vining took the leading part in this performance, with Miss Chester as Mrs Sullen

Kemble again "revived" the play at Covent Garden on New Year's Eve, 1828 Miss Chester again played Mrs Sullen, with Miss Forde and Mrs. Chatterley as Cherry and Dorinda Keeley played Scrub with great success, Warde was Aimwell, and

THEATRICAL HISTORY

Blanchard again in his former part This revival was favourably received and performed twelve times

Up to almost the present day *The Beaux Stratagem* has been one of the most popular and widely played pieces on the English stage Though frequently criticised for "immorality" by such jealous Puritans as Francis Gentleman and Richard Cumberland, there was scarcely any period since its first production when it can be said to have been "forgotten"

Some reader may remember Miss Litton's appearance in *The Beaux Stratagem* at the Imperial Theatre in 1879 More, however, will recall the abridged version of the piece given at the Haymarket Theatre, February 4th, 1919, by the Art Theatre, in association with The Stage Society Only one performance, a matinée, was given The play had been reduced to six scenes, and the principal players were Frederic Sargent as Aimwell, Russell Thorndike as Archer, E. H. Paterson, Scrub, Helen Haye as Mrs Sullen, Sybil Thorndike, Cherry This performance, I am told, while amusing enough, was more in the Russian than the Restoration spirit, but this criticism may be made of many modern revivals of old plays

The Cambridge A D C produced The Beaux Stratagem in June, 1925, and the Maddermarket Theatre, Norwich, played the piece seven times in November of 1926 Sir Nigel Playfair, who himself played Gibbet, the rôle of Cibber's choice, recently produced the same play at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith Sir Nigel's was a most popular production, and met with great success Many of the unnecessary scenes and characters, such as Foigard and Bellair, were omitted, and the company was so fortunate as to include Miss Edith Evans as Mrs Sullen, and Mr Miles Malleson as Scrub If the style of the production was not strictly that of the original period of the play, it was nevertheless one eminently suitable to introduce the play to

the modern theatre-going audience

PROLOGUE

Spoken by Mr. WILKS

TX THEN Strife disturbs or Sloth Corrupts an Age. Keen Satyr is the Business of the Stage. When the Plain-Dealer writ, he lash'd those Crimes Which then infested most—The Modish Times: But now, when Faction sleeps and Sloth is fled, And all our Youth in Active Fields are bred, When thro' GREAT BRITAIN's fair extensive Round, The Trumps of Fame the Notes of Union sound: When Anna's Scepter points the Laws their Course, And Her Example gives her Precepts Force . There scarce is room for Satyr, all our Lays Must be, or Songs of Triumph, or of Praise . But as in Grounds best cultivated, Tares And Poppies rise among the Golden Ears, Our Products so, fit for the Field or School, Must mix with Nature's Favourite Plant—A Fool: A Weed that has to twenty Summers ran. Shoots up in Stalk, and Vegetates to Man Simpling our Author goes from Field to Field, And culls such Fools, as may Diversion yield, And, Thanks to Nature, there's no want of those, For Rain, or Shine, the thriving Coxcomb grows Folhes, to Night we shew, ne'er lash'd before, Yet, such as Nature shews you every Hour; Nor can the Pictures give a Just Offence, For Fools are made for Jests to Men of Sense

Dramatis Personæ

MEN.

Armwell, Archer,	Two Gentlemen of broken Fortunes, the first as Master, and the second as Servant.	Mr. Mills. Mr. Wilks.
Count Bellast,	A French Officer, Prisoner at Latchfield	Mr. Bowman.
Sullen,	A Country Blockhead, brutal to his Wife.	Mr Verbruggen.
Freeman,	A Gentleman from London	Mr. Keen
Forgard,	A Priest, Chaplain to the French Officers.	Mr. Bowen.
Gıbbet,	A High-way-man	Mr. Cibber.
Hounslow, Bagshot,	His Companions	
Bonnsface,	Landlord of the Inn.	Mr. Bullock.
Scrub,	Servant to Mr Sullen.	Mr. Norris.

WOMEN

Lady Bountiful,	An old civil Country Gentlewoman, that cures all her Neighbours of all Distempers, and foolishly fond of her Son Sullen.	Mrs	Powel
Dorinda,	Lady Bountiful's Daughter.	Mrs.	Bradshaw.
Mrs Sullen,	Her Daughter-in-law.	Mrs.	Oldfield.
Gipsey,	Maid to the Ladies.	Mrs	Mılls.
Cherry,	The Landlord's Daughter in the Inn.	Mrs.	Bignal.

SCENE, Litchfield.

THE

Beaux Stratagem

ACT I. SCENE I.

SCENE, an Inn.

Enter Bonniface running.

Bon. CHamberlain, Maid, Cherry, Daughter Cherry, all asleep, all dead?

Enter Cherry running

Cherry. Here, here, Why d'ye baul so, Father? d'ye think we have no Ears?

Bon. You deserve to have none, you young Minx,—The Company of the Warrington Coach has stood in the Hall this Hour, and no Body to shew them to their Chambers

Cher And let 'em wait farther, there's neither Red-Coat in the Coach, nor Footman behind it

Bon But they threaten to go to another Inn to Night.

Cher That they dare not, for fear the Coachman should overturn them to Morrow—Coming, coming. Here's the London Coach arriv'd

Enter several People with Trunks, Band-boxes, and other Luggage, and cross the Stage

Bon Welcome, Ladies

Cher Very welcome, Gentlemen—Chamberlain, shew the Lyon and the Rose. [Luit with the Company

Enter Aimwell in riding Habit, Archer as Footman carrying a Portmantle.

Bon. This way, this way, Gentlemen.

Aim Set down the things, go to the Stable, and see my Horses well rubb'd

Arch I shall, Sir.

Exit.

Aim You're my Landlord, I suppose?

Bon. Yes, Sir, I'm old Will Bonniface, pretty well known upon this Road, as the saying is.

(125)

Aim. O Mr. Bonniface, your Servant.

Bon. O Sir—What will your Honour please to drink, as the saying is?

Aim. I have heard your Town of Litchfield much fam'd for Ale, I think I'll faste that.

Bon. Sir, I have now in my Cellar Ten Tun of the best Ale in Staffordshire, 'tis smooth as Oil, sweet as Milk, clear as Amber, and strong as Brandy; and will be just Fourteen Year old the Fifth Day of next March old Stile.

Aim. You're very exact, I find, in the Age of your Ale.

Bon. As punctual, Sir, as I am in the Age of my Children: I'll shew you such Ale——Here, Tapster, broach Number 1706 as the saying is,——Sir, you shall taste my Anno Domini,—I have liv'd in Litchfield Man and Boy above Eight and fifty Years, and I believe have not consum'd Eight and fifty Ounces of Meat

Aim At a Meal, you mean, if one may guess your Sense by your Bulk.

Bon Not in my Life, Sir, I have fed purely upon Ale, I have eat my

Ale, drank my Ale, and I always sleep upon Ale

Enter Tapster with a Bottle and Glass

Now, Sir, you shall see [filling it out] your Worship's Health, ha! delicious delicious,—fancy it Burgundy, only fancy it, and 'tis worth Ten Shilling a Quart.

Asm. [Drinks] 'Tis confounded strong.

Bon. Strong! It must be so, or how should we be strong that drink it?

Aim And have you liv'd so long upon this Ale, Landlord?

Bon Eight and fifty Years upon my Credit, Sir, but it kill'd my Wife, poor Woman, as the saying is.

Aim. How came that to pass?

Bon. I don't know how, Sir; she would not let the Ale take its natural Course, Sir, she was for qualifying it every now and then with a Dram, as the saying is, and an honest Gentleman that came this way from Ireland, made her a Present of a dozen Bottles of Usquebaugh—But the poor Woman was never well after. But howe're, I was obliged to the Gentleman, you know

Aim. Why, was it the Usquebaugh that kill'd her?

Bon My Lady Bountyful said so,—She, good Lady, did what could be done, she cured her of Three Tympanies, but the Fourth carry'd her off, but she's happy, and I'm contented, as the saying is.

Asm. Who's that Lady Bountyful, you mention'd?

Bon Ods my Life, Sir, we'll drink her Health [Drinks] My Lady Bountyful is one of the best of Women: Her last Husband Sir Charles Bountyful left her worth a Thousand Pound a Year, and I believe she lays out one half on't in charitable Uses for the Good of her Neighbours, she cures Rheumatisms, Ruptures, and broken Shins in Men, Green Sickness,

Obstructions, and Fits of the Mother in Women;—The Kings-Evil, Chin-Cough, and Chilblains in Children; in short, she has cured more People in and about *Letchfield* within Ten Years than the Doctors have kill'd in Twenty; and that's a bold Word.

Aim. Has the Lady been any other way useful in her Generation?

Bon. Yes, Sir, She has a Daughter by Sir Charles, the finest Woman in all our Country, and the greatest Fortune She has a Son too by her first Husband Squire Sullen, who marry'd a fine Lady from London t'other Day; if you please, Sir, we'll drink his Health?

Aim. What sort of a Man is he?

Bon. Why, Sir, the Man's well enough, says little, thinks less, and does—nothing at all, Faith. But he's a Man of a great Estate, and values no Body.

Aim. A Sportsman, I suppose.

Bon Yes, Sir, he's a Man of Pleasure, he plays at Whisk, and smoaks his Pipe Eight and forty Hours together sometimes

Aim And marry'd, you say?

Bon. Ay, and to a curious Woman, Sir,—But he's a—He wants it, here, Sir [Pointing to his Forehead.

Aim He has it there, you mean.

Bon That's none of my Business, he's my Landlord, and so a Man you know, wou'd not,——But—I cod, he's no better than——Sir, my humble Service to you. [Drinks] Tho' I value not a Farthing what he can do to me; I pay him his Rent at Quarter day, I have a good running Trade, I have but one Daughter, and I can give her——But no matter for that

Aim You're very happy, Mr Bonniface, pray what other Company

have you in Town?

Bon A power of fine Ladies, and then we have the French Officers

Aim O that's right, you have a good many of those Gentlemen. Pray

how do you like their Company?

Bon So well, as the saying is, that I cou'd wish we had as many more of 'em, they're full of Money, and pay double for every thing they have, they know, Sir, that we pay'd good round Taxes for the taking of 'em, and so they are willing to reimburse us a little; one of 'em lodges in my House

Enter Archer.

Arch. Landlord, there are some French Gentlemen below that ask for you.

Bon I'll wait on' em;—Does your Master stay long in Town, as the saying is?

[To Archer

Arch. I can't tell, as the saying is.

Bon. Come from London?

Arch. No.

Bon. Going to London, may hap?

Arch. No.

Bon An odd Fellow this. I beg your Worship's Pardon, I'll wait on you in half a Minute [Emt.

Asm. The Coast's clear, I see, ----Now my dear Archer, welcome to

Arch. I thank thee, my dear Brother in Iniquity.

Aim. Iniquity! prithee leave Canting, you need not change your Stile with your Dress.

Arch. Don't mistake me, Aimwell, for 'tis still my Maxim, that there is

no Scandal like Rags, nor any Crime so shameful as Poverty

Asm. The World confesses it every Day in its Practice, tho' Men won't own it for their Opinion: Who did that worthy Lord, my Brother, single out of the Side-box to sup with him t'other Night?

Arch. Jack Handycraft, a handsom, well dress'd, mannerly, sharping

Rogue, who keeps the best Company in Town.

Aim. Right, and pray who marry'd my Lady Manslaughter t'other Day,

the great Fortune?

Arch. Why, Nick Marrabone, a profess'd Pick-pocket, and a good Bowler; but he makes a handsom Figure, and rides in his Coach, that he formerly used to ride behind

Asm. But did you observe poor Jack Generous in the Park last Week?

Arch. Yes, with his Autumnal Perriwig, shading his melancholly Face, his Coat older than any thing but its Fashion, with one Hand idle in his Pocket, and with the other picking his useless Teeth, and tho' the Mall was crowded with Company, yet was poor Jack as single and solitary as a Lyon in a Desart

Aim And as much avoided, for no Crime upon Earth but the want of

Money

Arch. And that's enough; Men must not be poor, Idleness is the Root of all Evil, the World's wide enough, let 'em bustle; Fortune has taken the weak under her Protection, but Men of Sense are left to their Industry

Asm. Upon which Topick we proceed, and I think luckily hitherto: Wou'd not any Man swear now that I am a Man of Quality, and you my

Servant, when if our intrinsick Value were known-

Arch. Come, come, we are the Men of intrinsick Value, who can strike our Fortunes out of our selves, whose worth is independent of Accidents in Life, or Revolutions in Government; we have Heads to get Money, and Hearts to spend it

Aim. As to our Hearts, I grant'ye, they are as willing Tits as any within Twenty Degrees, but I can have no great opinion of our Heads from the

Service they have done us hitherto, unless it be that they have brought us from London hither to Letchfield, made me a Lord, and you my Servant

Arch. That's more than you cou'd expect already But what Money have we left?

Aim. But Two hundred Pound

Arch. And our Horses, Cloaths, Rings, &c. why we have very good Fortunes now for moderate People, and let me tell you, besides, that this Two hundred Pound, with the experience that we are now Masters of, is a better Estate than the Ten Thousand we have spent —Our Friends indeed began to suspect that our Pockets were low, but we came off with flying Colours, shew'd no signs of want either in Word or Deed.

Asm Ay, and our going to Brussels was a good Pretence enough for our sudden disappearing; and I warrant you, our Friends imagine that we are

gone a volunteering

Arch Why Faith, if this Prospect fails, it must e'en come to that, I am for venturing one of the Hundreds if you will upon this Knight-Errantry, but in case it should fail, we'll reserve the t'other to carry us to some Counterscarp, where we may die as we liv'd in a Blaze

Aim. With all my Heart, and we have liv'd justly, Archer, we can't say

that we have spent our Fortunes, but that we have enjoy'd 'em

Arch Right, so much Pleasure for so much Money, we have had our Penyworths, and had I Millions, I wou'd go to the same Market again O London, London! well, we have had our share, and let us be thankful, Past Pleasures, for ought I know are best, such as we are sure of, those to

come may disappoint us

Aim It has often griev'd the Heart of me, to see how some inhumane Wretches murther their kind Fortunes, those that by sacrificing all to one Appetite, shall starve all the rest —You shall have some that live only in their Palates, and in their sense of tasting shall drown the other Four Others are only Epicures in Appearances, such who shall starve their Nights to make a Figure a Days, and famish their own to feed the Eyes of others A contrary Sort confine their Pleasures to the dark, and contract their spacious Acres to the Circuit of a Muff-string

Arch Right, but they find the Indies in that Spot where they consume 'em, and I think your kind Keepers have much the best on't, for they indulge the most Senses by one Expence, there's the Seeing, Hearing, and Feeling amply gratify'd, and some Philosophers will tell you, that from such a Commerce there arises a sixth Sense that gives infinitely more

Pleasure than the other five put together

Asm And to pass to the other Extremity, of all Keepers, I think

those the worst that keep their Money

Arch Those are the most miserable Wights in being, they destroy the Rights of Nature, and disappoint the Blessings of Providence: Give me

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a Man that keeps his Five Senses keen and bright as his Sword, that has 'em always drawn out in their just order and strength, with his Reason as Commander at the Head of 'em, that detaches 'em by turns upon whatever Party of Pleasure agreeably offers, and commands 'em to retreat upon the least Appearance of Disadvantage or Danger.—For my part I can stick to my Bottle, while my Wine, my Company, and my Reason holds good, I can be charm'd with Sappho's singing without falling in Love with her Face, I love Hunting, but wou'd not, like Aleon, be eaten up by my own Dogs, I love a fine House, but let another keep it; and just so I love a fine Woman.

Aim In that last particular you have the better of me

Arch. Ay, you're such an amorous Puppy, that I'm afraid you'll spoil

our Sport, you can't counterfeit the Passion without feeling it.

Aim Tho' the whining part be out of doors in Town, 'tis still in force with the Country Ladies,—And let me tell you Frank, the Fool in that Passion shall outdoe the Knave at any time.

Arch Well, I won't dispute it now, you Command for the Day, and so

I submit; ——At Nottingham you know I am to be Master

Aim. And at Lincoln I again

Arch Then at Norwich I mount, which, I think, shall be our last Stage; for if we fail there, we'll imbark for Holland, bid adieu to Venus, and welcome Mars

Asm A Match! [Enter Bonnsface] Mum

Bon. What will your Worship please to have for Supper?

Aim What have you got?

Bon. Sir, we have a delicate piece of Beef in the Pot, and a Pig at the Fire.

Asm. Good Supper-meat, I must confess,——I can't eat Beef, Landlord.

Arch And I hate Pig

Aim Hold your prating, Sirrah, do you know who you are?

Bon Please to bespeak something else, I have every thing in the House

Aim Have you any Veal?

Bon. Veal! Sir, we had a delicate Loin of Veal on Wednesday last

Asm. Have you got any Fish or Wildfowl?

Bon As for Fish, truly Sir, we are an inland Town, and indifferently provided with Fish, that's the Truth ont, and then for Wildfowl,——We have a delicate Couple of Rabbets

Aim. Get me the Rabbets fricasy'd

Bon. Fricasy'd! Lard, Sir, they'll eat much better smother'd with Onions.

Arch. Pshaw! damn your Onions.

Aim Again, Sirrah!——Well, Landlord, what you please, but hold, I have a small Charge of Money, and your House is so full of Strangers,

that I believe it may be safer in your Custody than mine, for when this Fellow of mine gets drunk, he minds nothing.——Here, Sirrah, reach me the strong Box.

Arch. Yes, Sir,—This will give us a Reputation

Brings the Box

Ann Here, Landlord, the Locks are sealed down both for your Security and mine; it holds somewhat above Two hundred Pound, if you doubt it, I'll count it to you after Supper, but be sure you lay it where I may have it at a Minute's warning, for my Affairs are a little dubious at present, perhaps I may be gone in half an Hour, perhaps I may be your Guest till the best part of that be spent, and pray order your Ostler to keep my Horses always sadled, but one thing above the rest I must beg, that you would let this Fellow have none of your Anno Domini, as you call it;——For he's the most insufferable Sot——Here, Sirrah, light me to my Chamber

[Exit lighted by Archer

Bon Cherry, Daughter Cherry!

Enter Cherry.

Cher D'ye call, Father?

Bon. Ay, Child, you must lay by this Box for the Gentleman, 'tis full of Money.

Cher Money! all that Money! why, sure Father the Gentleman comes to be chosen Parliament-man. Who is he?

Bon I don't know what to make of him, he talks of keeping his Horses ready sadled, and of going perhaps at a minute's warning, or of staying perhaps tall the best part of this be spent

Cher Ay, ten to one, Father, he's a High-way-man

Bon A High-way-man! upon my Life, Girl, you have hit it, and this Box is some new purchased Booty —Now cou'd we find him out, the Money were ours

Cher He don't belong to our Gang.

Bon What Horses have they?

Cher. The Master rides upon a Black

Bon A Black! ten to one the Man upon the black Mare, and since he don't belong to our Fraternity, we may betray him with a safe Conscience, I don't think it lawful to harbour any Rogues but my own——Look'ye, Child, as the saying is, we must go cunningly to work, Proofs we must have, the Gentleman's Servant loves Drink, I'll ply him that way, and ten to one loves a Wench, you must work him t'other way

Cher Father, wou'd you have me give my Secret for his?

Bon. Consider, Child, there's Two hundred Pound to Boot [Ringing without.] Coming, coming.——Child, mind your Business.

Cher. What a Rogue is my Father! I deny it. ----My

Mother was a good, generous, free-hearted Woman, and I can't tell how far her good Nature might have extended for the good of her Children. This Landlord of mine, for I think I can call him no more, would betray his Guest, and debauch his Daughter into the bargain,——By a Footman too l

Enter Archer

Arch. What Footman, pray, Mistress, is so happy as to be the Subject of your Contemplation?

Cher Whoever he is, Friend, he'll be but little the better for't

Arch. I hope so, for I'm sure you did not think of me.

Cher Suppose I had?

Arch Why then you're but even with me, for the Minute I came in, I was a considering in what manner I should make love to you.

Cher Love to me, Friend!

Arch. Yes, Child.

Cher. Child! Manners, if you kept a little more distance, Friend, it would become you much better.

Arch Distance! good night, Sauce-box

Sir, [Archer returns] I have the Credit to be intrusted with your Master's Fortune here, which sets me a Degree above his Footman, I hope, Sir, you an't affronted

Arch. Let me look you full in the Face, and I'll tell you whether you can affront me or no ----S'death, Child, you have a pair of delicate Eyes, and you don't know what to do with 'em

Cher. Why, Sir, don't I see every body?

Arch Ay, but if some Women had 'em, they wou'd kill everybody -Prithee, instruct me, I wou'd fain make Love to you, but I don't know what to say

Cher. Why, did you never make Love to any body before?

Arch Never to a Person of your Figure, I can assure you, Madam, my Addresses have been always confin'd to People within my own Sphere, I never aspir'd so high before

> But you look so bright, And are dress'd so tight, That a Man would swear you're Right, As arm was e'er laid over

Such an Air You freely wear To ensnare. As makes each Guest a Lover!

Since then, my Dear, I'm your Guest, Prithee give me of the Best Of what is ready Drest: Since then, my Dear, &c

A Song.

Cher What can I think of this Man? [Aside] Will you give me that Song, Sir?

Arch Ay, my Dear, take it while 'tis warm. [Kisses her.] Death and

Fire! her Lips are Honey-combs.

Cher And I wish there had been Bees too, to have stung you for your Impudence

Arch There's a swarm of Cupids, my little Venus, that has done the

Business much better

Cher This Fellow is misbegotten as well as I [Aside] What's your Name, Sir?

Arch Name! I gad, I have forgot it. [Aside] Oh! Marun

Cher Where were you born?

Arch In St Martin's Parish

Cher What was your Father? Arch, St Martin's Parish

Cher Then, Friend, good night

Arch I hope not

Cher You may depend upon't Arch Upon what?

Cher That you're very impudent

Arch That you're very handsome Cher. That you're a Footman

Arch That you're an Angel

Cher I shall be rude

Arch So shall I.

Cher Let go my Hand

Arch Give me a Kiss

Kisses her

[Call without, Cherry, Cherry. Cher I'mm—My Father calls, you plaguy Devil, how durst you

stop my Breath so? Offer to follow me one step, if you dare

Arch. A fair Challenge by this Light, this is a pretty fair opening of an Adventure, but we are Knight-Errants, and so Fortune be our Guide. [Exit

The End of the First Act

ACT II.

SCENE [I], A Gallery in Lady Bountyful's House.

Mrs. Sullen and Dorinda meeting

Dor Morrow, my dear Sister; are you for Church this Morning? Mrs. Sull Any where to Pray, for Heaven alone can help me. But, I think, Dorinda, there's no Form of Prayer in the Liturgy

against bad Husbands

Dor. But there's a Form of Law in Doctors-Commons; and I swear, Sister Sullen, rather than see you thus continually discontented, I would advise you to apply to that. For besides the part that I bear in your vexatious Broils, as being Sister to the Husband, and Friend to the Wife, your Example gives me such an Impression of Matrimony, that I shall be apt to condemn my Person to a long Vacation all its Life.——But supposing, Madam, that you brought it to a Case of Separation, what can you urge against your Husband? My Brother is, first, the most constant Man alive.

Mrs Sull. The most constant Husband, I grant've

Dor. He never sleeps from you.

Mrs. Sull No, he always sleeps with me

Dor. He allows you a Maintenance suitable to your Quality

Mrs Sull. A Maintenance! 'do you take me, Madam, for an hospital Child, that I must sit down, and bless my Benefactors for Meat, Drink and Clothes? As I take it, Madam, I brought your Brother Ten thousand Pounds, out of which, I might expect some pretty things, call'd Pleasures.

Dor You share in all the Pleasures that the Country affords

Mrs Sul Country Pleasures! Racks and Torments! dost think, Child, that my Limbs were made for leaping of Ditches, and clambring over Stiles; or that my Parents wisely foreseeing my future Happiness in Country-pleasures, had early instructed me in the rural Accomplishments of drinking fat Ale, playing at Whisk, and smoaking Tobacco with my Husband; or of spreading of Plaisters, brewing of Diet-drinks, and stilling Rosemary-Water with the good old Gentlewoman, my Motherın-Law.

Dor. I'm sorry, Madam, that it is not more in our power to divert you; I cou'd wish indeed that our Entertainments were a little more polite, or your Taste a little less refin'd. But, pray, Madam, how came the Poets

and Philosophers that labour'd so much in hunting after Pleasure, to place it at last in a Country Life?

Mrs Sull Because they wanted Money, Child, to find out the Pleasures of the Town: Did you ever see a Poet or Philosopher worth Ten thousand Pound, if you can shew me such a Man, I'll lay you Fifty Pound you'll find him somewhere within the weekly Bills—Not that I disapprove rural Pleasures, as the Poets have painted them, in their Landscape every Phillis has her Coridon, every murmuring Stream, and every flowry Mead gives fresh Alarms to Love—Besides, you'll find, that their Couples were never marry'd.—But yonder I see my Coridon, and a sweet Swain it is, Heaven knows—Come, Dorinda, don't be angry, he's my Husband, and your Brother, and between both is he not a sad Brute?

Dor I have nothing to say to your part of him, you're the best

Judge

Mrs Sull O Sister, Sister! if ever you marry, beware of a sullen, silent Sot, one that's always musing, but never thinks: ---- There's some Diversion in a talking Blockhead, and since a Woman must wear Chains, I wou'd have the Pleasure of hearing 'em rattle a little ----Now you shall see, but take this by the way, ——He came home this Morning at his usual Hour of Four, waken'd me out of a sweet Dream of something else, by tumbling over the Tea-table, which he broke all to pieces, after his Man and he had rowl'd about the Room like sick Passengers in a Storm, he comes flounce into Bed, dead as a Salmon into a Fishmonger's Basket, his Feet cold as Ice, his Breath hot as a Furnace, and his Hands and his Face as greasy as his Flanel Night-cap ———Oh Matrimony l———He tosses up the Clothes with a barbarous swing over his Shoulders, disorders the whole Oeconomy of my Bed, leaves me half naked, and my whole Night's Comfort is the tuneable Serenade of that wakeful Nightingale, his Nosc.——O the Pleasure of counting the melancholly Clock by a snoring Husband!——But now, Sister, you shall see how handsomely, being a well-bred Man, he will beg my Pardon

Enter Sullen

Sull My Head akes consumedly

Mrs Sull. Will you be pleased, my Dear, to drink Tea with us this Morning? it may do your Head good

Sull No

Dor Coffee? Brother

Sull Pshaw

Mrs Sull Will you please to dress and go to Church with me, the Air may help you

Sull. Scrub.

Enter Scrub.

Scrub Sir.

Sull. What Day o'th Week is this?

Scrub Sunday, an't please your Worship

Sull. Sunday! bring me a Dram, and d'ye hear, set out the Venison-Pasty, and a Tankard of strong Beer upon the Hall-Table, I'll go to breakfast

[Going.

Dor. Stay, Stay, Brother, you shan't get off so; you were very naughty last night, and must make your Wife Reparation; come, come, Brother, won't you ask Pardon?

Sull For what?

Dor For being drunk last Night

Sull I can afford it, can't I?

Mrs Sull But I can't, Sir

Sull Then you may let it alone

Mrs Sull But I must tell you, Sir, that this is not to be born.

Sull I'm glad on't.

Mrs Sull What is the Reason, Sir, that you use me thus inhumanely? Sull Scrub?

Scrub. Sir

Sull Get things ready to shave my Head [Ent

Mrs Sull Have a care of coming near his Temples, Scrub, for fear you meet something there that may turn the Edge of your Razor—Inveterate Stupidity! did you ever know so hard, so obstinate a Spleen as his? O Sister, Sister! I shall never ha' Good of the Beast till I get him to Town, London, dear London is the Place for managing and breaking a Husband

Dor. And has not a Husband the same Opportunities there for humbling

a Wife?

Mrs Sull No, no, Child, 'tis a standing Maxim in conjugal Discipline, that when a Man wou'd enslave his Wife, he hurries her into the Country, and when a Lady would be arbitrary with her Husband, she wheedles her Booby up to Town ——A Man dare not play the Tyrant in London, because there are so many Examples to encourage the Subject to rebel O Dorinda, Dorinda; a fine Woman may do any thing in London O'my Conscience, she may raise an Army of Forty thousand Men

Dor I fancy, Sister, you have a mind to be trying your Power that way here in Lischfield, you have drawn the French Count to your Colours

already

Mrs Sull The French are a People that can't live without their Gallantries

Dor And some English that I know, Sister, are not averse to such Amusements.

Mrs. Sull. Well, Sister, since the Truth must out, it may do as well now as hereafter, I think one way to rouse my Lethargick sotish Husband, is, to give him a Rival, Security begets Negligence in all People, and Men must be alarm'd to make 'em alert in their Duty Women are like Pictures of no Value in the Hands of a Fool, till he hears Men of Sense bid high for the Purchase

Dor This might do, Sister, if my Brother's Understanding were to be convinc'd into a Passion for you, but I fancy there's a natural Aversion of his side, and I fancy, Sister, that you don't come much behind him, if

you dealt fairly

Mrs Sull I own it, we are united Contradictions, Fire and Water But I cou'd be contented, with a great many other Wives, to humour the censorious Mob, and give the World an Appearance of living well with my Husband, cou'd I bring him but to dissemble a little Kindness to keep me in Countenance

Dor But how do you know, Sister, but that instead of rousing your Husband by this Artifice to a counterfeit Kindness, he should awake in a real Fury?

Mrs Sull Let him -----If I can't entice him to the one, I wou'd provoke him to the other

Dor But how must I behave my self between ye?

Mrs Sull. You must assist me

Dor What, against my own Brother?

Mrs Sull He's but half a Brother, and I'm your entire Friend. If I go a step beyond the Bounds of Honour, leave me, till then I expect you should go along with me in every thing, while I trust my Honour in your Hands, you may trust your Brother's in mine ——The Count is to dine here to Day

Dor 'Tis a strange thing, Sister, that I can't like that Man

Mrs Sull You like nothing, your time is not come, Love and Death have their Fatalities, and strike home one time or other ——You'll pay for all one Day, I warrant'ye ——But, come, my Lady's Tea is ready, and 'tis almost Church-time [Exeunt

SCENE [II], The Inn.

Enter Aimwell dress'd, and Archer

And And was she the Daughter of the House?

Arch The Landlord is so blind as to think so, but I dare swear she has better Blood in her Veins.

Aim Why dost think so?

Arch Because the Baggage has a pert Je'ne scar quoi, she reads Plays, keeps a Monkey, and is troubled with Vapours

Aim. By which Discoveries I guess that you know more of her.

Arch. Not yet, Faith, the Lady gives her self Airs, forsooth, nothing under a Gentleman

Aim Let me take her in hand.

Arch Say one Word more o'that, and I'll declare my self, spoil your Sport there, and every where else; look'ye, Asmwell, every Man in his own Sphere.

Aim Right, and therefore you must pimp for your Master.

Arch In the usual Forms, good Sir, after I have serv'd my self———————————————You are so well dress'd, Tom, and make so handsome a Figure, that I fancy you may do Execution in a Country Church, the exteriour part strikes first, and you're in the right to make that

Impression favourable

Ann There's something in that which may turn to Advantage. The Appearance of a Stranger in a Country Church draws as many Gazers as a blazing Star, no sooner he comes into the Cathedral, but a Train of Whispers runs buzzing round the Congregation in a moment,——Who is he? whence comes he? do you know him?——Then I, Sir, tips me the Verger with half a Crown, he pockets the Simony, and Inducts me into the best Pue in the Church, I pull out my Snuff-box, turn my self round, bow to the Bishop, or the Dean, if he be the commanding Officer, single out a Beauty, rivet both my Eyes to hers, set my Nose a bleeding by the Strength of Imagination, and shew the whole Church my concern by my endeavouring to hide it; after the Sermon, the whole Town gives me to her for a Lover, and by perswading the Lady that I am a dying for her, the Tables are turn'd, and she in good earnest falls in Love with me

Arch There's nothing in this, Tom, without a Precedent, but instead of riveting your Eyes to a Beauty, try to fix 'em upon a Fortune, that's our

Business at present

Asm Pshaw, no Woman can be a Beauty without a Fortune—Let me alone, for I am a Mark'sman

Arch Tom

Aim Av

Arch. When were you at Church before, pray?

Aim. Um-I was there at the Coronation

Arch And how can you expect a Blessing by going to Church now?

Arm Blessing! nay, Frank, I ask but for a Wife

[Exit

Asm Blessing! nay, Frank, I ask but for a Wife

Arch Truly the Man is not very unreasonable in his Demands

Exit at the opposite Door.

Enter Bonniface and Cherry

Bon. Well Daughter, as the saying is, have you brought Martin to confess?

Cher. Pray, Father, don't put me upon getting any thing out of a Man; I'm but young you know, Father, and I don't understand Wheedling.

Bon Young! why you Jade, as the saying is, can any Woman wheedle that is not young? you'r Mother was useless at five and twenty, not wheedle! would you make your Mother a Whore and me a Cuckold, as the saying is? I tell you his Silence confesses it, and his Master spends his Money so freely, and is so much a Gentleman every manner of way that he must be a Highwayman.

Enter Gibbet in a Cloak.

Gib. Landlord, Landlord, is the Coast clear?

Bon O, Mr. Gibbet, what's the News?

Gib No matter, ask no Questions, all fair and honourable, here, my dear Cherry [Gives her a Bag] Two hundred Sterling Pounds, as good as any that ever hang'd or sav'd a Rogue, lay 'em by with the rest, and here——Three wedding or mourning Rings, 'tis much the same you know——Here, two Silver-hilted Swords, I took those from Fellows that never shew any part of their Swords but the Hilts: Here is a Diamond Necklace which the Lady hid in the privatest place in the Coach, but I found it out This Gold Watch I took from a Pawn-broker's Wife, it was left in her Hands by a Person of Quality, there's the Arms upon the Case

Cher But who had you the Money from?

Gib Ah! poor Woman! I pitied, her, ——From a poor Lady just elop'd from her Husband, she had made up her Cargo, and was bound for Ireland, as hard as she cou'd drive, she told me of her Husband's barbarous Usage, and so I left her half a Crown But I had almost forgot, my dear Cherry, I have a Present for you.

Cher What is't?

Gib A Pot of Cereuse, my Child, that I took out of a Lady's under Pocket

Cher What, Mr. Gibbes, do you think that I paint?

Gtb Why, you Jade, your Betters do, I'm sure the Lady that I took it from had a Coronet upon her Handkerchief——Here, take my Cloak, and go, secure the Premisses.

Cher I will secure 'em

Exit

Bon. But, heark'ye, where's Hounslow and Bagshot?

Gib. They'll be here to Night

Bon D'ye know of any other Gentlemen o'the Pad on this Road?

Gib. No.

Bon I fancy that I have two that lodge in the House just now

Gib. The Devil I how d'ye smoak 'em?

Bon Why, the one is gone to Church. Gib. That's suspitious, I must confess.

Bon. And the other is now in his Master's Chamber, he pretends to be Servant to the other, we'll call him out, and pump him a little

Gib With all my Heart.

Bon Mr. Martin, Mr. Martin!

Enter Martin combing a Perrywig, and singing

Gib The Roads are consumed deep, I'm as dirty as old Brentford at Christmas.——A good pretty Fellow that, who's Servant are you, Friend?

Arch My Master's

Gib Really?

Arch Really

Gib. That's much ——The Fellow has been at the Bar by his Evasions:

-But, pray, Sir, what is your Master's Name?

Arch Tall, all dall, [sings and combs the Perrywig] This is the most obstinate Curl——

Gib I ask you his Name?

Arch. Name, Sir, — Tall, all dal ——I never ask'd him his Name in my Life Tall, all dall.

Bon. What think you now?

Gib Plain, plain, he talks now as he if were before a Judge But, pray, Friend, which way does your Master travel?

Arch. A Horseback

Gtb Very well again, an old Offender, right, ——But, I mean does he go upwards or downwards?

Arch Downwards, I fear, Sir Tall, all

Gib I'm afraid my Fate will be a contrary way

Bon Ha, ha, ha! Mr Martin you're very arch ——This Gentleman is only travelling towards Chester, and wou'd be glad of your Company, that's all ——Come, Captain, you'll stay to Night, I suppose, I'll shew you a Chamber——Come, Captain

Gib. Farewel, Friend———

Arch. Captain, your Servant ———Captain! a pretty Fellow; s'death, I wonder that the Officers of the Army don't conspire to beat all Scoundrels in Red, but their own

Enter Cherry

Cher. Gone! and Martin here! I hope he did not listen, I would have the Merit of the discovery all my own, because I wou'd oblige him to love me. [Aside] Mr Martin, who was that Man with my Father?

Arch. Some Recruiting Serjeant, or whip'd out Trooper, I suppose.

Cher All's safe, I find.

Arch Come, my Dear, have you con'd over the Catechise I taught you last Night?

Cher Come, question me.

Arch What is Love?

Cher Love is I know not what, it comes I know not how, and goes I know not when

Arch Very well, an apt Scholar. [Chucks her under the Chin] Where does Love enter?

Cher Into the Eyes.

Arch And where go out?

Cher I won't tell'ye

Arch. What are the Objects of that Passion?

Cher Youth, Beauty, and clean Linen Arch The Reason?

Cher. The two first are fashionable in Nature, and the third at Court.

Arch That's my Dear. What are the Signs and Tokens of that Passion?

Cher A stealing Look, a stammering Tongue, Words improbable, Designs impossible, and Actions impracticable

Arch That's my good Child, kiss me ---- What must a Lover do to obtain his Mistress?

Cher He must adore the Person that disdains him, he must bribe the Chambermaid that betrays him, and court the Footman that laughs at him .---He must, he must-

Arch Nay, Child, I must whip you if you don't mind your Lesson, he must treat his-

Cher O, ay, he must treat his Enemies with Respect, his Friends with Indifference, and all the World with Contempt, he must suffer much, and fear more, he must desire much, and hope little, in short, he must embrace his Ruine, and throw himself away

Arch Had ever Man so hopeful a Pupil as mine? come, my Dear, why is Love call'd a Riddle?

Cher. Because being blind, he leads those that see, and tho' a Child, he governs a Man

Arch Mighty well - —And why is Love pictur'd blind?

Cher Because the Painters out of the weakness, or privilege of their Art chose to hide those Eyes that they cou'd not draw

Arch That's my dear little Scholar, kiss me again ----And why shou'd Love, that's a Child, govern a Man?

Cher. Because that a Child is the end of Love.

Arch And so ends Love's Catechism ——And now, my Dear, we'll go in, and make my Master's Bed.

Cher. Hold, hold, Mr. Marun, ——You have taken a great deal of Pains to instruct me, and what d'ye think I have learn't by it?

Arch What?

Cher That your Discourse and your Habit are Contradictions, and it wou'd be nonsense in me to believe you a Footman any longer.

Arch 'Oons, what a Witch it is!

Cher. Depend upon this, Sir, nothing in this Garb shall ever tempt me; for the I was born to Servitude, I hate it:——Own your Condition, swear you love me, and then——

Arch And then we shall go make the Bed

Cher. Yes.

Arch You must know then, that I am born a Gentleman, my Education was liberal, but I went to London a younger Brother, fell into the Hands of Sharpers, who stript me of my Money, my Friends disown'd me, and now my Necessity brings me to what you see

Cher Then take my Hand——promise to marry me before you

sleep, and I'll make you Master of two thousand Pound

Cher Two thousand Pound that I have this Minute in my own Custody, so throw off your Livery this Instant, and I'll go find a Parson.

Arch What said you? A Parson!

Cher. What! do you scruple?

Arch Scruple! no, no, but -----two thousand Pound you say?

Cher And better

Arch S'death, what shall I do——but heark'e, Child, what need you make me Master of your self and Money, when you may have the same Pleasure out of me, and still keep your Fortune in your Hands

Cher Then you won't marry me?

Arch I wou'd marry you, but-

Cher O sweet, Sir, I'm your humble Servant, you're fairly caught, wou'd you perswade me that any Gentleman who cou'd bear the Scandal of wearing a Livery, wou'd refuse two thousand Pound let the Condition be what it wou'd—no, no, Sir,—but I hope you'll Pardon the Freedom I have taken, since it was only to inform my self of the Respect that I ought to pay you

[Going

Arch Fairly bit, by Jupiter --- hold, hold, and have you actually two

thousand Pound?

Cher Sir, I have my Secrets as well as you—when you please to be more open, I shall be more free, and be assur'd that I have Discoveries that will match yours, be what they will—in the mean while be satisfy'd that no Discovery I make shall ever hurt you, but beware of my Father—[Exit.

Arch So—we're like to have as many Adventures in our Inn, as Don Quixote had in his——let me see,——two thousand Pound! if the Wench wou'd promise to dye when the Money were spent, I gad, one wou'd marry her, but the Fortune may go off in a Year or two, and the Wife may live——Lord knows how long? then an Inkeeper's Daughter, ay that's the Devil——there my Pride brings me off

For whatsoe'er the Sages charge on Pride
The Angels fall, and twenty Faults beside,
On Earth I'm sure, 'mong us of mortal Calling,
Pride saves Man oft, and Woman too from falling

The End of the Second Act.

Exit.

ACT III.

[SCENE I]

SCENE [A Gallery in Lady Bountyful's House.]

Enter Mrs Sullen, Dorinda

Mrs Sull Ha, ha, ha, my dear Sister, let me embrace thee, now we are Friends indeed! for I shall have a Secret of yours, as a Pledge for minenow you'll be good for something, I shall have you conversable in the Subjects of the Sex

Dor But do you think that I am so weak as to fall in Love with a Fellow

at first sight?

Mrs. Sull. Pshaw! now you spoil all, why shou'd not we be as free in our Friendships as the Men? I warrant you the Gentleman has got to his Confident already, has avow'd his Passion, toasted your Health, call'd you ten thousand Angels, has run over your Lips, Eyes, Neck, Shape, Air and every thing, in a Description that warms their Mirth to a second Enjoyment

Dor Your Hand, Sister, I an't well

Mrs Sull So,—she's breeding already—come Child up with it—hem a little—so—now tell me, don't you like the Gentleman that we saw at Church just now?

Dor The Man's well enough

Mrs Sull. Well enough! is he not a Demigod, a Narcissus, a Star, the Man i'the Moon?

Dor O Sister, I'm extreamly ill.

Mrs Sull Shall I send to your Mother, Child, for a little of her Cephalick Plaister to put to the Soals of your Feet, or shall I send to the Gentleman for something for you?——Come, unlace your Steas, unbosome your self——the Man is perfectly a pretty Fellow, I saw him when he first came into Church.

Dor. I saw him too, Sister, and with an Air that shone, methought like Rays about his Person

Mrs Sull. Well said, up with it

Dor No forward Coquett Behaviour, no Airs to set him off, no study'd Looks nor artful Posture,—but Nature did it all—

Mrs Sull Better and better—one Touch more—come —

Dor. But then his Looks—did you observe his Eyes?

Mrs Sull Yes, yes, I did—his Eyes, well, what of his Eyes?

Dor Sprightly, but not wandring; they seem'd to view, but never gaz'd on any thing but me—and then his Looks so humble were, and yet so noble, that they aim'd to tell nie that he cou'd with Pride dye at my Feet, tho' he scorn'd Slavery any where else

Mrs Sull The Physick works purely-Ilow d'ye find your self

now, my Dear?

Dor Hem! much better, my Dear—O here comes our Mercury! [Enter Scrub] Well Scrub, what News of the Gentleman?

Scrub Madam, I have brought you a Packet of News

Dor Open it quickly, come

Scrub In the first place I enquir'd who the Gentleman was? they told me he was a Stranger, Secondly, I ask'd what the Gentleman was, they answer'd and said, that they never saw him before Thirdly, I enquir'd what Countryman he was, they reply'd 'twas more than they knew. Fourthly, I demanded whence he came, their Answer was, they cou'd not tell And Fifthly, I ask'd whither he went, and they reply'd they knew nothing of the matter,—and this is all I cou'd learn

Mrs Sull But what do the People say, can't they guess?

Scrub Why some think he's a Spy, some guess he's a Mountebank, some say one thing, some another, but for my own part, I believe he's a Jesuit.

Dor A Jesuit! why a Jesuit?

Scrub Because he keeps his Horses always ready sadled, and his Footman talks French.

Mrs Sull His Footman!

Scrub Ay, he and the Count's Footman were Gabbering French like two intreaguing Ducks in a Mill-Pond, and I believe they talk'd of me, for they laugh'd consumedly

Dor. What sort of Livery has the Footman?

Scrub. Livery! Lord, Madam, I took him for a Captain, he's so bedizen'd with Lace, and then he has Tops to his Shoes, up to his mid Leg, a silver headed Cane dangling at his Nuckles,—he carries his Hands in his Pockets just so—[Walks in the French Air] and has a fine long Perriwig ty'd up in a Bag—Lord, Madam, he's clear another sort of Man than I

Mrs. Sull That may easily be but what shall we do now, Sister?

Dor I have it—This Fellow has a world of Simplicity, and some Cunning, the first hides the latter by abundance—Scrub.

Scrub Madam.

Dor. We have a great mind to know who this Gentleman is, only for our Satisfaction.

Scrub. Yes, Madam, it would be a Satisfaction, no doubt

Dor. You must go and get acquainted with his Footman, and invite him hither to drink a Bottle of your Ale, because you're Butler to Day

Scrub Yes, Madam, I am Butler every Sunday

Mrs. Sull. O brave, Sister, O my Conscience, you understand the Mathematicks already—'tis the best Plot in the World, your Mother, you know, will be gone to Church, my Spouse will be got to the Ale-house with his Scoundrels, and the House will be our own—so we drop in by Accident and ask the Fellow some Questions our selves In the Countrey you know any Stranger is Company, and we're glad to take up with the Butler in a Country Dance, and happy if he'll do us the Favour

Scrub. Oh! Madam, you wrong me, I never refus'd your Ladyship the

Favour in my Life.

Enter Gipsey

Gsp Ladies, Dinner's upon Table.

Dor Scrub, We'll excuse your waiting——Go where we order'd you

Scrub I shall

[Exeunt

SCENE [II] changes to the Inn.

Enter Aimwell and Archer

Arch. Well, Tom, I find you're a Marksman

Aim A Marksman! who so blind cou'd be, as not discern a Swan among the Ravens?

Arch Well, but heark'ee, Aimwell.

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Asm. Asmwel! call me Oroondates, Cesarso, Amadis, all that Romance can in a Lover paint, and then I'll answer O Archer, I read her thousands in her Looks, she look'd like Ceres in her Harvest, Corn, Wine and Oil, Milk and Honey, Gardens, Groves and Purling Streams play'd on her plenteous Face.

Arch. Her Face! her Pocket, you mean; the Corn, Wine and Oil lies there In short, she has ten thousand Pound, that's the English on't.

Aim Her Eyes-

Arch. Are Demi-Cannons to be sure, so I won't stand their Battery.

Aim Pray excuse me, my Passion must have vent

Arch Passion! what a plague, d'ee think these Romantick Airs will do our Business? Were my Temper as extravagant as yours, my Adventures have something more Romantick by half

Aim Your Adventures!

Arch. Yes.

There's a Touch of Sublime Milion for you, and the Subject but an Inn-keeper's Daughter, I can play with a Girl as an Angler do's with his Fish, he keeps it at the end of his Line, runs it up the Stream, and down the Stream, till at last, he brings it to hand, tickles the Trout, and so whips it into his Basket

Enter Bonniface

Bon Mr Martin, as the saying is—yonder's an honest Fellow below, my Lady Bounnful's Butler, who begs the Honour that you wou'd go Home with him and see his Cellar.

Arch Do my Bassemains to the Gentleman, and tell him I will do my self the Honour to wait on him immediately [Exit Bon.

Aim. What do I hear? soft Orpheus Play, and fair Tofuda sing?

Arch Pshaw damn your Raptures, I tell you here's a Pump going to be put into the Vessel, and the Ship will get into Harbour, my Life on't. You say there's another Lady very handsome there.

Aim Yes, faith

Arch I'm in love with her already

Aim. Can't you give me a Bill upon Cherry in the mean time?

Arch No, no, Friend, all her Corn, Wine and Oil is ingross'd to my Market —And once more I warn you to keep your Anchorage clear of mine, for if you fall foul of me, by this Light you shall go to the Bottom.

What' make Prize of my little Frigat, while I am upon the Cruise for you.

[Exit.

Enter Bonniface

Aim Well, well, I won't—Landlord, have you any tolerable Company in the House? I don't care for dining alone

Bon Yes, Sir, there's a Captain below; as the saying is, that arrived

about an Hour ago

Asm Gentlemen of his Coat are welcome every where, will you make him a Complement from me, and tell him I should be glad of his Company.

Bon. Who shall I tell him, Sir, wou'd?---

Asm Ha! that Stroak was well thrown in——I'm only a Traveller like himself, and wou'd be glad of his Company, that's all

Bon I obey your Commands, as the saying is.

Exit.

Enter Archer.

Arch S'Death! I had forgot, what Title will you give your self?

Asm My Brother's to be sure, he wou'd never give me any thing else, so I'll make bold with his Honour this bout——you know the rest of your Cue

[Exit Bon

Arch Ay, ay

Enter Gibbet

Gib Sir, I'm yours

Aim 'Tis more than I deserve, Sir, for I don't know you

Gib I don't wonder at that, Sir, for you never saw me before—I hope.

[Aside.

And pray, Sir, how came I by the Honour of seeing you now?

Gib Sir, I scorn to intrude upon any Gentleman—but my Landlord—

Aim O, Sir, I ask your Pardon, you're the Captain he told me of

Gib At your Service, Sir

Aim What Regiment, may I be so bold?

Gib A marching Regiment, Sir, an old Corps

Aim Very old, if your Coat be Regimental, [Aside] You have serv'd abroad, Sir?

Gib. Yes, Sir, in the Plantations, 'twas my Lot to be sent into the worst Service, I wou'd have quitted it indeed, but a Man of Honour, you know——Besides 'twas for the good of my Country that I shou'd be abroad

Any thing for the good of one's Country—I'm a Roman for that.

Asm One of the first, I'll lay my Life [Aside] You found the West

Indies very hot, Sir?

Gib. Ay, Sir, too hot for me

Asm. Pray, Sir, han't I seen your Face at Will's Coffee-house?

Geb Yes, Sir, and at White's too.

Arm And where is your Company now, Captain?

Geb. They an't come yet.

Aim. Why, d'ye expect 'em here?

Gib. They'll be here to Night, Sir. Aim. Which way do they march?

Gib. Across the Country—the Devil's in't, if I han't said enough to encourage him to declare—but I'm afraid he's not right, I must tack about.

Aim. Is your Company to quarter in Litchfield?

Geb. In this House, Sir.

Arm. What! all?

Gib My Company's but thin, ha, ha, ha, we are but three, ha, ha, ha.

Aim. You're merry, Sir.

Gtb. Ay, Sir, you must excuse me, Sir, I understand the World, especially, the Art of Travelling, I don't care, Sir, for answering Questions directly upon the Road ——for I generally ride with a Charge about me.

Asm. Three or four, I believe.

Aside Gib. I am credibly inform'd that there are Highway-men upon this Quarter, not, Sir, that I cou'd suspect a Gentleman of your Figure-But truly, Sir, I have got such a way of Evasion upon the Road, that I don't care for speaking Truth to any Man

Aim. Your Caution may be necessary——Then I presume you're no

Captain?

Gib. Not I, Sir, Captain is a good travelling Name, and so I take it, it stops a great many foolish Inquiries that are generally made about Gentlemen that travel, it gives a Man an Air of something, and makes the Drawers obedient-And thus far I am a Captain, and no farther

Atm. And pray, Sir, what is your true Profession?

Gib. O, Sir, you must excuse me—upon my Word, Sir, I don't think it safe to tell you

Aim. Ha, ha, ha, upon my word, I commend you

Enter Bonniface

Well, Mr. Bonneface, what's the News?

Bon There's another Gentleman below, as the saying is, that hearing you were but two, wou'd be glad to make the third Man if you wou'd give him leave.

Aim. What is he?

Bon. A Clergyman, as the saying is

Aim. A Clergyman! is he really a Clergyman? or is it only his travelling Name, as my Friend the Captain has it.

Bon O, Sir, he's a Priest and Chaplain to the French Officers in Town

Aim. Is he a French-man?

Bon. Yes, Sir, born at Brussels.

Gib. A French-man, and a Priest! I won't be seen in his Company, Sir; I have a Value for my Reputation, Sir

Aim. Nay, but Captain, since we are by our selves——Can he speak

English, Landlord?

Bon Very well, Sir, you may know him, as the saying is, to be a Foreigner by his Accent, and that's all

Asm Then he has been in England before?

Bon. Never, Sir, but he's a Master of Languages, as the saying is, he talks Latin, it do's me good to hear him talk Latin.

Aim Then you understand Latin, Mr. Bonniface?

Bon Not I, Sir, as the saying is, but he talks it so very fast that I'm sure it must be good.

Aim. Pray desire him to walk up. Bon Here he is, as the saying is

Enter Forgard

Forg Save you, Gentlemen's, both.

Aim A French-man! Sir, your most humble Servant

Forg Och, dear Joy, I am your most faithful Shervant, and yours alsho.

Gib Doctor, you talk very good English, but you have a mighty Twang
of the Foreigner

Foig My English is very vel for the vords, but we Foregners you know cannot bring our Tongues about the Pronunciation so soon.

Asm A Foreigner! a down-right Teague by this Light [Aside] Were you born in France, Doctor?

Foig I was educated in France, but I was borned at Brussels, I am a Subject of the King of Spain, Joy

Gib What King of Spain, Sir speak

Forg Upon my Shoul Joy, I cannot tell you as yet

Aim Nay, Captain, that was too hard upon the Doctor, he's a Stranger.

Forg O let him alone, dear Joy, I am of a Nation that is not easily put out of Countenance

Aim Come, Gentlemen, I'll end the Dispute —Here, Landlord, is Dinner ready?

Bon. Upon the Table, as the saying is

Aim Gentlemen, pray that Door

Forg No, no fait, the Captain must lead.

Aim. No, Doctor, the Church is our Guide.

Gib. Ay, ay, so it is ____ [Exit foremost, they follow.

SCENE [III], Changes to a Gallery in Lady Bountyful's House.

Enter Archer and Scrub singing, and hugging one another, Scrub with a Tankard in his Hand, Gipsey listning at a distance.

Scrub Tall, all dall-Come, my dear Boy-Let's have that

song once more.
Arch. No, no, we shall disturb the Family, —But will you be sure
to keep the Secret?
Scrub. Pho! upon my Honour, as I'm a Gentleman
Arch 'Tis enough.—You must know then that my Master is the Lord
Viscount Aimwell, he fought a Duel t'other day in London, wounded his
Man so dangerously, that he thinks fit to withdraw till he hears whether
the Gentleman's Wounds be mortal or not He never was in this part of
England before, so he chose to retire to this Place, that's all.
Gip And that's enough for me [Exit
Scrub And where were you when your Master fought?
Arch We never know of our Masters Quarrels
Scrub. No! if our Masters in the Country here receive a Challenge,
the first thing they do is to tell their Wives, the Wife tells the Servants,
the Servants alarm the Tenants, and in half an Hour you shall have the
whole County in Arms.
Arch. To hinder two Men from doing what they have no mind for
But if you should chance to talk now of my Business?
Scrub Talk! ay, Sir, had I not learn't the knack of holding my Tongue,
I had never liv'd so long in a great Family.
Arch Ay, ay, to be sure there are Secrets in all Families.
Scrub Secrets, ay, But I'll say no more Come, sit down,
we'll make an end of our Tankard. Here-
Arch With all my Heart, who knows but you and I may come to be
better acquainted, eh Here's your Ladies Healths, you have three,
I think, and to be sure there must be Secrets among 'em
Scrub. Secrets! Ay, Friend, I wish I had a Friend-
Arch. Am not I your Friend? come, you and I will be sworn
Brothers
Scrub. Shall we?
Arch. From this Minute.——Give me a kiss—And now Brother
Scrub
Scrub. And now, Brother Marun, I will tell you a Secret that will make
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your Hair stand on end: ——You must know, that I am consumedly in Love

Arch. That's a terrible Secret, that's the Truth on't

Scrub. That Jade, Gspsey, that was with us just now in the Cellar, is the arrantest Whore that ever wore a Petticoat, and I'm dying for love of her

Arch Ha, ha, ha———Are you in love with her Person, or her Vertue, Brother Scrub?

Scrub I should like Vertue best, because it is more durable than Beauty; for Vertue holds good with some Women long, and many a Day after they have lost it

Arch In the Country, I grant ye, where no Woman's Vertue is lost, till a Bastard be found.

Scrub Ay, cou'd I bring her to a Bastard, I shou'd have her all to my self, but I dare not put it upon that Lay, for fear of being sent for a Soldier———Pray, Brother, how do you Gentlemen in London like that same Pressing Act?

Arch Very ill, Brother Scrub, ——'Tis the worst that ever was made for us Formerly I remember the good Days, when we cou'd dun our Masters for our Wages, and if they refused to pay us, we cou'd have a Warrant to carry 'em before a Justice, but now if we talk of eating, they have a Warrant for us, and carry us before three Justices.

Scrub And to be sure we go, if we talk of eating, for the Justices won't give their own Servants a bad Example Now this is my Misfortune——I dare not speak in the House, while that Jade Gipsey dings about like a Fury——Once I had the better end of the Staff

Arch And how comes the Change now?

Scrub Why, the Mother of all this Mischief is a Priest

Arch A Priest!

Scrub Ay, a damn'd Son of a Whore of Babylon, that came over hither to say Grace to the French Officers, and eat up our Provisions———There's not a Day goes over his Head without Dinner or Supper in this House

Arch How came he so familiar in the Family?

Scrub Because he speaks English as if he had lived here all his Life, and tells Lies as if he had been a Traveller from his Cradle

Arch And this Priest, I'm afraid has converted the Affections of your

Gipsey

Scrub Converted! ay, and perverted, my dear Friend:—For I'm afraid he has made her a Whore and a Papist ——But this is not all, there's the French Count and Mrs Sullen, they're in the Confederacy, and for some private Ends of their own to be sure.

Arch A very hopeful Family yours, Brother Scrub, I suppose the

Maiden Lady has her Lover too

Scrub Not that I know, ---- She's the best on 'em, that's the Truth

on't: But they take care to prevent my Curiosity, by giving me so much Business, that I'm a perfect Slave ——What d'ye think is my Place in this Family?

Arch Butler, I suppose.

Scrub. Ah, Lord help you——I'll tell you——Of a Monday, I drive the Coach, of a Tuesday, I drive the Plough, on Wednesday, I follow the Hounds, a Thursday, I dun the Tenants, on Fryday, I go to Market, on Saturday, I draw Warrants; and a Sunday, I draw Beer

Arch. Ha, ha, ha! if variety be a Pleasure in Life, you have enough

on't, my dear Brother---But what Ladies are those?

Scrub. Ours, ours, that upon the right Hand is Mrs. Sullen, and the other is Mrs. Dorinda——Don't mind 'em, sit still, Man——

Enter Mrs. Sullen, and Dorinda.

Mrs. Sull I have heard my Brother talk of my Lord Annwell, but they say that his Brother is the finer Gentleman

Dor That's impossible, Sister

Mrs Sull. He's vastly rich, but very close, they say.

Dor No matter for that, if I can creep into his Heart, I'll open his Breast, I warrant him. I have heard say, that People may be guess'd at by the Behaviour of their Servants, I cou'd wish we might talk to that Fellow

Mrs. Sull So do I, for, I think he's a very pretty Fellow: Come this

way, I'll throw out a Lure for him presently.

[They walk a turn towards the opposite side of the Stage, Mrs Sulicn drops her Glove, Archer runs, takes it up, and gives it to her

Arch. Corn, Wine, and Oil indeed—But, I think, the Wife has the greatest plenty of Flesh and Blood, she should be my Choice——Ah, a, say you so——Madam——Your Ladyship's Glove

Mrs. Sull O, Sir, I thank you-what a handsom Bow the Fellow

has?

Dor Bow! why I have known several Footmen come down from London set up here for Dancing-Masters, and carry off the best Fortunes in the Country

Arch [Aside] That Project, for ought I know, had been better than ours,

Brother Scrub———Why don't you introduce me

Scrub. Ladies, this is the strange Gentleman's Servant that you see at Church to Day, I understood he came from London, and so I invited him to the Cellar, that he might show me the newest Flourish in whetting my Knives

Dor And I hope you have made much of him?

Arch O yes, Madam, but the Strength of your Ladyship's Liquour is a little too potent for the Constitution of your humble Servant.

Mrs Sull. What, then you don't usually drink Ale?

Arch No, Madam, my constant Drink is Tea, or a little Wine and Water, 'tis prescrib'd me by the Physician for a Remedy against the Spleen.

Scrub. O la, O la l---a Footman have the Spleen.-

Mrs. Sull. I thought that Distemper had been only proper to People of

Quality

Arch. Madam, like all other Fashions it wears out, and so descends to their Servants; tho' in a great many of us, I believe it proceeds from some melancholly Particles in the Blood, occasion'd by the Stagnation of Wages.

Dor. How affectedly the Fellow talks-How long, pray, have you

serv'd your present Master?

Arch. Not long, my Life has been mostly spent in the Service of the Ladies

Mrs Sull. And pray, which Service do you like best?

Arch Madam, the Ladies pay best, the Honour of serving them is sufficient Wages, there is a Charm in their looks that delivers a Pleasure with their Commands, and gives our Duty the Wings of Inclination

Mrs Sull. That Flight was above the pitch of a Livery, and, Sir,

wou'd not you be satisfied to serve a Lady again?

Arch As a Groom of the Chamber, Madam, but not as a Footman

Mrs Sull I suppose you serv'd as Footman before

Arch. For that Reason I wou'd not serve in that Post again; for my Memory is too weak for the load of Messages that the Ladies lay upon their Servants in London, my Lady Howd'ye, the last Mistress I serv'd call'd me up one Morning, and told me, Marun, go to my Lady Allnight with my humble Service, tell her I was to wait on her Ladyship yesterday, and left word with Mrs. Rebecca, that the Preliminaries of the Affair she knows of, are stopt till we know the concurrence of the Person that I know of, for which there are Circumstances wanting which we shall accommodate at the old Place, but that in the mean time there is a Person about her Ladyship, that from several Hints and Surmises, was accessary at a certain time to the disappointments that naturally attend things, that to her knowledge are of more Importance.

Mrs Sull Ha, ha, ha! where are you going, Sir?

Arch Why, I han't half done.—The whole Howd'ye was about half an Hour long, so I hapned to misplace two Syllables, and was turn'd off, and render'd incapable———

Dor. The pleasantest Fellow, Sister, I ever saw.——But, Friend, if

your Master be marry'd, ---- I presume you still serve a Lady

Arch No, Madam, I take care never to come into a marry'd Family, the Commands of the Master and Mistress are always so contrary, that 'tis impossible to please both.

Dor. There's a main point gain'd.—My Lord is not marry'd, I find.

Mrs Sul. But, I wonder, Friend, that in so many good Services, you had not a better Provision made for you.

Arch I don't know how, Madam ——I had a Lieutenancy offer'd me three or four Times, but that is not Bread, Madam——I live much better as I do

Scrub Madam, he sings rarely ———I was thought to do pretty well here in the Country till he came; but alack a day, I'm nothing to my Brother Martin.

Dor, Does he? Pray, Sir, will you oblige us with a Song?

Arch. Are you for Passion, or Humour?

Scrub. O le! he has the purest Ballad about a Trifle---

Mrs Sull A Trifle! pray, Sir, let's have it.

Arch I'm asham'd to offer you a Trifle, Madam. But since you command me—— [Sings to the Tune of Sir Simon the King.

A Trisling Song you shall hear, Begun with a Trisle and ended All Trisling People draw near, And I shall be nobly attended

Were st not for Trifles, a few, That lately have come into Play, The Men wou'd want something to do, And the Women want something to say

What makes Men trifle in Dressing? Because the Ladies (they know) Admire, by often Possesving, That eminent Trifle a Beau

When the Lover his Moments has trifled, The Trifle of Trifles to gain No sooner the Virgin is Rifled, But a Trifle shall part'em again

What mortal Man wou'd be able At White's half an Hour to set? Or who cou'd bear a Tea-Table, Without talking of Trifles for Wit?

The Court is from Trifles secure, Gold Keys are no Trifles, we see White Rods are no Trifles, I'm sure, Whatever their Bearers may be

But if you will go to the Place, Where Trifles abundantly breed, The Levee will show you his Grace Makes Promises Trifles indeed

A Coach with six Footmen behind, I count neither Trifle nor Sin But, ye Gods! how oft do we find A scandalous Trifle within?

A flask of Champaign, People think it A Trifle, or something as bad But if you'll contrive how to drink it, You'll find it no Trifle egad

A Parson's a Trifle at Sea, A Widow's a Trifle in Sorrow A Peace is a Trifle to-day, Who knows what may happen to-morrow?

A Black Coat, a Trifle may cloak, Or to hide it, the Red may endeavour But if once the Army is broke, We shall have more Trifles than ever

The Stage is a Trifle, they say,
The Reason, pray carry along,
Because at ev'ry new Play,
The House they with Trifles so throng

But with People's Malice to Trifle, And to set us all on a Foot The Author of this is a Trifle, And his Song is a Trifle to boot

Mrs Sull Very well, Sir, we're obliged to you ——Something for a pair of Gloves.

[Offering him Money.

Arch. I humbly beg leave to be excused: My Master, Madam, pays me, nor dare I take Money from any other Hand without injuring his Honour, and disobeying his Commands. [Essit.

Dor. This is surprising: Did you ever see so pretty a well bred Fellow?

Mrs. Sull. The Devil take him for wearing that Livery.

Dor. I fancy, Sister, he may be some Gentleman, a Friend of my Lords, that his Lordship has pitch'd upon for his Courage, Fidelity, and Discretion to bear him Company in this Dress, and who, ten to one was his Second too

Mrs. Sull. It is so, it must be so, and it shall be so: - For I like him.

Dor What! better than the Count?

Mrs. Sull. The Count happen'd to be the most agreeable Man upon the Place, and so I chose him to serve me in my Design upon my Husband.

—But I shou'd like this Fellow better in a Design upon my self

Dor. But now, Sister, for an Interview with this Lord, and this Gentle-

man, how shall we bring that about?

Mrs Sull. Patience! you Country Ladies give no Quarter, if once you be enter'd ——Wou'd you prevent their Desires, and give the Fellows no wishing-time?——Look'ye, Dorinda, if my Lord Aimwell loves you or deserves you, he'll find a way to see you, and there we must leave it —My Business comes now upon the Tapis—Have you prepar'd your Brother?

Dor Yes, yes.

Mrs. Sull And how did he relish it?

Dor He said little, mumbled something to himself, promis'd to be guided by me, But here he comes———

Enter Sullen

Sull. What singing was that I heard just now?

Mrs Sull 'The singing in you're Head, my Dear, you complain'd of it all Day.

Sull You're impertment

Mrs. Sull I was ever so, since I became one Flesh with you

Sull One Flesh! rather two Carcasses join'd unnaturally together

Mrs Sull Or rather a living Soul coupled to a dead Body.

Dor So, this is fine Encouragement for me

Sull Yes, my Wife shews you what you must do

Mrs Sull And my Husband shews you what you must suffer.

Sull. S'death, why can't you be silent?

Mrs. Sull S'death, why can't you talk?

Sull Do you talk to any purpose?

Mrs. Sull Do you think to any purpose?

Sull. Sister, heark'ye, [Whispers] I shan't be home till it be late.

[Exit.

Mrs. Sull. What did he whisper to ye?

Dor. That he wou'd go round the back way, come into the Closet, and listen as I directed him.——But let me beg you once more, dear Sister, to drop this Project, for, as I told you before, instead of awaking him to Kindness, you may provoke him to a Rage, and then who knows how far his Brutality may carry him?

Mrs Sull. I'm provided to receive him, I warrant you: But here comes

[Exit Dorinda.

the Count, vanish.

Enter Count Bellair.

Don't you wonder, Monsseur le Count, that I was not at Church this Afternoon?

Count I more wonder, Madam, that you go dere at all, or how you dare to lift those Eyes to Heaven that are guilty of so much killing.

Mrs Sull. If Heaven, Sir, has given to my Eyes with the Power of killing, the Virtue of making a Cure, I hope the one may atone for the other.

Co. O largely, Madam, wou'd your Ladyship be as ready to apply the Remedy as to give the Wound?—Consider, Madam, I am doubly a Prisoner, first to the Arms of your General, then to your more conquering Eyes, my first Chains are easy, there a Ransom may redeem me, but from your Fetters I never shall get free

Mrs Sull Alas, Sir, why shou'd you complain to me of your Captivity, who am in Chains my self? you know, Sir, that I am bound, nay, must be tied up in that particular that might give you ease: I am like you, a Prisoner of War—Of War indeed.—I have given my Parole of Honour, wou'd

you break yours to gain your Liberty?

Co Most certainly I wou'd, were I a Prisoner among the Turks, dis is your Case; you're a Slave, Madam, Slave to the worst of Turks, a Husband.

Mrs Sull There hes my Foible, I confess, no Fortifications, no Courage, Conduct, nor Vigilancy can pretend to defend a Place, where the

Cruelty of the Governour forces the Garrison to Mutiny.

Co And where de Besieger is resolv'd to die before de Place—Here will I fix, [Kneels] With Tears, Vows, and Prayers assault your Heart, and never rise till you surrender, or if I must storm—Love and St. Michael—And so I begin the Attack———

Mrs Sull. Stand off—Sure he hears me not—And I cou'd almost wish he—did not.—The Fellow makes love very prettily. [Aside] But, Sir, why shou'd you put such a Value upon my Person, when you see it despis'd by one that knows it so much better?

Go He knows it not, tho' he possesses it; if he but knew the Value of the Jewel he is Master of, he wou'd always wear it next his Heart, and sleep

with it in his Arms

Mrs Sull. But since he throws me unregarded from him.

Count. And one that knows your Value well, comes by, and takes you up, is it not Justice?

[Goes to lay hold on her.

Enter Sullen with his Sword drawn.

Sull. Hold, Villain, hold.

Mrs. Sull. [Presenting a Pistol] Do you hold.

Sull. What Murther your Husband, to defend your Bully.

Mrs Sull Bully! for shame, Mr. Sullen; Bullies wear long Swords, the Gentleman has none, he's a Prisoner you know—I was aware of your Outrage, and prepar'd this to receive your Violence, and, if Occasion were, to preserve my self against the Force of this other Gentleman.

Count. O Madam, your Eyes be bettre Fire Arms than your Pistol,

they nevre miss

Sull. What! court my Wife to my Face!

Mrs Sull. Pray, Mr Sullen, put up, suspend your Fury for a Minute.

Sull To give you time to invent an Excuse

Mrs Sull I need none

Sull. No, for I heard every Sillable of your Discourse

Coun Ay! and begar, I tink de Dialogue was vera pretty

Mrs Sull Then I suppose, Sir, you heard something of your own Barbarity.

Sull. Barbarity! oons what does the Women call Barbarity? do I ever meddle with you?

Mrs Sull No

Sull As for you, Sir, I shall take another time

Count. Ah, begar, and so must I

Sull Look'e, Madam, don't think that my Anger proceeds from any Concern I have for your Honour, but for my own, and if you can contrive any way of being a Whore without making me a Cuckold, do it and welcome

Mrs Sull Sir, I thank you kindly, you wou'd allow me the Sin but rob me of the Pleasure—No, no, I'm resolv'd never to venture upon the Crime without the Satisfaction of seeing you punish'd for't

Sull Then will you grant me this, my Dear? let any Body else do you the Favour but that French-man, for I mortally hate his whole Generation

[Exi

Count Ah, Sir, that be ungrateful, for begar, I love some of your's, Madam.—
[Approaching her.

Mrs Sull. No, Sir -

Count. No, Sir, -Garzoon, Madam, I am not your Husband.

Mrs Sull 'Tis time to undeceive you, Sir,—I believ'd your Addresses to me were no more than an Amusement, and I hope you will think the same of my Complaisance, and to convince you that you ought, you must

know, that I brought you hither only to make you instrumental in setting me right with my Husband, for he was planted to listen by my Appointment.

Count By your Appointment?

Mrs. Sull Certainly

Count. And so, Madam, while I was telling twenty Stories to part you from your Husband, begar, I was bringing you together all the while.

Mrs Sull. I ask your Pardon, Sir, but I hope this will give you a Taste

of the Vertue of the English Ladies.

Count Begar, Madam, your Vertue be vera Great, but Garzoon your Honeste be vera little.

Enter Dorinda.

Mrs Sull. Nay, now you're angry, Sir.

Count Angry fair Dorinda [Sings Dorinda the Opera Tune, and addresses to Dorinda,] Madam, when your Ladyship want a Fool, send for me, fair Dorinda, Revenge, &c

Mrs Sull There goes the true Humour of his Nation, Resentment with good Manners, and the height of Anger in a Song——Well Sister, you must be Judge, for you have heard the Trial

Dor And I bring in my Brother Guilty

Mrs Sull But I must bear the Punishment,-- 'Tis hard Sister

Dor I own it-but you must have Patience.

Mrs Sull Patience! the Cant of Custom—Providence sends no Evil without a Remedy—shou'd I lie groaning under a Yoke I can shake off, I were accessary to my Ruin, and my Patience were no better than self-Murder

Dor But how can you shake off the Yoke?—Your Divisions don't come within the Reach of the Law for a Divorce

Mrs Sull Law! what Law can search into the remote Abyss of Nature, what Evidence can prove the unaccountable Disaffections of Wedlock?—can a Jury sum up the endless Aversions that are rooted in our Souls, or can a Bench give Judgment upon Antipathies?

Dor They never pretended Sister, they never meddle but in case of

Uncleanness

Mrs Sull Uncleanness! O Sister, casual Violation is a transient Injury, and may possibly be repair'd, but can radical Hatreds be ever reconcil'd?—No, no, Sister, Nature is the first Lawgiver, and when she has set Tempers opposite, not all the golden Links of Wedlock, nor Iron Manacles of Law can keep 'um fast

Wedlock we own ordain'd by Heaven's Decree, But such as Heaven ordain'd it first to be, Concurring Tempers in the Man and Wife As mutual Helps to draw the Load of Life.

View all the Works of Providence above,
The Stars with Harmony and Concord move,
View all the Works of Providence below,
The Fire, the Water, Earth, and Air, we know
All in one Plant agree to make it grow.
Must Man the chiefest Work of Ari Divine,
Be doom'd in endless Discord to repine?
No, we shou'd injure Heaven by that surmise,
Omnipotence is just, were Man but wise.

The End of the Third Act.

ACT IV.

[SCENE I.]

SCENE continues.

Enter Mrs Sullen

Mrs. Sull WERE I born an humble Turk, where Women have no Soul nor Property, there I must sit contented——But in England, a Country whose Women are it's Glory, must Women be abus'd, where Women rule, must Women be enslav'd? nay, cheated into Slavery, mock'd by a Promise of comfortable Society into a Wilderness of Solitude——I dare not keep the Thought about me——O, here comes something to divert me——

Enter a Country Woman

Wom. I come an't please your Ladyships, you're my Lady Bountiful an't ye?

Mrs. Sull Well, good Woman go on

Wom I come seventeen long Mail to have a Cure for my Husband's sore Leg.

Mrs. Sull Your Husband! what Woman, cure your Husband! Wom Ay, poor Man, for his Sore Leg won't let him stir from Home.

Mrs. Suil. There, I confess, you have given me a Reason Well good Woman, I'll tell you what you must do—You must lay your Husbands Leg upon a Table, and with a Choping-knife, you must lay it open as broad as you can, then you must take out the Bone, and beat the Flesh

soundly with a rowling-pin, then take Salt, Pepper, Cloves, Mace and Ginger, some sweet Herbs, and season it very well, then rowl it up like Brawn, and put it into the Oven for two Hours.

Wom. Heavens reward your Ladyship—I have two little Babies too

that are pitious bad with the Graips, an't please ve.

Mrs Sull. Put a little Pepper and Salt in their Bellies, good Woman. [Enter Lady Bountiful] I beg your Ladyship's Pardon for taking your Business out of your Hands, I have been a tampering here a little with one of your Patients.

L Boun. Come, good Woman, don't mind this mad Creature, I am the Person that you want, I suppose——What wou'd you have, Woman?

Mrs. Sull She wants something for her Husband's sore Leg

L Boun. What's the matter with his Leg, Goody?

Wom It come first as one might say with a sort of Dizziness in his Foot, then he had a kind of a Laziness in his Joints, and then his Leg broke out, and then it swell'd, and then it clos'd again, and then it broke out again, and then it fester'd, and then it grew better, and then it grew worse again

Mrs Sull Ha, ha, ha

L. Boun How can you be merry with the Misfortunes of other People? Mrs Sull Because my own make me sad, Madam

L Boun The worst Keason in the World, Daughter, your own Misfortunes shou'd teach you to pitty others

Mrs Sull But the Woman's Misfortunes and mine are nothing alike, her Husband is sick, and mine, alas, is in Health

L Boun What! wou'd you wish your Husband sick?

Mrs Sull Not of a sore Leg, of all things

L Boun Well, good Woman, go to the Pantrey, get your Belly-full of Victuals, then I'll give you a Receipt of Diet-drink for your Husband
But d'ye hear Goody, you must not let your Husband move too much

Wom No, no, Madam, the poor Man's inclinable enough to lye still.

[Exit

I. Boun Well, Daughter Sullen, tho' you laugh, I have done Miracles about the Country here with my Receipts

Mrs Sull Miracles, indeed, if they have cur'd any Body, but, I believe, Madam, the Patient's Faith goes farther toward the Miracle than your Prescription

L Boun Fancy helps in some Cases, but there's your Husband who

has as little Fancy as any Body, I brought him from Death's-door

Mrs Sull I suppose, Madam, you made him drink plentifully of Asse's Milk.

Enter Dor. runs to Mrs. Sull.

Dor News, dear Sister, news, news

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Enter Archer running

Arch. Where, where is my Lady Bountiful?——Pray which is the old Lady of you three?

L. Boun I am.

Arch. O, Madam, the Fame of your Ladyship's Charity, Goodness, Benevolence, Skill and Ability have drawn me hither to implore your Ladyship's Help in behalf of my unfortunate Master, who is this Moment breathing his last.

L. Boun. Your Master! where is he?

Arch At your Gate, Madam, drawn by the Appearance of your handsome House to view it nearer, and walking up the Avenue within five Paces of the Court-Yard, he was taken ill of a sudden with a sort of I know not what, but down he fell, and there he lies

L Boun. Here, Scrub, Gipsey, all run, get my easie Chair down Stairs,

put the Gentleman in it, and bring him in quickly, quickly.

Arch Heaven will reward your Ladyship for this charitable Act

L Boun Is your Master us'd to these Fits?

Arch. O yes, Madam, frequently———I have known him have five or six of a Night.

L Boun. What's his Name?

Arch Lord, Madam, he's a dying, a Minute's Care or Neglect may save or destroy his Life.

L Boun Ah, poor Gentleman! come Friend, show me the way, I'll see him brought in my self

[Exit with Archer.

Dor O Sister my Heart flutters about strangely, I can hardly forbear

running to his Assistance.

Mrs. Sull. And I'll lay my Life, he deserves your Assistance more than he wants it, did not I tell you that my Lord wou'd find a way to come at you? Love's his Distemper, and you must be the Physitian, put on all your Charms, summon all your Fire into your Eyes, plant the whole Artillery of your Looks against his Breast, and down with him.

Dor O Sister, I'm but a young Gunner, I shall be afraid to shoot, for

fear the Piece shou'd recoil and hurt my self

Mrs Sull Never fear, you shall see me shoot before you, if you will

Dor No, no, dear Sister, you have miss'd your Mark so unfortunately, that I shan't care for being instructed by you.

Enter Aimwell in a Chair, carry'd by Archer and Scrub, L. Bountiful,
Gipsey Aimwell counterfeiting a Swoon

L Boun Here, here, let's see the Hartshorn-drops—Gipsey a Glass of fair Water, his Fit's very strong—Bless me, how his Hands are clinch'd Arch. For shame, Ladies, what d'ye do? why don't you help us?—Pray,

Madam, [To Dorinda.] Take his Hand and open it if you can, whilst I hold his Head. [Dorinda takes his Hand

Dor. Poor Gentleman,—Oh—he has got my Hand within his, and squeezes it unmercifully——

L. Boun 'Tis the Violence of his Convulsion, Child

Arch. O, Madam, he's perfectly possess'd in these Cases—he'll bite if you don't have a care

Dor Oh, my Hand, my Hand.

L. Boun. What's the matter with the foolish Girl? I have got this

Hand open, you see, with a great deal of Ease

Arch Ay, but, Madam, your Daughter's Hand is somewhat warmer than your Ladyship's, and the Heat of it draws the Force of the Spirits that way.

Mrs Sull I find, Friend, you're very learned in these sorts of Fits

Arch. 'Tis no wonder, Madam, for I'm often troubled with them my self, I find my self extreamly ill at this Minute.

[Looking hard at Mrs Sull.

Mrs Sull [Aside] I fancy I cou'd find a way to cure you.

L Boun His Fit holds him very long

Arch Longer than usual, Madam,——Pray, young Lady, open his Breast, and give him Air

L. Boun. Where did his Illness take him first, pray?

Arch To Day at Church, Madam

L Boun. In what manner was he taken?

Arch Very strangely, my Lady He was of a sudden touch'd with something in his Eyes, which at the first he only felt, but cou'd not tell whether 'twas Pain or Pleasure

L Boun Wind, nothing but Wind

Arch. By soft Degrees it grew and mounted to his Brain, there his Fancy caught it, there form'd it so beautiful, and dress'd it up in such gay pleasing Colours, that his transported Appetite seiz'd the fair Idea, and straight convey'd it to his Heart That hospitable Seat of Life sent all its sanguine Spirits forth to meet, and open'd all its sluicy Gates to take the Stranger in

L Boun Your Master shou'd never go without a Bottle to smell to— Oh!—He recovers—The Lavender Water—Some Feathers to burn under his Nose—Hungary-water to rub his Temples—O, he comes to himself.

Hem a little, Sir, hem-Gipsey, bring the Cordial-water.

[Aimwell seems to awake in amaze.

Dor. How d'ye, Sir?

Rising.

Sure I have pass'd the Gulph of silent Death, And now I land on the Elisian Shore——

Behold the Goddess of those happy Plains,

Fair Proserpine—Let me adore thy bright Divinity.

[Kneels to Dorinda and kisses her Hand.

Mrs. Sull. So, so, so, I knew where the Fit wou'd end.

Aim. Euridice perhaps-

How cou'd thy Orpheus keep his word,

And not look back upon thee?

No Treasure but thy self cou'd sure have brib'd him

To look one Minute off thee.

L. Boun Delirious, poor Gentleman

Arch. Very Delirious, Madam, very Delirious

Aim. Martin's Voice, I think.

Arch. Yes, my Lord—How do's your Lordship?

L. Boun Lord! did you mind that, Girls?

Aim. Where am I?

Arch. In very good Hands, Sir—You were taken just now with one of your old Fits under the Trees just by this good Lady's House, her Ladyship had you taken in, and has miraculously brought you to your self, as you see———

Asm. I am so confounded with Shame, Madam, that I can now only beg Pardon——And refer my Acknowledgements for your Ladyship's Care, till an Opportunity offers of making some Amends———I dare be no longer troublesome——Marnn, give two Guineas to the Servants.

[Going

Dor Sir, you may catch cold by going so soon into the Air, you don't look, Sir, as if you were perfectly recover'd

[Here Archer talks to L. Bountiful in dumb shew.

Aim That I shall never be, Madam, my present Illness is so rooted,

that I must expect to carry it to my Grave.

Mrs Sull Don't despair, Sir, I have known several in your Distemper

shake it off, with a Fortnight's Physick.

L Boun Come, Sir, your Servant has been telling me that you're apt to relapse if you go into the Air—Your good Manners shan't get the better of ours—You shall sit down again, Sir,—Come, Sir, we don't mind Ceremonies in the Country—Here, Sir, my Service t'ye—You shall taste my Water, 'tis a Cordial I can assure you, and of my own making—drink it off, Sir, [Aimwell drinks] And how d'ye find your self now, Sir'?

Aim. Somewhat better-Tho' very faint still.

L Boun. Ay, ay, People are always faint after these Fits——Come Girls, you shall show the Gentleman the House, 'tis but an old Family Building, Sir, but you had better walk about and cool by Degrees than venture immediately into the Air——You'll find some tolerable Pictures

—Dorinda, show the Gentleman the way. I must go to the poor Woman below [Exit.

Dor. This way, Sir.

Aim. Ladies shall I beg leave for my Servant to wait on you, for he understands Pictures very well

Mrs. Sull. Sir, we understand Originals, as well as he do's Pictures, so he may come along.

[Ex. Dor. Mrs. Sull. Aim. Arch. Aim. leads Dor.

Enter Foigard and Scrub, meeting.

Forg Save you, Master Scrub.

Scrub. Sir, I won't be sav'd your way—I hate a Priest, I abhor the French, and I defie the Devil———Sir, I'm a bold Briton, and will spill the last drop of my Blood to keep out Popery and Slavery.

Forg. Master Scrub, you wou'd put me down in Politicks, and so I wou'd

be speaking with Mrs Shipsey.

Strub Good Mr. Priest, you can't speak with her, she's sick, Sir, she's gone abroad, Sir, she's—dead two Months ago, Sir.

Enter Gipsey.

Gtp How now, Impudence, how dare you talk so saucily to the Doctor? Pray, Sir, dont take it ill, for the Common-people of England are not so civil to Strangers, as———

Scrub You lie, you lie-'Tis the Common People that are civilest to

Strangers

Gip. Sirrah, I have a good mind to——Get you out, I say.

Scrub. I won't.

Gip You won't, Sauce-box—Pray, Doctor, what is the Captain's

Name that came to your Inn last Night?

Scrub The Captain! Ah, the Devil, there she hampers me again;——The Captain has me on one side, and the Priest on tother.——So between the Gown and the Sword, I have a fine time on't.——But, Ceduni Arma toga

[Going

Gip What, Sirrah, won't you march?

Scrub No, my Dear, I won't march—But I'll walk—And I'll make bold to listen a little too.

[Goes behind the side-Scene, and listens.

Gsp Indeed, Doctor, the Count has been barbarously treated, that's the Truth on't.

Forg Ah, Mrs. Gipsey, upon my Shoul, now, Gra, his Complainings wou'd mollifie the Marrow in your Bones, and move the Bowels of your Commiscration; he veeps, and he dances, and he fistles, and he swears, and he laughs, and he stamps, and he sings: In Conclusion, Joy, he's

afflicted, a la Francois, and a Stranger wou'd not know whider to cry, or to laugh with him.

Gip. What wou'd you have me do, Doctor?

Forg. Noting, Joy, but only hide the Count in Mrs. Sullen's Closet when it is dark.

Gsp. Nothing! Is that nothing? it wou'd be both a Sin and a shame, Doctor.

Forg. Here is twenty Lewidores, Joy, for your shame; and I will give you an Absolution for the Shin.

Gip. But won't that Money look like a Bribe?

Foig. Dat is according as you shall tauk it ——If you receive the Money beforehand, 'twill be Logice' a Bribe; but if you stay till afterwards, 'twill be only a Gratification.

Gsp. Well, Doctor, I'll take it Logice ——But what must I do with

my Conscience, Sir?

Forg. Leave dat wid me, Joy; I am your Priest, Gra, and your Conscience is under my Hands.

Gep But shou'd I put the Count into the Closet-

Foig. Vel, is dere any Shin for a Man's being in a Closhet? one may go to Prayers in a Closhet

Gip. But if the Lady shou'd come into her Chamber, and go to Bed?

Forg Vel, and is dere any Shin in going to Bed, Joy? Grp. Ay, but if the Parties shou'd meet, Doctor?

Foig. Vel den—The Parties must be responsable—Do you be after putting the Count in the Closet; and leave the Shins wid themselves—I will come with the Count to instruct you in your Chamber

Gsp Well, Doctor, your Religion is so pure—Methinks I'm so easie after an Absolution, and can sin afresh with so much security, that I'm resolv'd to die a Martyr to't ——Here's the Key of the Garden-door, come in the back way when 'tis late,—I'll be ready to receive you; but don't so much as whisper, only take hold of my Hand, I'll lead you, and do you lead the Count, and follow me.

[Exeunt

Enter Scrub

Scrub What Witchcraft now have these two Imps of the Devil been a hatching here?——There's twenty Lewidores, I heard that, and saw the Purse: But I must give room to my Betters

Enter Aimwell leading Dorinda, and making Love in dumb Show——Mrs Sull, and Archer

Mrs. Sull Pray, Sir, [To Archer.] how d'ye like that Piece?

Arch. O, 'tis Leda ——You find, Madam, how Jupiter comes disguis'd to make Love——

Mrs. Sull. But what think you there of Alexander's Battles?

Arch. We want only a Le Brun, Madam, to draw greater Battles, and a greater General of our own———The Danube, Madam, wou'd make a greater Figure in a Picture than the Granicus; and we have our Ramelies to match their Arbela.

Mrs Sull. Pray, Sir, what Head is that in the Corner there?

Arch. O, Madam, 'tis poor Ovid in his Exile.

Mrs. Sull. What was he banish'd for?

Arch His ambitious Love, Madam. [Bowing] His Misfortune touches me

Mrs. Sull. Was he successful in his Amours?

Arch There he has left us in the dark.——He was too much a Gentleman to tell.

Mrs. Sull If he were secret, I pity him

Arch. And if he were successful, I envy him.

Mrs. Sull. How d'ye like that Venus over the Chimney?

Arch Venus! I protest, Madam, I took it for your Picture, but now I look again, 'tis not handsome enough

Mrs Sull. Oh, what a Charm is Flattery! if you wou'd see my Picture,

there it is, over that Cabinet, --- How d'ye like it?

Arch. I must admire any thing, Madam, that has the least Resemblance of you—But, methinks, Madam—[He looks at the Pullure and Mrs Sullen three or four times, by turns] Pray, Madam, who drew it?

Mrs Sull. A famous Hand, Sir.

Arch A famous Hand, Madam—Your Eyes, indeed, are featur'd there; but where's the sparkling Moisture shining fluid, in which they swim? The Picture indeed has your Dimples, but where's the Swarm of killing Cupids that shou'd ambush there? the Lips too are figur'd out; but where's the Carnation Dew, the pouting Ripeness that tempts the Taste in the Original?

Mrs Sull Had it been my Lot to have match'd with such a Man!

Arch Your Breasts too, presumptuous Man! what! paint Heaven! Apropo, Madam, in the very next Picture is Salmoneus, that was struck dead with Lightning, for offering to imitate Jove's Thunder, I hope you serv'd the Painter so, Madam?

Mrs. Sull Had my Eyes the power of Thunder, they shou'd employ

their Lightning better.

Arch There's the finest Bed in that Room, Madam, I suppose 'tis your Ladyship's Bed-Chamber.

Mrs. Sull. And what then, Sir?

Arch. I think the Quilt is the richest that ever I saw:—I can't at

this Distance, Madam, distinguish the Figures of the Embroidery; will you give me leave, Madam-

Mrs. Sull The Devil take his Impudence.—Sure if I gave him an opportunity, he durst not offer it. I have a great mind to try. [Going] [Returns.] S'death, what am I doing?—And alone too!—— Sister, Sister? Runs out.

Arch. I'll follow her close-

For where a French-man durst attempt to storm, A Briton sure may well the Work perform.

Going.

Enter Scrub.

Scrub. Marun, Brother Marun.

Arch O, Brother Scrub, I beg your Pardon, I was not a going, here's a Guinea, my Master order'd you.

Scrub. A Guinea, hi, hi, a Guinea! eh-by this Light it is a Guinea; but I suppose you expect One and twenty Shillings in change.

Arch Not at all, I have another for Gipsey

Scrub A Guinea for her! Faggot and Fire for the Witch.-Sir, give me that Guinea, and I'll discover a Plot

Arch. A Plot!

Scrub. Ay, Sir, a Plot, and a horrid Plot -First, it must be a Plot because there's a Woman in't, secondly, it must be a Plot because there's a Priest in't; thirdly, it must be a Plot because there's French Gold in't, and fourthly, it must be a Plot, because I don't know what to make on't

Arch Nor any body else, I'm afraid, Brother Scrub

Scrub Truly I'm afraid so too, for where there's a Priest and a Woman, there's always a Mystery and a Riddle --- This I know, that here has been the Doctor with a Temptation in one Hand, and an Absolution in the other, and Gipsey has sold her self to the Devil, I saw the Price paid down, my Eyes shall take their Oath on't

Arch. And is all this bustle about Gipsey?

Scrub. That's not all, I cou'd hear but a Word here and there; but I remember they mention'd a Count, a Closet, a back Door, and a Key.

Arch The Count! did you hear nothing of Mrs Sullen?

Scrub I did hear some word that sounded that way, but whether it was Sullen or Dorinda, I cou'd not distinguish

Arch. You have told this matter to no Body, Brother?

Scrub Told! No, Sir, I thank you for that; I'm resolv'd never to speak

one word pro nor con, till we have a Peace.

Arch You're I'th right, Brother Scrub, here's a Treaty a foot between the Count and the Lady ——The Priest and the Chamber-maid are the Plenipotentiaries.——It shall go hard but I find a way to be included in the Treaty.——Where's the Doctor now?

Scrub. He and Gipsey are this moment devouring my Lady's Marmalade in the Closet.

Aim. [From without] Martin, Martin.

Arch. I come, Sir, I come.

Scrub. But you forget the other Guinea, Brother Martin.

Arch Here, I give it with all my Heart.

Scrub. And I take it with all my Soul [Exeunt severally. I'cod, I'll spoil your Plotting, Mrs. Grpsey; and if you shou'd set the Captain upon me, these two Guineas will buy me off. [Exit.

Enter Mrs. Sullen and Dorinda meeting.

Mrs. Sull Well, Sister.

Dor And well, Sister.

Mrs Sull. What's become of my Lord?

Dor What's become of his Servant?

Mrs Sull. Servant! he's a prettier Fellow, and a finer Gentleman by fifty Degrees than his Master

Dor O'my Conscience, I fancy you cou'd beg that Fellow at the Gallows-foot

Mrs Sull O'my Conscience, I cou'd, provided I cou'd put a Friend of yours in his Room.

Dor You desir'd me, Sister to leave you, when you transgress'd the

Bounds of Honour

Mrs Sull Thou dear censorious Country-Girl-What dost mean?

you can't think of the Man without the Bedfellow, I find

Dor. I don't find any thing unnatural in that thought, while the Mind
is conversant with Flesh and Blood, it must conform to the Humours of

the Company.

Mrs. Sull. How a little Love and good Company improves a Woman;

why, Child, you begin to live—you never spoke before.

Dor. Because I was never spoke to.—My Lord has told me that I have more Wit and Beauty than any of my Sex; and truly I begin to think the Man is sincere.

Mrs Sull You're in the right, Dorinda, Pride is the Life of a Woman, and Flattery is our daily Bread, and she's a Fool that won't believe a Man there, as much as she that believes him in anything else—But I'll lay you a Guinea, that I had finer things said to me than you had.

Dor Done—What did your Fellow say to ye?

Mrs. Sull My Fellow took the Picture of Venus for mine.

Dor But my Lover took me for Venus her self

Mrs Sull Common Cant! had my Spark call'd me a Venus directly, I shou'd have believ'd him a Footman in good earnest.

Dor. But my Lover was upon his Knees to me

Mrs. Sullen. And mine was upon his Tiptoes to me

Dor Mine vow'd to die for me.

Mrs. Sull. Mine swore to die with me.

Dor. Mine spoke the softest moving things.

Mrs. Sull. Mine had his moving things too.

Dor. Mine kiss'd my Hand Ten thousand times.

Mrs. Sull Mine has all that Pleasure to come

Dor. Mine offer'd Marriage

Mrs. Sull. O lard! D'ye call that a moving thing?

Dor The sharpest Arrow in his Quiver, my dear Sister,—Why, my Ten thousand Pounds may lie brooding here this seven Years, and hatch nothing at last but some ill natur'd Clown like yours—Whereas, If I marry my Lord Aimwell, there will be Title, Place and Precedence, the Park, the Play, and the drawing-Room, Splendor, Equipage, Noise and Flambeaux—Hey, my Lady Aimwell's Servants there—Lights, Lights to the Stairs—My Lady Aimwell's Coach put forward—Stand by, make room for her Ladyship—Are not these things moving?—What! melancholy of a sudden?

Mrs. Sull. Happy, happy Sister! your Angel has been watchful for your Happiness, whilst mine has slept regardless of his Charge——. Long smiling Years of circling Joys for you, but not one Hour for me!

[Weeps.

Dor. Come, my Dear, we'll talk of something else.

Mrs. Sull O Dorinda, I own my self a Woman, full of my Sex, a gentle, generous Soul,——easie and yielding to soft Desires, a spacious Heart, where Love and all his Train might lodge. And must the fair Apartment of my Breast be made a Stable for a Brute to lie in?

Dor. Meaning your Husband, I suppose.

Mrs Sull Husband! no,—Even Husband is too soft a Name for him.
—But, come, I expect my Brother here to Night or to Morrow, he was abroad when my Father marry'd me, perhaps he'll find a way to make me easy.

Dor Will you promise not to make your self easy in the mean time

with my Lord's Friend?

Mrs. Sul. You mistake me, Sister—It happens with us, as among the Men, the greatest Talkers are the greatest Cowards; and there's a Reason for it; those Spirits evaporate in prattle, which might do more Mischief if they took another Course,—Tho' to confess the Truth, I do love that Fellow,—And if I met him drest as he shou'd be, and I undrest as I shou'd be—Look'ye; Sister, I have no supernatural Gifts, I can't swear I cou'd resist the Temptation,—tho' I can safely promise to avoid it, and that's as much as the best of us can do

[Ex Mrs. Sull. and Dor.

Enter Aimwell and Archer laughing

€}-----

Arch. And the awkward Kindness of the good motherly old Gentle-

Asm. And the coming Easiness of the young one——S'death, 'tis pity to deceive her.

Arch. Nay, if you adhere to those Principles, stop where you are

Aim. I can't stop, for I love her to distraction.

Arch. S'death, if you love her a hair's breadth beyond discretion, you

must go no farther.

Asm. Well, well, any thing to deliver us from sauntering away our idle Evenings at White's, Tom's, or Will's, and be stinted to bear looking at our old Acquaintance, the Cards, because our impotent Pockets can't afford us a Guinea for the mercenary Drabs.

Arch Or be oblig'd to some Purse-proud Coxcomb for a scandalous Bottle, where we must not pretend to our share of the Discourse, because we can't pay our Club o'th Reckoning,—dam it, I had rather spunge upon Morris, and sup upon a Dish of Bohee scor'd behind the Door

Aim And there expose our want of Sense by talking Criticisms, as we

shou'd our want of Money by railing at the Government.

Arch Or be oblig'd to sneak into the side-Box, and between both Houses steal two Acts of a Play, and because we han't Money to see the other three, we come away discontented, and damn the whole five

Aim. And Ten thousand such rascally Tricks,—had we outliv'd our

shall marry you, and pimp for me

Aim. But I shou'd not like a Woman that can be so fond of a Frenchman.

Arch Alas, Sir, Necessity has no Law, the Lady may be in Distress, perhaps she has a confounded Husband, and her Revenge may carry her farther than her Love.——I gad, I have so good an Opinion of her, and of my self, that I begin to fancy strange things, and we must say this for the Honour of our Women, and indeed of our selves, that they do stick to their Men, as they do to their Magna Charta——If the Plot lies as I suspect,——I must put on the Gentleman——But there comes the Doctor——I shall be ready.

[Exit.

Enter Forgard

Forg Sauve you, noble Friend

Aim. O Sir, your Servant, pray Doctor, may I crave your Name?

Forg Fat Naam is upon me? my Naam is Forgard, Joy

Aim. Foigard, a very good Name for a Clergyman: Pray, Doctor Foigard, were you ever in Ireland?

Forg Ireland! No Joy ——Fat sort of Plaace is dat saam Ireland? dey say de People are catcht dere when dey are young

Asm. And some of 'em when they're old;—as for Example.

[Takes Forgard by the Shoulder. Sir, I arrest you as a Traytor against the Government; you're a Subject of England, and this Morning shew'd me a Commission, by which you serv'd as Chaplain in the French Army: This is Death by our Law, and your Reverence must hang for't.

Forg Upon my Shoul, Noble Friend, dis is strange News you tell me, Fader Forgard a Subject of England, de Son of a Burgomaster of Brussels,

a Subject of England | Ubooboo ----

Aim. The Son of a Bogtrotter in Ireland, Sir, your Tongue will condemn you before any Bench in the Kingdom

Forg And is my Tongue all your Evidensh, Joy?

Aim That's enough

Forg No, no, Joy, for I vill never spake English no more.

Ann. Sir, I have other Evidence——Here, Marun, you know this Fellow.

[Enter Archer.

Arch [In a Brogue] Saave you, my dear Cussen, how do's your Health? Foig. Ah! upon my Shoul dere is my Countryman, and his Brogue will hang mine. [Aside.] Mynheer, Ick wet neat watt hey zacht, Ick universion ewe neat, sacramant

Aim. Altering your Language won't do, Sir, this Fellow knows your

Person, and will swear to your Face

Forg Faace! fey, is dear a Brogue upon my Faash, too?

Arch Upon my Soulvation dere ish Joy—But Cussen Mack-shane vil you not put a remembrance upon me?

Forg. Mack-shane! by St Paairick, dat is Naame, shure enough

[Aside.

Aim I fancy Archer, you have it.

Forg The Devil hang you, Joy——By fat Acquaintance are you my Cussen?

Arch. O, de Devil hang your shelf, Joy, you know we were little Boys togeder upon de School, and your foster Moder's Son was marry'd upon my Nurse's Chister, Joy, and so we are Irish Cussens.

Forg. De Devil taak the Relation! vel, Joy, and fat School was it?

Arch I tinks it vas ---- Aay Tupperary

Forg. No, no, Joy, it vas Kilkenny

Aim That's enough for us—Self-Confession—Come, Sir, we must deliver you into the Hands of the next Magistrate

Arch. He sends you to Gaol, you're try'd next Assizes, and away you go swing into Purgatory

Forg And is it so wid you, Cussen?

Arch. It vil be sho wid you, Cussen, if you don't immediately confess the Secret between you and Mrs Gipsey—Look'e, Sir, the Gallows or the

Secret, take your Choice.

Forg The Gallows! upon my Shoul I hate that saam Gallow, for it is a Diseash dat is fatal to our Family—Vel den, dere is nothing, Shentlemens, but Mrs. Shullen wou'd spaak wid the Count in her Chamber at Midnight, and dere is no Haarm, Joy, for I am to conduct the Count to the Plash, my shelf.

Arch. As I guess'd——Have you communicated the matter to the

Count?

Forg I have not sheen him since.

Arch. Right agen, why then, Doctor—you shall conduct me to the Lady instead of the Count

Forg Fat my Cussen to the Lady upon my Shoul, gra, dat is too much

upon the Brogue

Arch. Come, come, Doctor, consider we have got a Rope about your Neck, and if you offer to squeek, we'll stop your Wind-pipe, most certainly, we shall have another Job for you in a Day or two, I hope

Aim Here's Company coming this way, let's into my Chamber, and

there concert our Affair farther.

Arch. Come, my dear Cussen, come along

[Exeunt.

Enter Bonniface, Hounslow and Bagshot at one Door, Gibbet at the opposite

Gib Well, Gentlemen, 'tis a fine Night for our Enterprise

Houns. Dark as Hell

Bag And blows like the Devil, our Landlord here has show'd us the Window where we must break in, and tells us the Plate stands in the Wainscoat Cupboard in the Parlour.

Bon Ay, ay, Mr Bagshot, as the saying is, Knives and Forks, and Cups, and Canns, and Tumblers, and Tankards——There's one Tankard, as the saying is, that's near upon as big as me, it was a Present to the Squire from his Godmother, and smells of Nutmeg and Toast like an East India Ship

Houns Then you say we must divide at the Stair-head?

Bon Yes, Mr. Hounslow, as the saying is—At one end of that Gallery lies my Lady Bountifull and her Daughter, and at the other Mrs. Sullen——As for the Squire——

Gib He's safe enough, I have fairly enter'd him, and he's more than half seas over already—But such a Parcel of Scoundrels are got about him now, that I gad I was asham'd to be seen in their Company

Bon 'Tis now Twelve, as the saying is—Gentlemen, you must set

out at One.

Gib Hounslow, do you and Bagshot see our Arms fix'd, and I'll come to you presently

Houns. Bag We will

[Excunt.

Gib. Well, my dear Bonny, you assure me that Scrub is a Coward.

Bon. A Chicken, as the saying is——You'll have no Creature to deal with but the Ladies.

Gib And I can assure you, Friend, there's a great deal of Address and good Manners in robbing a Lady, I am the most a Gentleman that way that ever travell'd the Road—But, my dear Bonny, this Prize will be a Galleon, a Vigo Business—I warrant you we shall bring off three or four thousand Pound.

Bon In Plate, Jewels and Money, as the saying is, you may.

Gib Why then, Tyburn, I defie thee, I'll get up to Town, sell off my Horse and Arms, buy my self some pretty Employment in the Houshold, and be as snug, and as honest as any Courtier of 'um all

Bon And what think you then of my Daughter Cherry for a Wife?

Gsb Look'ee, my dear Bonny—Cherry is the Goddess I adore, as the Song goes, but it is a Maxim that Man and Wife shou'd never have it in their Power to hang one another, for if they should, the Lord have Mercy on 'um both

[Exeunt.

The End of the Fourth Act.

ACT V.

[SCENE I.]

SCENE continues. Knocking without.

Enter Bonniface.

Bon COming, coming—A Coach and six foaming Horses at this time o'Night! Some great Man, as the saying is, for he scorns to travel with other People

Enter Sir Charles Freeman.

Sir Ch. What, Fellow! a Publick-house, and a Bed when other People Sleep

Bon. Sir, I an't a Bed, as the saying is.

Sir Ch. Is Mr. Sullen's Family a Bed, think'e?

Bon. All but the Squire himself, Sir, as the saying is, he's in the House Sir Ch. What Company has he?

Bon. Why, Sir, there's the Constable, Mr. Gage the Exciseman, the Hunch-back'd Barber, and two or three other Gentlemen.

Sir Ch. I find my Sister's Letters gave me the true Picture of her Spouse.

Enter Sullen Drunk.

Bon. Sir, here's the Squire.

Sull The Puppies left me asleep-Sir.

Sir Ch Well, Sir.

Sull Sir, I'm an unfortunate Man—I have three thousand Pound a Year, and I can't get a Man to drink a Cup of Ale with me.

Sir Ch That's very hard

Sull Ay, Sir—And unless you have pitty upon me, and smoke one Pipe with me, I must e'en go home to my Wife, and I had rather go to the Devil by half

Sir Ch But, I presume, Sir, you won't see your Wife to Night, she'll be gone to Bed—you don't use to lye with your Wife in that Pickle?

Sull What! not lye with my Wife! why, Sir, do you take me for an Atheist or a Rake?

Sir Ch If you hate her, Sir, I think you had better lye from her.

Sull I think so too, Friend——But I'm a Justice of Peace, and must do nothing against the Law

Sir Ch Law! as I take it, Mr Justice, no Body observes Law for Law's Sale, only for the good of those for whom it was made

Sull But if the Law orders me to send you to Gaol, you must ly there, my Friend

Sir Ch Not unless I commit a Crime to deserve it

Sull A Crime! Oons an't I marry'd?

Sir Ch Nay, Sir, if you call Marriage a Crime, you must disown it for a Law

Sull Eh!—I must be acquainted with you, Sir—But, Sir, I shou'd be very glad to know the Truth of this Matter.

Sir Ch. Truth, Sir, is a profound Sea, and few there be that dare wade deep enough to find out the bottom on't Besides, Sir, I'm afraid the Line of your Understanding mayn't be long enough

Sull Look'e, Sir, I have nothing to say to your Sea of Truth, but if a good Parcel of Land can intitle a Man to a little Truth, I have as much as any He in the Country.

Bon. I never heard your Worship, as the saying is, talk so much before.

Sull. Because I never met with a Man that I lik'd before-

Bon. Pray, Sir, as the saying is, let me ask you one Question, are not Man and Wife one Flesh? Sir Ch. You and your Wife, Mr Guts, may be one Flesh, because ye are nothing else-but rational Creatures have minds that must be united Sull Minds Sir Ch Ay, Minds, Sir, don't you think that the Mind takes place of the Body? Sull In some People. Sir Ch Then the Interest of the Master must be consulted before that of his Servant Sull Sir, you shall dine with me to Morrow ——Oons I always thought that we were naturally one Sir Ch Sir, I know that my two Hands are naturally one, because they love one another, kiss one another, help one another in all the Actions of Life, but I cou'd not say so much, if they were always at Cuffs Sull Then 'tis plain that we are two Sir Ch Why don't you part with her, Sir? Sull Will you take her, Sir? Sir Ch With all my Heart Sull You shall have her to Morrow Morning, and a Venison-pasty into the Bargain. Sir Ch You'll let me have her Fortune too? Sull Fortune! why, Sir, I have no Quarrel at her Fortune—I only hate the Woman, Sir, and none but the Woman shall go Sir Ch But her Fortune, Sir-Sull Can you play at Whisk, Sir? Sir Ch No, truly, Sir Sull, Nor at All-fours? Sir Ch Neither! Sull. Oons! where was this Man bred? [Aside] Burn me, Sir, I can't go home, 'tis but two a Clock Sir Ch For half an Hour, Sir, if you please—But you must consider Sull. Late! that's the Reason I can't go to Bed———Come, Sir —— [Exeunt Enter Cherry, run's across the Stage and knocks at Aimwell's Chamberdoor Enter Aimwell in his Night-cap and Gown Aim. What's the matter? you tremble, Child, you're frighted. Cher No wonder, Sir But in short, Sir, this very Minute a Gang of Rogues are gone to rob my Lady Bounuful's House

Aim. How

Cher. I dogg'd 'em to the very Door, and left 'em breaking in.

Aim. Have you alarm'd any Body else with the News?

Cher No, no, Sir, I wanted to have discover'd the whole Plot, and twenty other things to your Man Marun, but I have search'd the whole House and can't find him; where is he?

Asm No matter, Child, will you guide me immediately to the House? Cher. With all my Heart, Sir, my Lady Bountiful is my Godmother;

and I love Mrs Dorinda so well-

Ann. Dorinda! The Name inspires me, the Glory and the Danger shall be all my own———Come, my Life, let me but get my Sword

Excunt.

[SCENE II.]

SCENE Changes to a Bed-chamber in Lady Bountiful's House.

Enter Mrs Sull Dor undress'd, a Table and Lights.

Dor. 'Tis very late, Sister, no News of your Spouse yet?

Mrs Sull No, I'm condemn'd to be alone till towards four, and then perhaps I may be executed with his Company

Dor Well, my Dear, I'll leave you to your rest, you'll go directly to Bed, I suppose

Mrs Sull I don't know what to do? hey-hoe.

Dor That's a desiring Sigh, Sister.

Mrs Sull This is a languishing Hour, Sister.

Dor And might prove a Critical Minute, if the pretty Fellow were here

Mrs Sull Here! what, in my Bed-chamber, at two a Clock o'th' Morning, I undress'd, the Family asleep, my hated Husband abroad, and my lovely Fellow at my Feet—O gad, Sister!

Dor Thoughts are free, Sister, and them I allow you-So, my Dear,

good Night

Mrs Sull. A good Rest to my dear Dorinda—Thoughts free! are they so? why then suppose him here, dress'd like a youthful, gay and burning Bridegroom, [Here Archer steals out of the Closet] with Tongue enchanting, Eyes bewitching, Knees imploring [Turns a little o' one side, and sees Archer in the Posture she describes] Ah! [Shreeks, and runs to the

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other Side of the Stage] Have my Thoughts rais'd a Spirit?——What are you, Sir, a Man or a Devil? Arch A Man, a Man, Madam. Rising. Mrs Sull How shall I be sure of it? Arch Madam, I'll give you Demonstration this Minute Takes her Hand. Mrs Sull. What, Sir! do you intend to be rude? Arch Yes, Madam, if you please Mrs Sull. In the Name of Wonder, Whence came ye? Arch From the Skies, Madam——I'm a Jupiter in Love, and you shall be my Alcmena Mrs Sull How came you in? Arch I flew in at the Window, Madam, your Cozen Cupid lent me his Wings, and your Sister Venus open'd the Casement. Mrs. Sull I'm struck dumb with Admiration. Arch And I with wonder Looks passionately at her. Mrs. Sull What will become of me? Arch How beautiful she looks-The teeming Jolly Spring Smiles in her blooming Face, and when she was conceiv'd, her Mother smelt to Roses, look'd on Lillies-Lillies unfold their white, their fragrant Charms, When the warm Sun thus Darts into their Arms. Runs to her Mrs Sull Ah! [Shreeks] Arch. Oons, Madam, what d'ye mean? you'll raise the House Mrs Sull Sir, I'll wake the Dead before I bear this——What! approach me with the Freedoms of a Keeper, I'm glad on't, your Impudence has cur'd me Arch If this be Impudence [Kneels] I leave to your partial self, no panting Pilgrim after a tedious, painful Voyage, e'er bow'd before his Saint with more Devotion Mrs Sull Now, now, I'm ruin'd, if he kneels! [Aside] rise thou prostrate Ingineer, not all thy undermining Skill shall reach my Heart-Rise, and know, I am a Woman without my Sex, I can love to all the Tenderness of Wishes, Sighs and Tears—But go no farther— Still to convince you that I'm more than Woman, I can speak my Frailty, confess my Weakness even for you-But-Arch. For me! [Going to lay hold on her Mrs Sull Hold, Sir, build not upon that—For my most mortal hatred follows if you disobey what I command you now—leave me this Minute ---If he denies, I'm lost Aside. Arch. Then you'll promise-(178)

Mrs. Sull. Any thing another time.

Arch. When shall I come?

Mrs. Sull To Morrow when you will Arch. Your Lips must seal the Promise

Mrs. Sull Pshaw!

Arch. They must, they must [Kisses her] Raptures and Paradice! and why not now, my Angel? the Time, the Place, Silence and Secresy, all conspire——And the now conscious Stars have preordain'd this Moment for my Happiness [Takes her in his Arms

Mrs Sull. You will not, cannot sure.

Arch. If the Sun rides fast, and disappoints not Mortals of to Morrow's Dawn, this Night shall crown my Joys

Mrs. Sull. My Sex's Pride assist me.

Arch My Sex's Strength help me. Mrs Sull You shall kill me first

Arch I'll dye with you.

Mrs. Sull. Thieves, Thieves, Murther-

[Carrying her off

Enter Scrub in his Breeches, and one Shoe.

Scrub. Thieves, Thieves, Murther, Popery

Arch Ha! the very timorous Stag will kill in rutting time

Draws and offers to Stab Scrub.

Scrub [Kneeling] O, Pray, Sir, spare all I have and take my Life Mrs Sull [Holding Archer's Hand] What do's the Fellow mean?

Scrub O, Madam, down upon your Knees, your Marrow-bones——-

Arch Of whom?

Scrub One of the Rogues—I beg your Pardon, Sir, one of the honest Gentlemen that just now are broke into the House.

Arch How!

Mrs Sull I hope, you did not come to rob me?

Arch Indeed I did, Madam, but I wou'd have taken nothing but what you might ha' spar'd, but your crying Thieves has wak'd this dreaming Fool, and so he takes 'em for granted

Scrub Granted 1 'tis granted, Sir, take all we have.

Mrs Sull The Fellow looks as if he were broke out of Bedlam

Scrub. Oons, Madam, they're broke in to the House with Fire and Sword, I saw them, heard them, they'll be here this Minute.

Arch. What, Thieves!

Scrub. Under Favour, Sir, I think so.

Mrs Sull What shall we do, Sir?

Arch Madam, I wish your Ladyship a good Night.

Mrs. Sull Will you leave me?

Arch. Leave you! Lord, Madam, did not you command me to be gone just now upon pain of your immortal Hatred

Mrs Sull. Nay, but pray, Sir [Takes hold of him.

Arch Ha, ha, ha, now comes my turn to be ravish'd —You see now, Madam, you must use Men one way or other, but take this by the way, good Madam, that none but a Fool will give you the benefit of his Courage, unless you'll take his Love along with it ——How are they arm'd, Friend?

Scrub. With Sword and Pistol, Sir.

Arch. Hush——I see a dark Lanthorn coming thro' the Gallery.——Madam, be assur'd I will protect you, or lose my Life

Mrs. Sull Your Life! no, Sir, they can rob me of nothing that I value

half so much; therefore, now, Sir, let me intreat you to be gone.

Arch No, Madam, I'll consult my own Safety for the sake of yours, I'll work by Stratagem: Have you Courage enough to stand the appearance of 'em?

Mrs. Sull. Yes, yes, since I have scap'd your Hands, I can face any hing

Arch. Come hither, Brother Scrub, don't you know me?

Scrub Ehl my dear Brother, let me kiss thee [Kisses Archer. Arch. This way—Here— [Archer and Scrub hide behind the Bed.

Enter Gibbet with a dark Lanthorn in one Hand and a Pistol in t'other.

Gib. Ay, ay, this is the Chamber, and the Lady alone

Mrs. Sull Who are you, Sir? what wou'd you have? d'ye come to rob me?

Gtb Rob you! alack a day, Madam, I'm only a younger Brother, Madam, and so, Madam, if you make a Noise, I'll shoot you thro' the Head, but don't be afraid, Madam

[Laying his Lanthorn and Pissol upon the Table. These Rings, Madam, don't be concern'd, Madam, I have a profound Respect for you, Madam, your Keys, Madam, don't be frighted, Madam, I'm the most of a Gentleman [Searching her Pockets.]

This Necklace, Madam, I never was rude to a Lady;—I have a Veneration—for this Necklace——

[Here Archer having come round and seiz'd the Pistols, takes Gibbet by the Collar, trips up his Heels, and claps the Pistol to his Breast.

Arch. Hold, profane Villain, and take the Reward of thy Sacrilege

Gib. Oh! Pray, Sir, don't kill me, I an't prepar'd.

Arch How many is there of 'em, Scrub?

Scrub Five and Forty, Sir

Arch. Then I must kill the Villain to have him out of the way.

Gib. Hold, hold, Sir, we are but three upon my Honour.

Arch. Scrub, will you undertake to secure him?

Scrub Not I, Sir; kill him, kill him.

Arch. Run to Gipsey's Chamber, there you'll find the Doctor, bring him hither presently.

[Exil Scrub running Come, Rogue, if you have a short Prayer, say it.

Gib. Sir, I have no Prayer at all; the Government has provided a

Chaplain to say Prayers for us on these Occasions.

Mrs Sull. Pray, Sir, don't kill him;—You fright me as much as him Arch. The Dog shall die, Madam, for being the Occasion of my disappointment——Sirrah, this Moment is your last.

Gib Sir, I'll give you Two hundred Pound to spare my Life.

Arch Have you no more, Rascal?

Gib. Yes, Sir, I can command Four hundred, but I must reserve Two of 'em to save my Life at the Sessions.

Enter Scrub and Foigard.

Arch Here, Doctor, I suppose Scrub and you between you may manage him ——Lay hold of him, Doctor.

[Foig. lays hold of Gibbet.

Gib What! turn'd over to the Priest already.——Look'ye, Doctor, you come before your time, I an't condemn'd yet, I thank'ye

Forg Come, my dear Joy, I vill secure your Body and your Shoul too;

I vill make you a good Catholick, and give you an Absolution.

Gib. Absolution! can you procure me a Pardon, Doctor?

Arch Convey him into the Cellar, there bind him.—Take the Pistol, and if he offers to resist, shoot him thro' the Head,—and come back to us with all the speed you can

Scrub Ay, ay, come, Doctor, do you hold him fast, and I'll guard him.

Mrs Sull But how came the Doctor?

Arch. In short, Madam—[Shreeking without] S'death! the Rogues are at work with the other Ladies——I'm vex'd I parted with the Pistol, but I must fly to their Assistance.—Will you stay here, Madam, or venture your self with me?

Mrs Sull. O, with you, dear Sir, with you.

[Takes him by the Arm and Exeunt.

[SCENE III.]

SCENE Changes to another Apartment in the same House.

Enter Hounslow dragging in Lady Bountyfull, and Bagshot halling in Dorinda, the Rogues with Swords drawn

Houn. Come, come, your Jewels, Mistriss.

Bag Your Keys, your Keys, old Gentlewoman

Enter Aimwell and Cherry.

Aim Turn this way, Villains, I durst engage an Army in such a Cause
[He engages 'em both.

Dor. O, Madam, had I but a Sword to help the brave Man'
L. Boun There's three or four hanging up in the Hall; but they won't draw. I'll go fetch one however.

[Exit.

Enter Archer and Mrs. Sulle...

Arch. Hold, hold, my Lord, every Man his Bird, pray.

[They engage Man to Man, the Rogues are thrown and disarm'd.

Cher What! the Rogues taken! then they'll impeach my Father, I must give him timely Notice.

[Runs out]

Arch. Shall we kill the Rogues? Aim. No, no, we'll bind them

Arch. Ay, ay, here, Madam, lend me your Garter!

[To Mrs. Sullen who stands by him. Mrs. Sull. The Devil's in this Fellow; he fights, loves, and banters, all in a Breath——Here's a Cord that the Rogues brought with 'em,

I suppose

Arch Right, right, the Rogue's Destiny, a Rope to hang himself—Come, my Lord,—This is but a scandalous sort of an Office, [Binding the Rogues together] if our Adventures shou'd end in this sort of Hangmanwork, but I hope there is something in prospect that—[Enter Scrub] Well, Scrub, have you secur'd your Tartar?

Scrub. Yes, Sir, I left the Priest and him disputing about Religion.

Aim. And pray carry these Gentlemen to reap the Benefit of the Con-

itroversy. [Delivers the Prisoners to Scrub, who leads 'em out.

Mrs Sull. Pray, Sister, how came my Lord here?

Dor And pray, how came the Gentleman here?

(182)

Mrs. Sull I'll tell you the greatest piece of Villainy———

They talk in dumb show.

Asm I fancy, Archer, you have been more successful in your Adventures than the House-breakers

Arch. No matter for my Adventure, yours is the principal.—Press her this Minute to marry you,—now while she's hurry'd between the Palpitation of her Fear, and the Joy of her Deliverance, now while the Tide of her Spirits are at High-flood—Throw your self at her Feet, speak some Romantick Nonsense or other,—Address her like Alexander in the height of his Victory, confound her Senses, bear down her Reason, and away with her—The Priest is now in the Cellar, and dare not refuse to do the work

Enter Lady Bountifull

Aim But how shall I get off without being observ'd?

Arch. You a Lover! and not find a way to get off-Let me see

Aim You bleed, Archer

Arch S'death, I'm glad on't, this Wound will do the Business——I'll amuse the old Lady and Mrs Sullen about dressing my Wound, while you carry off Dorinda

L Boun Gentlemen, cou'd we understand how you wou'd be gratified

for the Services----

Arch Come, come, my Lady, this is no time for Complements, I'm wounded, Madam.

I. Boun Mrs Sull How! wounded!

Dor. I hope, Sir, you have receiv'd no Hurt?

Aim None but what you may cure [Makes Love in dumb show.

I. Boun Let me see your Arm, Sir ——I must have some Powder-sugar to stop the Blood——O me! an ugly Gash upon my Word, Sir, you must go into Bed.

Arch Ay, my Lady a Bed wou'd do very well — Madam, [To

Mrs Sull] Will you do me the Favour to conduct me to a Chamber?

I. Boun Do, do, Daughter—while I get the Lint and the Probe and the Plaister ready

[Runs out one way, Amwell carries off Dorinda another Arch. Come, Madam, why don't you obey your Mother's Commands? Mrs Sull How can you, after what is past, have the Confidence to ask me?

Arch And if you go to that, how can you after what is past, have the Confidence to deny me?——Was not this Blood shed in your Defence, and my Life expos'd for your Protection?——Look'ye, Madam, I'm none of your Romanuck Fools, that fight Gyants and Monsters for nothing,

my Valour is downright Swiss; I'm a Soldier of Fortune and must be paid.

Mrs. Sull. 'Tis ungenerous in you, Sir, to upbraid me with your

ervices.

Arch 'Tis ungenerous in you, Madam, not to reward 'em.

Mrs. Sull. How! at the Expence of my Honour.

Arch Honour! can Honour consist with Ingratitude? if you wou'd deal like a Woman of Honour, do like a Man of Honour, d'ye think I wou'd deny you in such a Case? [Enter a Servant.

Ser. Madam, my Lady order'd me to tell you that your Brother is below at the Gate

Mrs. Sull. My Brother? Heavens be prais'd ——Sir, he shall thank you tor your Services, he has it in his Power.

Arch Who is your Brother, Madam?

Mrs. Sull. Sir Charles Freeman ——You'll excuse me, Sir, I must go and receive him

Arch. Sir Charles Freeman! S'death and Hell!——My old Acquaintance Now unless Aimwell has made good use of his time, all our fair Machine goes souse into the Sea like the Edistone. [Exit.

[SCENE IV.]

SCENE Changes to the Gallery in the same House.

Enter Aimwell and Dorinda.

Dor Well, well, my Lord, you have conquer'd, your late generous Action will, I hope, plead for my easie yielding, tho' I must own your Lordship had a Friend in the Fort before

Asm. The Sweets of Hybla dwell upon her Tongue ——Here, Doctor——— [Enter Forgard with a Book

Forg Are you prepar'd boat?

Dor I'm ready But, first, my Lord one Word, —I have a frightful Example of a hasty Marriage in my own Family, when I reflect upon't, it shocks me. Pray, my Lord, consider a little—

Asm Consider! Do you doubt my Honour or my Love?

Dor. Neither I do believe you equally Just as Brave.—And were your whole Sex drawn out for me to chuse, I shou'd not cast a look upon the Multitude if you were absent.—But my Lord, I'm a Woman; Colours, Concealments may hide a thousand Faults in me,—Therefore

know me better first, I hardly dare affirm I know my self in any thing except my Love

Asm Such Goodness who cou'd injure; I find my self unequal to the Task of Villain; she has gain'd my Soul, and made it honest like her own;

————I cannot, cannot hurt her

Doctor, retire.

[Exit Foigard.

Madam, behold your Lover and your Proselite, and judge of my Passion by my Conversion.—I'm all a Lie, nor dare I give a Fiction to your Arms, I'm all Counterfeit except my Passion.

Dor. Forbid it Heaven! a Counterfeit!

Asm. I am no Lord, but a poor needy Man, come with a mean, a scandalous Design to prey upon your Fortune.—But the Beauties of your Mind and Person have so won me from my self, that like a trusty Servant, I prefer the Interest of my Mistress to my own.

Dor Sure, I have had the Dream of some poor Mariner, a sleepy image of a welcome Port, and wake involv'd in Storms.——Pray, Sir, who are you?

Aim. Brother to the Man whose Title I usurp'd, but Stranger to his Honour or his Fortune

Dor Matchless Honesty——Once I was proud, Sir, of your Wealth and Title, but now am prouder that you want it. Now I can shew my Love was justly levell'd, and had no Aim but Love Doctor, come in

Enter Foigard at one Door, Gipsey at another, who whispers Dorinda.

Your Pardon, Sir, we shannot, won't you now, Sir, you must excuse me,

—I'll wait on you presently.

[Exit with Gipsey

Forg Upon my Shoul, now, dis is foolish

TExt

Aim Gone! and bid the Priest depart. It has an ominous Look.

Enter Archer.

Arch Courage, Tom-Shall I wish you Joy?

Aim No

Arch Oons, Man, what ha' you been doing?

Aim O, Archer, my Honesty, I fear, has ruin'd me.

Arch How!

Aim. I have discover'd my self.

Arch Discover'd! and without my Consent? what! have I embark'd my small Remains in the same bottom with yours, and you dispose of all without my Partnership?

Asm O, Archer, I own my Fault.

Arch After Conviction—'Tis then too late for Pardon.—You may remember, Mr. Aimwell, that you propos'd this Folly—As you begun, so end it.—Henceforth I'll hunt my Fortune single.—So farewel.

Asm. Stay, my dear Archer, but a Minute.

Arch Stay! what to be despis'd, expos'd and laugh'd at—No, I wou'd sooner change Conditions with the worst of the Rogues we just now bound, than bear one scornful Smile from the proud Knight that once I treated as my equal

Aim What Knight?

Arch Sir Charles Freeman, Brother to the Lady that I had almost—But no matter for that, 'tis a cursed Night's Work, and so I leave you to make your best on't.

[Going.

Asm Freeman! One Word, Archer Still I have Hopes; methought

she receiv'd my Confession with Pleasure

Arch S'death I who doubts it?

Aim. She consented after to the Match; and still I dare believe she will be just.

Arch To her self, I warrant her, as you shou'd have been.

Asm. By all my Hopes, she comes, and smiling comes

Enter Dorinda mighty gay.

Dor Come, my dear Lord,——I fly with Impatience to your Arms—
The Minutes of my Absence was a tedious Year Where's this tedious
Priest?

Enter Forgard

Arch Oonsl a brave Girl

Dor. I suppose, my Lord, this Gentleman is privy to our Affairs?

Arch Yes, yes, Madam, I'm to be your Father

Dor. Come, Priest, do your Office.

Arch Make hast, make hast, couple 'cm any way [Takes Aimwell's Hand] Come, Madam, I'm to give you——

Dor My Mind's alter'd, I won't.

Arch Eh——

Asm. I'm confounded

Forg Upon my Shoul, and sho is my shelf.

Arch What's the matter now, Madam?

Dor. Look'ye, Sir, one generous Action deserves another—This Gentleman's Honour oblig'd him to hide nothing from me, my Justice engages me to conceal nothing from him: In short, Sir, you are the Person that you thought you counterfeited; you are the true Lord Viscount Aimwell, and I wish your Lordship Joy Now, Priest, you may be gone, if my Lord is pleas'd now with the Match, let his Lordship marry me in the face of the World

Asm Arch What do's she mean?

Dor Here's a Witness for my Truth [Enter Sir Ch. and Mrs Sul. Sir Charles. My dear Lord Aimwell, I wish you Joy.

Asm. Of what?

Sir Ch Of your Honour and Estate: Your Brother died the Day before, I left London; and all your Friends have writ after you to Brussels, among the rest I did my self the Honour

Arch. Hark'ye, Sir Knight, don't you banter now?

Sir Ch 'Tis Truth upon my Honour.

Asm. Thanks to the pregnant Stars that form'd this Accident

Arch. Thanks to the Womb of Time that brought it forth, away with it.

Asm. Thanks to my Guardian Angel that led me to the Prize-

[Taking Dorinda's Hand

Arch And double Thanks to the noble Sir Charles Freeman My Lord, I wish you Joy. My Lady I wish you Joy.—I Gad, Sir Freeman, you're the honestest Fellow living ——S'death, I'm grown strange airy upon this matter—My Lord, how d'ye?—a word, my Lord, don't you remember something of a previous Agreement, that entitles me to the Moyety of this Lady's Fortune, which, I think will amount to Five thousand Pound?

Aim Not a Penny, Archer, You wou'd ha' cut my Throat just now,

because I wou'd not deceive this Lady.

Arch Ay, and I'll cut your Throat again, if you shou'd deceive her now

Aim 'That's what I expected, and to end the Dispute, the Lady's Fortune is Ten thousand Pound, we'll divide Stakes, take the Ten thousand Pound, or the Lady

Dor How! is your Lordship so indifferent?

Arch No, no, no, Madam, his Lordship knows very well, that I'll take the Money, I leave you to his Lordship, and so we're both provided for [Enter Count Bellair

Co Mesdames, & Messieurs, I am your Servant trice humble: I hear you be rob, here

Aim The Ladies have been in some danger, Sir

Co And Begar, our Inn be rob too

Aim Our Inn! by whom?

Count By the Landlord, begar-Garzoon he has rob himself and run away

Arch Rob'd himself!

Count Ay, begar, and me too of a hundre Pound. .

Arch A hundred Pound

Count Yes, that I ow'd him

Aim. Our Money's gone, Frank

Arch Rot the Money, my Wench is gone—Scavez vous quelque chose de Madamoiselle Cherry?

Enter a Fellow with a strong Box and a Letter.

Fell Is there one Marun here?

Arch Ay, ay, ——who wants him?

Fell. I have a Box here and Letter for him.

Arch. [Taking the Box] Ha, ha, ha, what's here? Legerdemain! by this Light, my Lord, our Money again; but this unfolds the Riddle. [Opening the Letter, reads.] Hum, hum, hum—O, 'tis for the Publick good, and must be communicated to the Company

Mr. MARTIN,

If Father being afraid of an Impeachment by the Rogues that are taken to Night is gone off, but if you can procure him a Pardon he will maake great Discoveries that may be useful to the Country, cou'd I have met you instead of your Master to Night, I wou'd have deliver'd my self into your Hands with a Sum that much exceeds that in your strong Box, which I have sent you, with an Assurance to my dear Martin, that I shall ever be his most faithful Friend till Death.

CHERRY BONNIFACE.

there's a Billet-doux for you——As for the Father I think he ought to be encouraged, and for the Daughter,——Pray, my Lord, persuade your Bride to take her into her Service instead of Gipsey

Aim. I can assure you, Madam, your Deliverance was owing to her

Discovery.

Dor Your Command, my Lord, will do without the Obligation I'll take care of her.

Sir Ch. This good Company meets oportunely in favour of a Design I have in behalf of my unfortunate Sister, I intend to part her from her Husband——Gentlemen will you assist me?

Arch Assist you! S'Death, who wou'd not?

Count. Assist! Garzoon, we all assest.

Enter Sullen

Sull. What's all this?——They tell me Spouse that you had like to have been rob'd

Mrs Sull. Truly, Spouse, I was pretty near it——Had not these two Gentlemen interpos'd

Sull. How came these Gentlemen here?

Mrs. Sull That's his way of returning Thanks you must know

Count Garzoon, the Question be a propo for all dat.

Sir Ch. You promis'd last Night, Sir, that you wou'd deliver your Lady to me this Morning.

Sull. Humph.

Arch. Humph. What do you mean by humph—Sir, you shall deliver her—In short, Sir, we have sav'd you and your Family, and if you are not civil we'll unbind the Rogues, join with 'um and set fire to your House—What do's the Man mean? not part with his Wife!

Count Ay, Garzoon de Man no understan Common Justice.

Mrs. Suil Hold, Gentlemen, all things here must move by consent, Compulsion wou'd Spoil us, let my Dear and I talk the matter over, and you shall judge it between us

Sull Let me know first who are to be our Judges—Pray, Sir, who

are you?

Sir Ch I am Sir Charles Freeman, come to take away your Wife

Sull And you, good Sir?

Aim. Charles Viscount Aimwell, come to take away your Sister

Sull And you, pray Sir?

Arch Francis Archer, Esq., come-

Sull To take away my Mother, I hope—Gentlemen, you're heartily welcome, I never met with three more obliging People since I was born——And now, my Dear, if you please, you shall have the first word

Arch. And the last for five Pound.

[Aside.

Mrs Sull Spouse.

Sull Ribb

Mrs Sull How long have we been marry'd?

Sull By the Almanak fourteen Months—But by my Account fourteen Years

Mrs Sull 'Tis thereabout by my reckoning

Count Garzoon, their Account will agree

Mrs Sull Pray, Spouse, what did you marry for?

Sull To get an Heir to my Estate Sir Ch And have you succeeded?

Sull No

Arch. The Condition fails of his side——Pray, Madam, what did you marry for?

Mrs Sull To support the Weakness of my Sex by the Strength of his, and to enjoy the Pleasures of an agreeable Society.

Sir Ch. Are your Expectations answer'd?

Mrs Sull No.

Count A clear Case, a clear Case.

Sir Ch What are the Bars to your mutual Contentment.

Mrs. Sul In the first Place I can't drink Ale with him

Sull Nor can I drink Tea with her

Mrs. Sull. I can't hunt with you

Sull Nor can I dance with you.

Mrs Sull. I hate Cocking and Racing.

Sull And I abhor Ombre and Piquet.

Mrs Sull. Your Silence is intollerable

Sull. Your Prating is worse.

Mrs Sull Have we not been a perpetual Offence to each other-

A gnawing Vulture at the Heart?

Sull. A frightful Goblin to the Sight.

Mrs. Sull A Porcupine to the Feeling. Sull. Perpetual Wormwood to the Taste

Mrs. Sull Is there on Earth a thing we cou'd agree in?

Sull Yes-To part

Mrs. Sull With all my Heart

Sull Your Hand.

Mrs Sull Here

Sull. These Hands join'd us, these shall part us—away—

Mrs Sull North.

Sul South

Mrs Sull East.

Sull. West _____far as the Poles asunder.

Count Begar the Ceremony be vera pretty

Sir Ch. Now, Mr. Sullen, there wants only my Sister's Fortune to make us easie

Sull Sir Charles, you love your Sister, and I love her Fortune, every one to his Fancy

Arch. Then you won't refund?

Sull Not a Stiver

Arch. Then I find, Madam, you must e'en go to your Prison again.

Count. What is the Portion

Sir Ch Ten thousand Pound, Sir

Count. Garzoon, I'll pay it, and she shall go home wid me.

Arch Ha, ha, ha, French all over—Do you know, Sir, what ten thousand Pound English 13?

Count No, begar, not justement

Arch Why, Sir, 'tis a hundred thousand Livres

Count. A hundre tousand Livres --- A Garzoon, me canno' do't, your

Beauties and their Fortunes are both too much for me.

Arch Then I will—This Nights Adventure has prov'd strangely lucky to us all—For Captain Gibbet in his Walk had made bold, Mr Sullen, with your Study and Escritore, and had taken out all the Writings of your Estate, all the Articles of Marriage with his Lady, Bills, Bonds, Leases, Receipts to an infinite Value, I took 'em from him, and I deliver them to Sir Charles

[Gives him a Parcel of Papers and Parchments.

Sull. How, my Writings! my Head akes consumedly—Well, Gentlemen, you shall have her Fortune, but I can't talk If you have a mind, Sir Charles, to be merry, and celebrate my Sister's Wedding, and my Divorce, you may command my House—but my Head akes consumedly——Scrub, bring me a Dram

Arch. Madam, [To Mrs Sull] there's a Country Dance to the Trifle

that I sung to Day; your Hand, and we'll lead it up

[Here a Dance]

Arch 'Twou'd be hard to guess which of these Parties is the better, pleas'd, the Couple Join'd, or the Couple Parted? the one rejoycing in hopes of an untasted Happiness, and the other in their Deliverance from an experienc'd Misery

Both happy in their several States we find, Those parted by consent, and those conjoin'd Consent, if mutual, saves the Lawyer's Fee, Consent is Law enough to set you free.

FINIS

AN

EPILOGUE

Design'd to be spoke in the Beaux Stratagem.

TF to our Play Your Judgment can't be kind. Let its expiring Author Pity find Survey his mournful Case with melting Eyes. Nor let the Bard be dam'd before he dies Forbear you Fair on his last Scene to frown, But his true Exit with a Plaudit Crown. Then shall the dying Poet cease to Fear, The dreadful Knell, while your Applause he hears At Leuctra so, the Conquiring Theban dy'd, Claim'd his Friends' Praises, but their Tears deny'd . Pleas'd in the Pangs of Death he greatly Thought Conquest with loss of Life but cheaply bought The Difference this, the Greek was one wou'd fight As brave, tho' not so gay as Sergeant Kite, Ye Sons of Will's what's that to those who write? To Thebes alone the Grecian ow'd his Bays. You may the Bard above the Hero raise, Since yours is greater than Athenian Praise.

THE .

ADVENTURES

O F

COVENT-GARDEN

In Imitation of Scarron's

CITY

ROMANCE

Et quorum pars Magna fui.

DEDICATION

To all my Ingenious Acquaintance at Will's Coffee-House.

Gentlemen,

I am

Your most Devoted,
most Obedient, and
most Faithful humble
Servant.

TO THE

READER

M P Dedication looks very Blank upon the Matter, and 'tis no H'onder, since I expett no Present for it But I may venture to say, that no Dedication was ever less Fulsom and Tedious, tho none can deny that I have given my Patrons a very fair Character. The Severe and Judicious may quarrel at me for Innovation in this Affair, but since the greatest Critick of our Age has Published a Dedication without denominating his Patron, so the

least has ventured to ascribe his Patrons, and leave out the Dedication,

I have some few things to say in Relation to the Author, and touching the Book; the Author is a Person admired by the Ladies for his Discretion and Secrecy, as you may easily imagine by these Means he has chosen to confirm their good Opinion of him, and to make the Secret yet closer, he has let it loose among the Wits, who will so Chase it about Covent-Garden, but I question whether they ever Huni it into the right Burrough If ye are so good Philosophers as to find out the Author by a Negative Definition take it, he's neither Collierist, nor Poet, neither Æsop of Tunbridge, nor Æsop of Bath, nor the Dragon of Bow, nor the Grashopper at the Exchange, and for an Englishman not to belong to any of these Factions, is somewhat strange

As to the Book, 'tis for the most part, matter of Fast, and all Transacted within these Three Months The Criticks may perhaps quarrel with me for breaking Unity of Time, for (say they) if an Heroick Poem must be limited to the space of Twelve Months, a Novel by the rule of Proportion should be confined to One But I can urge enough in my defence, perhaps I was very Young when I writ it, or Recovering from a fit of Sickness; perhaps I was very Old and near my great Climasterick, perhaps I write it in haste, or perhaps 'tis

my first Essay.

Now, Gentlemen, I have given you Pick and Choise of the most Fashionable

Excuses, and if you are not satisfied, I think unreasonable.

Some may ask what I had to do with the Church and Stage in my Novel? Truly I have as little to do with either of them as any Wit among Ye, let them fight Dog, fight Bear, for me But because I would make my Book Beau, I thought it convenient to Equip him with an Air of the Times, and make him Chai on the most Modish Subject. As another Addition to his Finery, I have given him a Description of Night. This was altogether worn about Ten years ago, and may do well enough still for a Change. I build this Allegory

of Foppery upon the Authority of a famous Modern, who certainly design'd his Description of Night for a Beau-Wig to his Piece, as may appear by this Line

And Nights Black Locks all Powder'd o're with Stars.

Some may accuse me for servile imitation of my Neighbours in this Description Faith, I have a great mind to imitate Them very closely now by Valuing myself

upon it however.

Tou must not in this Piece expess any Wit, for that is grown too Dangerous and Scandalous since the Ast against Immorality and Profaneness, besides, being within the City Liberties, I must not venture to be Facetious, till I know whether the New Lord M——r is Dragon, Grashopper, or what other Animal

As for my imitating Scarron, I confess 'tis not Copia vera, as many draw their Imitations, but there is something as Odd in this Gentlemans Writings, as there was in Person, which may puzzle an Author as much as a Painter to delineate him There are some turns of Plot in the following Adventures that may seem incredible, but this very strangeness to any considerate Person will appear the most convincing Proof of their Truth, for unless they had really passed, I could never have thought of 'em.

One word to Emilia, and then——She only knows the Author, whom if she discovers, he certainly discovers her, there's a Rowland for her Oliver her Character is drawn by so favourable a Hand, that it will make her Cunning more admired, than her Falshood hated My Love has still added a pleasing gloss to her worst Designs, and amidst my severest Resections on her Deceit, I have never forgot the Respect due to her as a fair Lady Yet if she will be

Angry, let her take what follows

THE

ADVENTURES

O F

COVENT-GARDEN

Young Gentleman somewhat addicted to Poetry and the Diversions of the Stage. Standing one Events between the Poetry and the Diversions of the Stage, standing one Evening behind the Scenes in Drury-lane Playhouse, was accosted with a Message by the Door-keeper, that a Lady in the Entrance desir'd to speak with him, he readily obey'd the Charge, but was strangly surpris'd to be saluted by a Voice well known to him, and a Person whom he imagin'd in another Kingdom (one whom he passionately lov'd) and whose absence he much regretted, their Joys were mutual at the Interview, but his the greater, because heightn'd by surprise and unexpectancy, for Heavens sake, Madam (said the Spark in a transport) is your Husband dead? and may I hope at last that you are mine, The Lady answer'd only by a deep Sigh, and conducting him to the Coach which waited for her, she gave him the following account. You may remember, my dear Peregrine, (said she) that constrain'd by the Rigour of covetous Parents, who consulted my Fortune, not Inclinations, I broke my Vows and Protestations to you and married Richly Revive not the fatal remembrance (answer'd Peregrine) which occasion'd me so much misery, forcing me thro grief to leave the Kingdom, and come hither for London, but rather declare the cause which so happily has Blest me now with your Presence so far beyond my hopes. Alas Sir, reply'd Emilia, why shou'd you doubt the occasion, knowing your self and knowing me? how could I rest in the Embraces of Another, whilst nothing but a narrow Sea parted me from my dear Peregrine I gave my friends the satisfaction to see me married to Richly, but did my self the Justice to live with none but my Dearest ---- with which words pressing his Hand, and letting her Head fall with a Sigh in his Bosom, she murmur'd out the rest in a Language which Lovers only understand. The Coach stopt in Bow-street Covent-Garden, where the Lady had taken Lodgings. Pereg. was a little startl'd to find himself exactly opposite to a House wherein dwelt a Lady whom he Courted, for being advis'd, that the only cure for the loss of an old Mistress

is a new one, and his Fortune being very much weakn'd by expence of Travel, he had pitch'd on the aforesaid Lady of a considerable Fortune and good Family, to relieve his decay'd Estate by marrying her, He had won pretty far on the Ladies Inclinations, and Acted the Lover so well and so frequently, that he had almost made it habitual to him, and through pure strength of imagination did almost believe her as captivating as his former Mistress, but it was only a fancy, for he soon forgot all his Passion at the first sight of Emilia; and his wavering Affection, like a lesser Light, was soon swallow'd in the appearance of a greater; he conducted Emilia to her Chamber, where they spent an Hour or Two, pleasantly repeating the Adventures of their past Courtship, and now and then making protestations to improve the future How strangely ridiculous are Lovers! this Lady had been the greatest cause of many misfortunes to him, and he had substantial reasons to believe, the rigour of her Parents was only urg'd as arexcuse to break with him, a reasonable Person would have consider'd her as a Renegado from her lawful Husband, and might have had some regard to the Protestations made to the vertuous Lady, and the improvement of his Fortune, I doubt not but the Gentleman's reason, which was of the ripest growth, suggested all these considerations to him, but alas, that Ingenuity which shew'd him his errour, plung'd him the deeper in it, the Charms of his Emilia were so heightn'd by his creative fancy, his Wit looking through the Perspective of his Love, shew'd all things so Charming that nothing but Passion could predominate, and certainly the most ingenious Men are the most liable to the Snares of the Fair, whether it be that their Intellects are more fine, and therefore more adapted for the reception of the subtile Passion, or being more subject to Vahity, may easily through a sense of their merit be drawn into a belief of their being belov'd, and consequently the more easily cheated

However it was, Peregrine went away the most pleas'd Man alive, and coming to his Club at the Rose, surpris'd the Company with the Extravagancy of his Mirth, no less than Bumpers wou'd go down, and all to his Mistresses health, there was none of the company dispos'd to comply with his humour, but a Captain, who swearing a bloudy Oath that put his Scarlet out of countenance, declar'd he would Drink for his Mistress as much as Peregrine shou'd for his Guts, and Damme (continu'd he) I have got the pretitest, kindest creature, and she is newly come to Town, but what is yet stranger, I have not yet enjoy'd her, tho I have seen her twice I shou'd think it more strange (said Peregrine) if you ever enjoy her, if she be one that values her Reputation Zoons (cry'd the Captain) you look like an honest Fellow, and I'll tell you a secret, My Mistress is the pretitest Lady in England, and she Lodges hard by in Bow-street The whole Company, who knew that Peregrine Courted a Lady in Bow-street, burst out a Laughing, and one of them ask'd the Captain where abouts his Mistress liv'd? About the middle

of the Street, (reply'd he) which increas'd the Laughter all about the Table. Here appear'd another Caprice in the humour of our Lover: Peregrine, who just now had forgot and laid by all thoughts of his former Mistress, had his passion renew'd by the apprehension of a Rival, and his Flame like other Fire, meeting with opposition, began to rage more furiously, he ask'd the Captain what incouragement he had receiv'd, to authorise him to call that Lady Mistress? Only this (said the Captain) that I am belov'd by her above all Men in the World, for which I have her own Declaration. Peregrine being sensible how far a Lac'd Coat and Feathers usually work upon the Female Sex, was very uneasy, and calling a Reckoning left the

Company.

Next Morning he went to Emilia's Lodgings, but 'twas answer'd by the House that she was gone abroad, he repeated his Visit in the Afternoon with no better success, three or four Days he continu'd to wait upon her thus, but could never find her at home: The Lady over the way had perceiv'd him to go frequently thither, and hearing that a strange Lady lodg'd there, began to entertain some Jealous thoughts of him, she therefore order'd a Footman to watch him at his next coming, and to tell him that she desir'd to speak with him, the Message was deliver'd accordingly, and he waited Sir (said she) I was afraid that you had mistaken my Lodgings, by your frequent calling at another House so near me, and therefore I sent my Servant to set you right He was waken'd from his sweet Dream of Emilia by so just a charge, but the words of the Captain coming in his Head, Madam (said he) I saw the Sign of a Lac'd Coat hung out at your House, which occasion'd my mistaking it The Lady desiring him to explain his Expression, he plainly told her what the Captain said, she assur'd him by very convincing reasons, that she knew no such Person, and implicitly hinted to him, that if he were the Lover he pretended, it lay upon him to make the Blockhead beg her Pardon. Peregrine needed no such instigation, for by this it appear'd to him that the Captains words were out of a dull design of affronting him, and vowing Revenge wou'd have immediately gone to have put it in Execution The Lady dreading the blustring title of Captain, and fearing to Expose Peregrine, whom she really Lov'd, detain'd him, by a pretence of his Accompanying her to Bartholemew-Fair, whether she design'd to go that Evening to Raffle, he could not decline waiting on her, and suspended therefore his intended resentments. The Lady's Coach was got ready, and they went to the Cloysters, where they Joyn'd in with some very good Company to Raffle, among which was my Lord Cwho had a Lady Mask'd with him, and whom he entertain'd with some Respect, yet mix'd with a little Familiarity The first Piece of small value my Lord won, and presented to his Mask'd Lady, the second, worth Ten pound, Peregrine carried, not so glad for his Success, as Proud to make such a Present to his Mistress; he was turning towards her to Present it, when

the Mask'd Lady with a careless motion, as if by accident, pull'd off her Vizor, and shew'd him the Charming Face of his dear Emilia; she imagin'd, obliging him to know her was Claim sufficient to the China. Gods! how great was Peregrine's surprise! What a strange Dilemma was he brought to l all the rules of civility and good Manners, nay even gratitude, oblig'd him to give the Present to Selinda whom he had waited on to the Fair, nay, the Company had already begun to congratulate her success in that of the Gentleman, But Emilia, the charming Emilia, that held his Heart, detain'd his Hand, he had long since made her a Present of his Soul, and who now cou'd stand in competition with her for any thing else: He never had sail occasion for his Wits to bring him off, but finding no Expedient re, adir, he pretending a Slip let the China fall, and broke it, and feigning a desatisfaction for the Loss, wou'd throw no more. Both the Ladies were all enough pleas'd, each imagining that he was vex'd upon her score, surrivers he intended it for her, which he purposely broke, lest he shou'd oblige either by the displeasure of the other.

But Pereg trouble was not here at an end, he saw his Emilia, who so lately and so lovingly caressed him, entertain'd by a Nobleman, and one of the greatest Gallants in England, but what wou'd have destroy'd anothers affection, only increased his, he took a secret Pride in Rivalling so great a Man, and it confirmed his great opinion of Emilia's beauty, to see her Admir'd by so accomplish't a Person and absolute Courtier as my Lord These considerations augmenting his Love, increased his Jealousy also, and every little Familiarity that my Lord us'd, heightned his Love to her, and hatred to his Lordship, he Lov'd her for being Admir'd by my Lord, yet hated my Lord for Loving her He was oblig'd however to wait on Selinda home, besides he receiv'd no great encouragment from Emilia to prompt him to offer his Service, for she had not regarded him one Jot after he broke the China, he went Home strangely distracted, which Selinda imagining it to proceed from his resentment against the Captain, minded no further than by advising him to desist, telling him that the aspersions of a Fool are never minded, unless the Person aspersed takes notice of them. He went Home never the more satisfied, and resolving to quit himself of one trouble imediatly, he writ the following Note

SIR

YOUR words at the Tavern the other night seem purely design'd to affront me, since I am now satisfied they cou'd be grounded on no other Foundation; if you dare repeat them, meet me behind Montague House to morrow Morning at Six, where only I can give you a proper answer,

Yours,

Peregrine.

This Letter he gave to a Porter, with orders to deliver it to Captain——at his Lodgings, or if he were abroad to find him out, and to deliver it into his own Hand

Peregrine rose early next Morning and came to the place appointed, and walked about full of serious thoughts upon his Adventure, reflecting on the many inconveniences contracted by Womens conversation, he remembred that the greatest disquiets of his Life had proceeded from Female causes, and found himself that very Moment at the very brink of Destruction, involv'd in an unavoidable Dilemma of falling by the Sword, or dying by the Law, and all upon a Womans score, he found, that had he never Lov'd Woman, he had never hated Man, and had he never owned a Mistress, he had never feared an Enemy The apprehensions of so many dangers past and to come, occasioned chiefly by his fatal *Emilia*, began somewhat to alienate his affection, which backed by his suspicion of her falshood, confirmed him in a resolution of weaning himself for the future from so childish a Passion walked thus ruminating above two hours, but no news of the Captain, and he was pretty well pleas'd not to meet his Adversary, being now convicted of the unreasonable grounds of his quarrel Being upon serious reflections convinc'd, that the Captains words might have intended some other besides his Mistress, since he did not name Selinda, and that she had assur'd him, she knew no such Man He left the Field, establish'd in these Three calm Resolutions, First, for ever to avoid Emilia's company which had been so fatal, Secondly, to beg the Captains pardon, when he first met him, and Lastly, to promote his Marriage with Selinda as speedily as he could But here behold the strange weakness of a Lover, his Inclinations must lead him by Emilia's Lodgings as he past homewards, and he gave this excuse to his reason, that he wou'd by that means try the firmness of his resolve, in passing by her Lodgings without looking once at her Window, Walking therefore down Bow-Street, when he was just opposite to the House, his foolish wavering fancy suggested, that there cou'd be no harm in looking up to her Window, since he believ'd she stood not there, yet to what end shou'd any reasonable Man but a Glasier look at a Window, when he expected no body at it He never the less cast up his Eye, and behold how he was paid for his peeping

Instead of the dear Casement which he only hoped to see, he discover'd Monsieur the Captain with his formidable Lac'd Coat standing out of the

Window, and his beloved Emilia Standing familiarly by him

Now for our Sparks Resolutions, reason would have oblig'd him to continue them now stronger, for he had a new instance of *Emilia*'s falshood, and of the truth of the Captains words, but the sight wrought a clear contrary effect, he found himself now touch'd in the tenderest part, and the Captains Expressions which he could bear when the Company suppos'd

them Apply'd to Selinda, he could not suffer now he found them meant of Emilia, Gods (cry'd he out) shall I be outrivall'd by a Fool in the affection of one as Admirable for her sense as for her Beauty; tho the Coward durst not meet me at the place appointed, he will certainly resent an affront in his Mistresses presence, which may afford me revenge of both. Hereupon he comes to the Door, and opening it without any Ceremony, comes madly up, but was met upon the Stairs by Emilia, who running to him, caught him in her tender Arms, saying, My dear Peregrine, how have I long'd to see You? and what have I done to Merst this strangeness of Yours? She went to Kiss him, but he hearing a Person pass down Stairs by him, look'd about, and saw it was only a Porter. O'my dearest (concluded she) I am overjoy'd that you're come so oportunely for my relief; for I have been pester'd these Five or six Days incessantly by my Lord C-who has sent just now to know if I am at leasure to receive a visit I suppose Madam (answer'd Peregrine) that you are not, at leasure, for you have Company above Stairs. None that shall detain me from entertaining you (replyed she) Madam, answered Peregrine, you shall not prevent me from entertaining him by all your Artifices; for by Heavens I'll pull off his Lions Skin, and show the Ass in his own Colours Who do you mean pray Sir (said she) a Coward in the King's Livery? Madam, your Captain above. A Captain! replied Emilia, ha, ha, ha, I'll be hang'd if you have not mistaken my Lord's Footman for an Officer, ha, ha, a very good Jest, poor Peregrine, you have not rub'd the Sleep out of your Eyes this Morning Truly Madam (said Peregrine) your behaviour makes me doubt that I am Awake No, no, (replyed she) you are Dreaming, as I shall convince you, and leading him up into her Chamber, Is this your Captain? Percerine was strangely amazed to find a very Sheepish Fellow leaning on the Window with a Lac'd Coat on, which he imagin'd the Captains. The occasion of which Metamorphosis was this

The Porter which Peregrine employed the Night before to carry the Challenge to the Captain, heard at his Lodgings that the Captain would not be at home till it was late, and the poor Fellow being tir'd with trudging about all Day, and supposing it sufficient to deliver it in the Morning, went home to his Rest, and came accordingly in the Morning, where he was told by the Captains Servant, that his Master lay abroad all Night, but that he had appointed to meet him about two Hours hence at the Black-posts next door to the —— in Bow-street The Porter accordingly went thither, and found the Captain in Emilia's Chamber, and had deliver'd him the Note just as Peregrine had look'd up at the Window. At the same instant Emilia spy'd him, and with great surprise cryed out, O Lord, Sir, I am Ruin'd. The Captain asked what was the matter? O (said she) dear Sir, yonder's my Husband, who has seen you, and if we find not a device to impose upon him, he will Murder me What shall we do (said the Captain) not all the Stratagems in the Art Military can save us But I have one Stratagem in

the Art of Love shall do, said she, Strip, Strip, Sir, imediately, change Cloaths with the Porter. The Captain very willing to oblige the Lady, obeyed her Commands, and equipp'd the Porter immediately, and puting on the Porters Coat, Frock, and Apron, slunk down Stairs by Peregrine undiscover'd, leaving the gawdy Porter in Emilia's Chamber, which so much occasioned Percenne's wonder He had the demonstration of his Eyes that it was the Captain but some Minutes before, and now by the same Evidence it appears that it is not he. This is all Illusion (said Peregrine in a Consternation.) Illusion ! (replyed Emilia) I little thought that Peregrine could have such ill thoughts of Me, as to believe I would entertain an Officer at this Hour in my Chamber. Truly Madam (answered Peregrine) the Love be blind, I don't think Jealousy is so, and tho Womens Beauty depends on our fancy, their Vertue does not; we rightly can Judge of that, tho not of tother. Sir (said Emilia) you have never received any proofs of my immodesty, tho many of my Love, and I therefore think it both ingratitude and injustice in you to tax my Versue, which you ought to defend, since you are sensible it has held out even against you whom I so dearly lov'd, and who (I thought) lov'd me, but I find now too late that I have been mistaken, upon which she burst out in Tears. Go back Sir (said she to the Porter) and tell your Lord that I begin to suspect his designs upon me for victous, alas, I am unacquainted with the Tricks of this City, and did not imagine that a Nobleman could have any base designs upon a Poor It omans Honour, go quickly to him, I say, and bid him never trouble me again, for he has made me already an unfortunate Woman With which words she Wept most bitterly O the bewitching Charms of Womankind, that even their weaknesses should conquer our strongest Resolves! how easily is vain Man drawn into a belief of his being belov'd! We take forty Declarations of their indifference or hatred for effects only of their Modesty, but the first confession of their Love we presently Credit, when, alas, their profession of the Latter is often as false, as of Former. But what can't moving Tears of weeping Beauty melt. Love in gaiety may take, but Love in Mourning only truly wounds The poor relenting Peregrine fell at her Feet, weeping as fast as She

The fervent Lover Sigh'd, and Wept, and Swore, That he wou'd ne're distrust her Vertue more. About her Knees he Cling'd with amorous Bands, And prest his Vows upon her Lips and Hands. She often did her Damon, Faithless call, At last with sullen Cooing pardon'd all. He ravish'd rose, and Claspt the yielding Fair, His bounding Joy sprung higher from Despair He seal'd his Pardon with an endless Kiss, If there be Extasy in Love, 'tis this.

Behold how suddenly the Scheme is turn'd, the poor deluded Peregrine imagins his Mistress a Lucrena, all his former resolutions are melted in her Bosom, whilst she, innocent creature, murmurs at his unkindness, checking and caressing him at the same time, to shew how easily her Love conquered her resentments. He at last left her, and passing out of the Door, espied the Captain in the Porters Habit standing at the entrance, he had stay'd there waiting Peregrin's departure, resolving upon that to return to Emilia, and with her to Laugh at the Cuckold, as he imagined him; who had most occasion to Laugh, we shall find presently. Peregrine immediately knew the Frock and Porters Cloaths, and the Captain being of somewhat a Porterly shape, he made no doubt but it was the same Fellow he had imployed last Night to carry the Challenge to the Captain, and immediately asked how he had delivered his Message. The Captain ignorant of the matter, could make no direct answer; which incensing Peregrine, Sirrah (said he) resolve me instantly or I'll break your Head, Rascal The Officer unused to such words, began to mumble something sawcily. Upon which, without any further ceremony, he raps the poor Captain over the Head and Shoulders very smartly with his Cane. The Captain roar'd out, Bloud and Wounds immediately. Upon which Peregrine redoubled his stroaks and liquor'd his Buff most abundantly, till some Gentlemen of Peregrine's acquaintance took him off, and carried him to Wills Coffee-house. The poor Captain miserably beaten, was clear off the Laughing pin, and coming up stairs to Emilia, inquir'd for his Cloaths immediately She answered, she had sent the Porter down stairs to him, but the Porter was no such Fool, for finding himself so richly Rigged, he slipt out of the back Door, and was never heard of after The poor Captain foam'd and chafed outragiously at these abuses, and went to sculk home as speedily as he might, to equip himself in another Suit, he went through all the blind Alleys and Lanes that he could, for fear of meeting any of his acquaintance, but when he got pretty near his Lodgings, it was his bad fortune in one of these byplaces to pass by the House where the Porter lived, his Wife accidentally stood at the Door, who knowing her Husbands Cloaths, presently laid hold of him, crying out, that the Villain had Murdered her Husband and stript him of his Cloaths, her noise presently raised the Mobb, who flocking about the unfortunate Captain, began to lug and hale him most unsufferably; he cryed out with a Voice loud enough to give the Word of Command, that he was an Officer, a Captain, &c A mighty Butcher with a swell'd Face of Authority advances, and desires to see his Commission; but that was gone in the Pocket of his embroidered Wastcoat. Some disbanded Rogue (cryes the Butcher) that's now forced to live by cutting Throats, away with him, away with him before a Magistrate. The poor Captain ran the Gauntlet most wretchedly till he came to the House of Justice M--- in

Drury-lane, who upon the Oath of the Porters Wife, and some of her creditable Neighbours, drew his Mittimus in order for Newgate Worse and worse! what must poor Buff do? he must now discover himself to his Friends for Bail, and so be made the Jest of the whole Town, he call'd the Justice aside, and told him the whole story. The Magistrate answered, unless the Porter could be found, that the Law would oblige him to his Tryal at the Old-Bayly, and that he must be bound over to answer at the next Sessions, and accordingly he was so.

Percerine losing a very good Jest by his ignorance in this affair, goes next Evening to the Play; where meeting some of his ingenious acquaintance, viz. Mr. W --- Mr. H --- Mr. M --- with others of that Club, there arose a discourse concerning the Battel between the Church and the Stage, with relation to the Champions that mantained the parties, the result upon the matter was this, that Mr. Collier showed too much Malice and fancour for a Church man, and his Adversaries too little wit for the Character of Poets, that their faults transversed would show much better, Dulness being more familiar with those of Mr. Collier's Function, as Malice and ill nature is more adapted to the Professors of wit. That the best way of answering Mr Collier, was not to have replyed at all: for there was so much Fire in his Book, had not his Adversaries thrown in Fuel, it would have fed upon it self, and so have gone out in a Blaze. As to his respondents, that Captain Va- wrote too like a Gentleman to be esteemed a good Casuist; that Mr. C---'s passion in this business had blinded his reason, which had shone so fair in his other Writings; that Mr. S——le wanted the wit of Captain Va—— as much as he did Mr Settle's gravity. That the two Answers to Mr. C—have done his Book too much honour, but themselves too great an Injury: In short, upon the whole matter, that whoever gained the Victory, the Stage must lose by it, being so long the seat of the War, And unless Mr. Dryden, or Mr. Witherly remove the combustion into the Enemies Country, the Theatre must down And the end of this War will be attended by cashiering the Poets, as the last Peace was by disbanding the Army

Their discourse continued till the Play began, when Peregrine spying his Mistress Selinda in a front Box, was obliged to leave his Friends to entertain her. This Lady had a great share of Sense, and was mightily pleased with what the Fair Sex call fine things, which, that Play, being the Indian Emperour, was plentifully stored with Peregrine was so much a Courtier as to Joyn with her in the Applause, but being of a critical humour, he could not forbear making some severe remarks on the Drama and inconsistencies of Plots. You Criticks (said Selinda) make a mighty sputter about exactness of Plot, unity of time, place, and I know not what, which I can never find do any Play the least good. (Peregrine smild at her Female ignorance) But she continued, I have one thing to offer in this dispute,

which I think sufficient to convince you; I suppose the chief design of Plays is to please the People, and get the Play-House and Poet a Livelyhood. You must pardon me Madam, (replyed Peregrine) Instruction is the business of Plays. Ser (said the Lady) make it the business of the Audience First to be pleas'd with Instruction, and then I shall allow you it to be the chief end of Plays. But suppose Madam (said he) that I grant what you lay down. Then Ser (answered she) you must allow that what ever Plays most exactly Answer this aforesaid end, are the most exact Plays. Now I can instance you many Plays, as all those by Shakespear and Johnson, and the most of Mr. Dryden's, which you Criticks quarrel at as irregular, which nevertheless fill continue to please the Audience, and are a continual support to the Theatre, there's very little of your Unity of time or place in any of them, yet they never fail to Answer the proposed end very successfully. Besides Sir, I have heard your self say, that Poetry is purely an imitation of Nature; what business then can Art pretend in the affair? O Madam, (Answered Peregrin.) this Art is only the improvement or perfection of Nature, and is us'd in Poetry, as Geometrical Lines in Painting do delineate the peice to an exact Model or Form. Then certainly (replyed the Lady) these rules are ill understood, or our Nature has changed since they were made, for we find they have no such effects now as they had formerly. For Instance, I am told the Double Dealer and Plot and no Plot are two very exact Plays, as you call them, yet all their Unity of Time, Place, and Action, neither pleased the Audience, nor got the Poets Money. A late Play too call'd Beauty in Distress in which the Author, no doubt, sweat as much in confining the whole Play to one Scene, as the Scene-Drawers should were it to be changed a hundred times, this Play had indeed a commendatory Copy from Mr. Dryden, but I think he had better have altered the Scene, and pleased the Audience, in short had these Plays been a little more exact, as you call it, they had all been exactly Damn'd Peregrine would have answered, but a pluck by the Sleeve obliged him to turn from Selinda to entertain a Lady Mask'd, who had given him the Nudg, he presently knew her to be Emilia, who whisperd him in the Ear, I find Sir, what Guyomar said just now is very true,

> That Love which first took Root will first Decay, That of a fresher date, will longer stay.

Peregrine, tho surprised, was pleased with her pretty Reprimand, being delivered without any Anger, but in murmuring complaining Accents, which never fail to move, insomuch that he could not forbear demonstrating his satisfaction in such Terms and Behaviour, as rendered him remarkable to all about him, he quite forgot Selinda, and his Argument. And she endeavour'd to forget him by remembring this Action of his; and tho many slips occasioned by Passion are pardonable, yet when Love

causes Offences against it self in default of good Manners towards the Fair, 'tis unexcusable. Had he used Emilia with that freedom and carelessness which Masks generally meet with in the Pit, Selinda would have imagined her familiarity with Peregrine to have only proceeded from a Pert and Impudent Behaviour, which such Creatures use with all Gentlemen, but he used something of a Fawning and Amorous respect to her, which raised Selinda's Jealousy to the highest pitch. But this was not all the Mischief occasioned by the Interview, for my Lord C--- had that very Evening made an Assignation with Emilia at the Play, whether she came early; she beheld Peregrine with Indifference whilst he taulked among his Friends, nor had she the least Motion to discover her self to him; but spying him addressing a fine Lady in the Box, whom she perceived to entertain him with more then ordinary Civility, she felt a violent Inclination to interrupt him, She found by the Ladies freedom and gayety in Discourse, that she was fond of Peregrine's conversation, and out of a pure malicious design would deprive her of it, She accomplish'd her design, Peregrine paid her an extraordinary respect, and she returned it with as much civility, purely to raise Selinda's Jealousy, whom she had now remembred to have seen twice with Peregrine, but the Poor Lady was caught in her own Net, for at the Instant of her greatest freedom with Peregrine, my Lord discover'd He is the most Jealous Amourist in England, and to one of his temper, he saw enough to raise a distrust of his Mistresses discretion Coming close up to her, he Whisperd her, Madam, I am as good as my Appointment, but finding you better employed, I shan't be so rude as to inter-Upon which she presently turn'd from Peregrine to my Lord Hey, pass, the Tides turned, and poor Peregrine's left upon the Sand, nay the Wind's turn'd too, for looking at Selinda he could see nothing but Storm and Tempest in her Brow But he alone was not Shipwrackt, for poor Emilia ran the same fate, for she entertained my Lord with that earnestness, that it appeared how familiar she was still with his Lordship, which gave Peregrine a new proof of her falshood, but was not sufficient to convince my Lord of her Integrity, so that the result upon the transactions of this Evening, was, that Selinda through Jealousy of the Mask'd Lady had discarded Peregrine, He Jealous of my Lord C- had forsaken Emilia, and she by her familiarity with Peregrine is deserted by his Lordship.

But above all, *Peregnine's* trouble was much the greatest, he had lost the hopes of amending his Fortune by Marrying a vertuous Lady, and one whom he might reasonably suppose Lov'd him, and all through the means of a Person who ungratefully had abused his passion. A reflection on the Weakness of his temper in not sticking to his resolutions, was no small affliction, but above all, the falshood of his *Emilia* occasioned his distraction, he went to bed, hoping there to find that rest which his waking

thoughts denied

The Nights black Curtain o're the World was spread. And all Mankind lay Emblems of the Dead. A deep and awful silence, void of Light, With dusky Wings sat brooding o're the Night. The rowling Orbs mov'd slow from East to West, With harmony that Jull'd the World to rest. The Moon withdrawn, the oozy Flouds lay dead, The very Influence of the Moon was fled. Some twinkling Stars that through the Clouds did peep, Seeming to Wink as if they wanted sleep All Nature hush'd, as when dissolv'd, and laid In silent Chaos e're the World was made. Only the Beating of the Lovers Breast, Made noise enough to keep his Eyes from Rest His little World, not like the greater, lay, In loudest Tumults of disorder'd Day. His Sun of beauty shone, to light his Breast, With all its various Toyls and Labours prest. The Sea of passion in his working Soul, Rais'd by the Tempest of his sighs did rowl, In towring Floods to overwhelm the whole Those Tyrants of the Mind, vain hope and fear, That still by turns usurp an Empire there, Now raising Man on high, then plunging in despair. Thus Damon lies, his grief no rest affords, Till swelling high, it thus burst out in Words. Oh! I cou'd Curse all Womankind but one, And yet my Griefs proceed from her alone Hell's greatest Curse a Woman, if unkind, Yet Heavens great Blessing, if she Loves, we find. Thus our chief Joys with most allays are Curst, And our best things when once corrupted, worst. But Heaven is just, our selves the Idols fram'd, And are for such vain worship Justly damn'd. Thus the poor Lover argu'd with his fate, Emilia's charms now did his Love create, That Love repuls'd now prompted him to hate. Sometimes his Arms wou'd cross his Bosom rest, Hugging her lovely Image printed in his Breast. Where flattering Painter fancy show'd his art, In charming draughts, his Pencil Cupid's Dart. The shadow drawn so Lively did appear, As made him think the real substance there

He thought her Naked, soft, and yielding Waste, Within his pressing Arms was folded fast, Nay, in her Charms she really there was plac'd Else, how cou'd Pleasure to such raptures flow, The effect was real, then the Cause was so. What more can most substantial pleasure boast, Than Joy when present, Memory when past? Then bliss is real which the fancy frames, Or those call'd real Joys are only Dreams.

Peregrine once more put on firm resolutions, not only of avoiding Emilia, but the whole Sex; but alas, such designs had been so often broken and patch'd up, that he could not expect they should last long; he rose fully resolv'd for the Country that Morning, hoping, that diversity of Company might wear off his trouble occasioned by the City conversation. He was just sending to take up a place in the Tunbridge-Coach, when a Messenger brought him a Letter, which he opening was surprised to find come from Emilia; he expected to find it full of Recantations and Excuses for her Familiarity with my Lord C—— and slighting him the Night before at the Play, but before he would venture to read the Charm, he thought it convenient to say his Prayers in the following Words:

From Wit couch'd in Nonsense, which blinds all that Read, From conjuring Scrawls which like Magick invade, From words spelt as False as the Authors are made,

Libera nos, &c.

Then fully resolved to account all the contents as the Voice of a Syren that would destroy him, he Read with great amazement the following Words.

Dear Peregrine,

Being altogether a Stranger in Town, and destitute of Friends, I am compell'd to be troublesom to you, whom I have no reason to believe will desert me in my Necessity; I have urgent occasion for Twenty or Thirty Guineas, which I beg you to send me by the Bearer, and you will infinitely oblige,

2 ours

Thursday Morning

Emilia.

A very odd turn of affairs, I must confess! and wrought as strange a turn in the humour of our Lover. He quite forgot all thoughts of her Falshood to deplore her Necessity, and the Scantiness of his own Fortune

that confin'd him from relieving her. A foolish nicety of Honour suggested to him, that if he now forsook her, she would attribute his unkindness not to any fault of Hers, but reckon it a poor pretence for evading her Request. Here was an Instance of Female policy, here was a Stratagem to recover a lost Lover, that (I believe) the most intreagueing Devil could never suggest to contriving Woman before. She was afraid that his Love was so shocked by her behaviour, that she could not build a Reconciliation upon that, and therefore resolv'd to draw his Honour in, to make up the breach, being conscious that Ingenious Men are as fruitful in discovering Niceties in that, as Beauties in their Mistress, and sometimes as much to their Prejudice. But the depth of her Contrivance went yet further, as

shall hereafter appear.

Peregrine dismist the Messenger with this Answer. That he would wait on the Lady imediately, and presently after, in his Riding suit, he went to her Lodgings, positively resolved to give her what Money he could spare, then upbraid her for her Falshood, and so take his last farewell. He found her in an Undress sitting on her Beds-feet in a very Melancholy posture, her Nightgown carelesly loose discovered her Snowy Breasts, which Agitated by the violence of her Sighs, heaved and fell with a most Languishing motion, her Eyes were fixt on the Ground, and without regarding Peregrine, she raised her Voice in a Mournful and moving sweetness, singing, Fool, Fool, that considered not when I was well, concluding which with a deep Sigh, she cast a complaining Look on Peregrine, intimating that he alone had occasioned her Sorrows. He beheld those enticing Beauties, that too well knew the way to his Heart, He beheld the moving Charms of Female Sorrow, artfully express'd in a careless Melancholy, and to all this, he heard that tuneful start of Grief which made his ravished Soul strike Unison with the complaining Harmony. Let those who have ever felt the pleasing follies of Love, now guess at our Lovers thoughts Such will Pardon his weakness, being conscious of the force of so many united Charms He begged to know the Cause of her great Grief, making all protestations (that Passion could suggest) of using his utmost endeavours in relieving her Alas Peregrine (answered she) my Misfortunes are many, and all proceeding from so Dear an occasion, that I could wish them to continue, rather than think the Cause should cease In short, (continued she Weeping) my Passion for you has drawn me into a necessity of being troublesom to one whose kindness will perhap; flow from a Principle of Charity, not Love. But Sir, I scorn to be pitted; and if I can't merit your Esteem, I disdain to be an Object of your Compassion Madam (replied he) my Charity may extend to share Superfluities, but no less motive then Love could engage me thus to distribute my necessaries, upon which he gave her Ten Guineas, leaving himself but One Well, my dear Peregrine (says she) I am too sensible of the unhappiness of your Circumstances, and will therefore Trespass no further upon them:

You shall only spare me some of your Love to lay out upon Another, and that shall pay the Ransom for your Money. Peregrine was strangely surprised at her Discourse! Be not startled, Sir, (said she) for a Proof of your Affection it must be so; I have long been Solicited by my Lord C- and have received some Presents from Him, and was in a fair way of Commanding what I pleased, had not my unlucky kindness to you at the Play last Night raised his Jealosy to that Degree, that he has forsaken me Now, Sir, since your circumstances debar you from recompencing the loss, I think you are obliged to be Instrumental to Me in recovering his Affection, but do not think (my Dearest) that he can ever destroy your Interest in my Heart, but rather heighten it, being a means to support that Love which the scantiness of your Fortune would Starve Very reasonable Arguments to make Peregrine a downright Pimp! strangely Netled, but being resolv'd to see the Utmost. How Madam (said he) can I be Instrumental in your Reconciliation with his Lordship? Only thus (Replied she) you must know he is wonderfully Charmed with Wit and Writing fine, in a Woman; now I am sensible you have an Excellent Talent in Epistolary Stile, (which I must still remember since first your Charming Letters conquered me,) you must therefore write an Ingenious Letter for me. which I will Transcribe, and send to his Lordship, which will Infallibly reclaim him But suppose Madam (said Peregrine) that my Lord discovers the difference of Stile if you It rite to him again? No, no (said she) you shall Answer all my Lords Letters for me. Peregrine immediately conceiving, that by this means he should see my Lord C--'s Letters, and thereby discover if the Intreague went any further then he would have it, undertook the Task, and wrote a Letter which wrought the desired effect

My Lord was already captivated by *Emilia*'s Beauty, but was not Lover enough to think the Nonsense of a Mistress, Wit, but this Letter, full of Passion and Ingenuity, fir'd him, he found what he so admired in a Lady, there expressed in a great degree, and immediately came to wait upon her

By this time Peregrine, much confused by the Odness of this Adventure, had departed, and Emilia Received his Lordship in a contrary Humour to what she had shown to Peregrine, entertaining him with all the gayety and briskness imaginable. My Lord not abating of his Jealous Humour, desired to know whom she entertained so freely at the Play 'Tis a Creature, my Lord, (replyed she) called a necessary Lover. I have often heard (said he) of a necessary Animal called a Husband, but never of a necessary Lover before Such, my Lord, (said she) are of the same use to us, as a Husband to a Wife, to cover all our Faulis They defend our Honours in all Company, being possessed of a good Opinion of our Vertue, which Opinion once Established, we take all care to Improve Methinks (answered he) your freedom with that Gentleman were enough to desiroy that good Opinion, if he entertained any such before. No, my Lord (said she) these are the Arts by which we secure them,

for granting them all innocent Freedoms and Incouragment without the least Favour, makes them set a favourable construction upon such our Behaviour with others, and induces them to believe all Stories prejudicial to our Reputation rather the effects of Mens Vanity, than our kindness. Besides, being once drawn into a beliefe of their being beloved by us, their Vanity suggests, that since we are Vertuous in respect of them, we must certainly be so in regard of those that are more indifferent to us. But that Gentleman, (Answered my Lord) if I am not Missinformed in his Character, has too much Sense to be made such a Tool of. Only Ingenious Men (answered she) are fit for our purpose, because such Persons are only able to Nourish a Passion without Enjoyment, Secondly, being conscious of their Merit, they imagine our Love very real because of the worthiness of the Object; And Lastly, being the Oracles of the Age, their words are taken among their Friends, and our Reputation thus Establish'd My Lord C —— was Amazed at this open Confession of cunning, which he had never discovered in the Sex before, and lest she should make the same Fool of him, he pressed hard for a Proof of the contrary, which I believe she granted, for he continued his Visits with great Assiduity

Peregrine all this while continued to Serve her with his Pen, and was very fond of Answering my Lords Letters, because he found them very Witty and Passionate; and having a good memory at retaining what pleased him, he generally by once or twice perusing, cou'd remember them, verbatim, and constantly when he left Emilia, would write them down, together with the Answers very distinctly, with which he used to divert himself very often, for he found so much respect in all my Lords Letters, that he could not suppose his Lordship had made any Advances beyond him. But Emilia had forewarned my Lord of making the least mention of any her Favours, lest the Letter might Miscarry, and fall into Hands that might Publish her shame By which Artifice secur'd, she continued her ingenious Correspondence with my Lord, which more and more engaged his Affections, without giving Peregrine any reasonable grounds of Jealosy. He often pressed for a Consummation of his Happiness, but she sticking to her Principles, tantalized him with Caresses and Protestations of her Love, and never wanted a Pretence for delay, until unfortunately she lost Him and her Self on the following Occasion

One Morning three or four Gentlemen of the Law, Peregrine's Acquaintance, came running into his Chamber, and asked him to accompany them to the Old-Baily to hear the Tryal. What Tryal (answered he') Why, the famous Tryal of Captain —— who is Arraigned for Murthering a Porter This was News to him, and he went with them The Indictment was Read, and the Tryal come on before they reach'd the Court; Peregrine was strangely surpris'd to hear Emilia's Voice at the Bar, and distrusting the truth of his Ears, cou'd not be satisfied till he saw her; She was Summon'd

as a Witness for the Captain, where upon her Oath she was forced to declare how she made the Captain change Cloaths with the Porter in her Chamber, how she sent him down Stairs in the Porters Habit, and how the Porter had gone off with His; in short, the whole Story, with all the Circumstances of the Intreague, was discovered before the whole Court, and in Peregrine's hearing; who now fully Convicted of the Treachery of his Mistress by her own Oath, has once more put on firm Resolutions of ever forsaking her; and that he may draw my Lord C—— out of the same Errour, he has given a Copy of all my Lords Letter's and their Answers to a Friend of his, who immediately designs to publish a Collection of Letters, where his Lordship may read his own Wit, and the Falshood of Emilia

FINIS.

CORRE-SPONDENCE

From the WORKS OF CATHERINE COCKBURN, 1751.

LOVE-LETTERS and A PACQUET FROM WILL'S, from FAMILIAR AND COURTLY LETTERS, written by Monsieur Voiture, 1700, 1701.

From LETTERS OF WIT, POLITICKS AND MORALITY, by Cardinal Bentivoglio, 1701.

LOVE AND BUSINESS in a Collection of Occasionary Verse and Epistolatory Prose. A Discourse likewise upon Comedy in Reference to the English Stage. In a Familiar Letter, 1701.

From the Memoir of Farquhar by Thomas Wilkes prefixed to the Dublin edition of Farquhar's Works, 1775.

Note to the Correspondence

AROUHAR'S known correspondence, apart from the letter to Mrs Cockburn and his last note to Robert Wilks, is derived from four sources Familiar and Courtly Letters, written by Monsieur Voiture, with much other matter (1700 and 1701), from Letters of Wit, Politicks and Morality, by Cardinal Bentivoglio To which is added a large collection of original Letters of Love and Friendship, 1701, and Farquhar's Love and Business, 1702 (1701) An account of these publications

will be found in the Introduction

The first volume of the Familiar and Courtly Letters is the earliest of the four It is-proarent from a letter of Boyer's that the collection was published shortly after Dryden's death, May 1st, 1700 But for more material evidence, The Post Boy for May 2nd-4th, 1700, announced that the book would be published "in a few days" The same paper for Tuesday, May 7th to Thursday, May 9th, announces the publication for the next Saturday Boyer, in his letter, says. "Dryden, the Great Dryden, is dead Briscoe's Book is out, and your [Mrs Carroll's] Letters in it, with Answers to the same, both which are no small ornament to the Collection" The letters referred to are To Madam C---ll, and Madam C---ll's Answer, as in the case of the second volume, where Farquhar takes up the correspondence

That this first volume of Voiture is indeed one of our sources for Farquhar's letters depends on the following argument
It contains forty-two pages of "Love Letters by Ladies and Gentlemen," of which the first five are "By Mr - to Madam and in the third of these is a poem of twenty-one lines, ten of which are to be found embedded in a poem of fifty lines, itself enclosed in quite a different letter, in Love and Business (1701) Therefore unless Farquhar in 1701 was stealing from another poet of 1700, this group of five letters is his, as they very well may be, from their manner and matter Similarly, the first letter in our next group was also repeated in Love and Business, with an obvious omission supplied, and perhaps a not insignificant change of one word the Lady of 1700 had Wit where the Lady of 1701 has Beauty! The second volume of Voiture, though announced in the Post Boy for March 13-15, 1701, as to be published "next week," and on April 15-17, "in a few days," was actually published, along with the third edition of the first volume, May 1-3, 1701

The third collection, the Bentivoglio volume, was announced in No 857 of The Post Man, and No 965 of The Post Boy, both for July 22nd-24th, 1701, as " This

day published," under the editorship of Abel Boyer

Love and Business was paid for by Lintott on July 3rd, 1701 The sum entered in the publisher's books, £3 4s 6d, suggests a royalty of so much per copy sold rather than an odd price for the purchase of the rights Though the book is dated 1702 and I can find no advertisement of its publication either in 1701 or 1702, the facts seem to point toward its publication before the date of Lintott's payment to the author

The last three volumes present an almost hopeless confusion. In the second volume of Voiture the section which concerns us begins with two letters signed Farquhar,

NOTE TO THE CORRESPONDENCE

followed by four anonymous letters, and another signed Wildarr It is not difficult to guess that the letter signed Wildarr is by Farquhar, and one would naturally suspect that the intermediate ones are his This Dr Schmid affirms Now come seven letters between Celadon and Astrea, who is also called Mrs C—ll These Dr Schmid has also accepted as Farquhar's. Now follow Seven Passionate Love-Letters written by Celadon to his Mistress, which are not in the 1718 edition, and which Dr Schmid had not seen

The first two letters in the Bentivoglio volume, the second of which is dated June 7th, 1700, clearly suggest that this is the beginning of a chance acquaintance. Yet Boyer, in his letter written in May of that year, refers to a previous acquaintance with Farquhar, and speaks of asking him to peruse The Perjured Husband, confident that both Farquhar and Wilks will stand friends to Susania. The answer to this problem is that these first two letters were not genuine, but written with the design of introducing the correspondence which follows. I have printed several of Abel Boyer's and Mrs Verbruggen's letters, as they serve to illustrate Farquhar's relations with Mrs Carroll Toward the end of the correspondence, Farquhar becomes George or Damon instant of Geladon. We know that Damon is our author, for in a letter so signed (p. 263 post) he speaks of Oldmixon's attack and his own reply. Farquhar's mistress, Chloe, who breaks in upon the correspondence, immediately suggests Anne Oldfield, but there is nothing definite to prove this beyond general characteristics, and the fact that Farquhar, finding Anne behind the bar in the Mitre Tavern, was more likely to secure her for himself as a mistress than to let her go forthwith to Christopher Rich

Love and Business is perhaps the most confused of all The letters in this collection are certainly not written to "Mrs C" They do not reflect that attitude which Farquhar adopted in his relations with that lady Anne Oldfield was not met masked, and, moreover, a girl of her age could scarcely have played such a game as did the lady of the letters with such an old hand as Farquhar Nor would he have referred to Anne, who is described by one contemporary as "tall and slender," and by another as " of a superior height," as being "little" Theophilus Cibber and later biographers have taken this view, which is the easiest, but the least likely solution Neither was the lady, as Sir Edmund Gosse suggested, Margaret, who later became his wife. In the first place, Farquhar did not meet Margaret until three years after these letters Secondly, Margaret pursued Farquhar, and not the reverse, as in the letters Thirdly, the lady of the letters married another, and the disappointment of losing her was a severe blow to our author But who this masked beauty was, we cannot say Unless she was Mrs Carroll, which seems unlikely, as letters of the same date reflect a different position Farquhar was carrying on his intrigue with Penelope at the same time as that with Chlor and Susanna. From the letter written by George Farquhar the day after Dryden's funeral, it is apparent that he was pressing his suit with Penelope at the very moment which marked the height of Susanna's affection for him, when she wrote a poem suggesting that he should "Dryden's place supply," and embodied the same sentiment in a letter to Boyer

From the Works of CATHERINE COCKBURN

[To Mrs Cockburn, with a copy of Love and a Bottle.]

S an argument of its innocence, I send it to stand its tryal before one of the fairest of her sex and the best judge. Besides, Madam, it is an offering due to the favour and honour shew'd in your appearance on my third night, and a stranger cannot be denied the privilege of showing his gratitude. But humbly to confess the greatest motive, my passions were wrought so high by the representation of the Fatal Friendship and since raised so high by the sight of the beautiful Author, that I gladly catched this opportunity of owning myself,

Your most faithful and humble servant,

[Dec 20, (?) 1698]

G. Farquhar.

FROM FAMILIAR AND COURTLY LETTERS

LOVE-LETTERS

by Mr. - to Madam -

HAD a Mind to know, Madam, whether you had quarrel'd with me t'other Night, at the —— or not, and therefore, writing to you Yesterday, I find now that you are angry at something; but may I be discarded, if I know the Reason If you have made a Quarrel on my approving-, I beg you Pardon, and shall henceforth do Violence to my own Reason, and contradict Mankind to agree with you 'Tis hard to find any Simpathy in *Hearts*, where there's such *Contrariety* in Opinions. I shall therefore, Madam, henceforth square my Sentiments to yours in every thing, and if you will quarrel without a Cause, I will oblige you, and do so Your Uneasiness, Madam, wrongs either your own Charms or my Sincerity, either of which is a sensible Abuse to me 'Tis a hard Fate, that you can't love and be easie, and I can't desist and live, but I can die to make you happy, an ill-natur'd Line or two does the Business; for I cannot bear the Spleen, the Rheumansm, and your Displeasure at once. So, Madam, strike now, and for ever quit your self of an unfortunate Man, who has but one Hand, which he thinks sufficient, since he can thereby ever own hımself

Yours.

LOVE-LETTERS

To the Same.

Madam,

Sunday-morning.

NEXT to my Prayers, I must address my Devotions to you, to you whom I have offended, and to whom I must offer a pentential Sacrifice, if an oblation of a bleeding Heart can make any Attonement for my Sin, I offer it freely. Heaven is merciful, and so shou'd you be, I dare not approach, without your Permission: If you will Sign my Pardon in a Line from your dear Hand, expect me with all the Joy of a repriev'd Malefactor. I am, Madam, happy or miserable, as you please to make me.

To the Same

WHAT shall I say to the dearest Woman upon Earth! Were my Thoughts common, how easily might they be express'd! But the Expression, like the Enjoyment in Love, is lost by a too ardent Desire, my Soul plumes it self in the secret Pride of being belov'd by you, and upon so just a Foundation of valuing my self, who can accuse me of Vanity? I can no more compliment what I love, than I can flatter what I hate, and therefore when I tell you, that your Charmes are more and more engaging, and my Love improving, believe it for a Truth, hear my Wish, and then conclude me happy

Oh ' cou'd I find (grant Heaven that once I may) A Nimph fair, kind, poetical and gay, H'hose Love shou'd blaze unsulhed and divine, Lighted at first by the bright Lamp of mine Free from all sorded Ends, from Interest free, For my own sake Affecting only me What a blest Union shou'd our souls combine! I her's alone, as she was only mine, Blest in her Arms, I should immortal grow, Il hilst in return, I made my Celia so Sweet generous Favours shou'd our Loves express. I'd Write for Love, and she shou'd Love for Verse: Not Sacharissa's self, great Waller's Fair, Shou'd for an endless Name with mine compare. She shou'd transcend all that e're went before, Her Praises, like her Beauty shou'd be more: My verse shou'd run so high, the World shou'd see, I sung to her, and she inspired me. The World should see that from my Love I drew, At once my Theam, and Inspiration too : Blest in my wish, my Fair, I'm blest with you.

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LOVE-LETTERS

I went abroad Yesterday morning about seven, and return'd about one this morning, slept till past eight, then arose to tell you that I dreamt of you all the time, and that I am your own.

To the Same

PY Heavens and Earth (my Dearest) I am ty'd Neck and Heels with Wine and Company! All the Spells of Love can't undo the Charm; besides, my Dear, I am almost fudled, I shall stay here at the Rose till towards eleven; it will be a tedious Walk to go home to Night, considering that you lie upon the same floor with the Door: It is not impossible, methinks, for a Man of so much Love to slip in Incognito. Your —— is with me, there will be a double Pleasure in deceiving him, and being happy in my dear One's Arms, I shall call at the Door, and see whether the Coast be clear: however, this, if it succeeds, will make me the happiest upon Earti.——; however, my Dear, run no Hazard that may expose you, but consider, my Dear, the eager wishes of the faithfullest, and most loving of mankind.

To the Same.

IF I did not Love, I wou'd not beg, and if ever you loved, you'll grant my Pardon, your Letter, Madam, has tormented me more than all the Favors of your whole Sex besides can please me, if I have lost you, I have lost my self, and shall be lost to all Womankind. My letter last Night was written in heat of Wine; so Men guilty of Murder in their Drink, repent it all their Lives, mine is a greater Crime, for I have stab'd my self, pierc'd my own Heart, and now it bleeds with Anguish and Despair.

Stab'd my own Heart, and pierc'd your Image, there the Remembrance of the Happiness I have enjoy'd, will now prove the greatest Curse, the melting Sighs, the moving Tears, the Joys, the Raptures that mounted me to Heaven, now cast me down to Hell I shall now turn Poet in good

earnest,

And like poor Ovid, banish'd from his Rome, Curse that destructive Art, that caus'd his Doom.

In short, Madam, I am mad, and if I think farther, I shall let the World see it: Revoke that word, eternal Silence, or you make me eternally Miserable, for I am now the most Disconsolate of Mankind.

A Pacquet from Will's: Or, a new Collection of Original LETTERS on several Subjects

By Mr. Farquhar.

Friday.

TF I ha'nt begun thrice to write, and as often laid down my Pen, may I never take it up again. My Head and my Heart have been at Cuffs about you. Says my Head, 'You're a Coxcomb for troubling your Noddle 'with a Lady, whose Wit is as much above your Pretensions, as 'your Merit is below her Love.' Then answers my Heart, 'Good 'Mr. Head, you're a Blockhead, I know Mr. F——'s Merit better 'than you As for your part, I know you are as whimsical, as the 'Devil, and changing with every new Notion that offers but for 'my part, I am fixt, and can stick to my Opinion of a Lady's Merit for 'ever, and if the Fair She can secure an Interest in me, Monsieur Head, 'you may go whistle ——'Come, come, (answer'd my Head) you, Mr. 'Heart, are always leading this Gentleman into some Trouble or other 'Was't not you that first enticed him to talk to this Lady? Your damn'd 'confounded Warmth made him like this Lady; and your Busie Imper-'tinence has made him write twice to her: Your Leaping and Skipping 'disturbs his Sleep by Night, and his good Humour by Day In short, 'Sir. I will hear no more of her. - I am Head, and I will be obey'd-'lye, Sir, replied my Heart (being very angry), I am Head in Matters 'of Love. And if you don't give your Consent, you shall be forced 'For I am sure, that in this Case, all the Members will be on my side 'What say You, Gentlemen Hands? Oh! (say the Hands) we would not 'want the Pleasure of touching a soft Skin for the World.-Well, what 'say You, Mr Tongue'-Zounds, says the Tongue, there's more 'Pleasure in speaking three soft Words of Mr Heart's suggesting, than 'whole Orations of Seignior Head's ----So, I'm for the Lady, and here's 'my honest Neighbour Lips will stand by me By the sweet Power of 'Kisses, we will' (replied the Lips) And presently some other considerable Parts standing up for the Heart, they laid Violent Hands upon poor Head, and knock'd out his Brains So, now Madam, behold me as perfect a Lover as any in Christendom, my Heart purely dictating every Word I say The little Rebel has thrown it self into your Power, and if You don't support it in the Cause it has taken up for your sake, think what will be the miserable Condition of the Headless and Heartless

Farquhar.

To a Lady, whom he never saw Being a true Relation of a Saturday Night's Adventure By Mr Farquhar.

T Have now, Madam, had time to reflect on Saturday Night's Adventure. and if I have reflected on any thing else since that, may I never be blest with such an Adventure again A Lady in a Masque, with a pretty Hand, that presently got hold of my Heart, desires to know where she shall see me after the Play At the Rose, Madam, said I. There the Lady calls, like a Woman of Honour, where I was found, like a Man of Honour, and without much Ceremony, leaves three honest Gentlemen, and two roasted Fowls, to venture my self, Neck, and Gizard, with two strange Ladies in a Coach Compliments (which, by the way, were pretty plain on my side) being past on both sides, the Ladies would do nothing under the Rose, but must drive to the Fountain in the Strand. If the Ladies had inform'd me of their Quality, I had called for Burgundy, but seeing nothing about them that promised beyond Covent-Garden, I thought a Bottle of New French might be suitable They both were in love with me, but one a little further gone than t'other, their Discourse was Modest, and they drank like Women of Quality, for our Bottle was soon out I was then impatient to return to my Fowls, for I could not feed upon Covered Dishes The Lady that was most in love with me, promised to take off her Mask, if I should see her home. I promised to wait on her home, if she would let me he with her all Night. I was a Blockhead for that. for the Lady was angry, not with the Matter, but the manner of the Expression But I thinking still of Covent-Garden, was not so very nice in my Phrase, but at last, away we drove, and set down one Lady, the Lord knows where The t'other (relying, I suppose, more upon my Modesty than her own) had the Courage to stay alone with me in the Coach, which, after several Turnings, stopt where we lighted, in Golden-Square, she advised me to make the Coach wait, which I thought a very good hint to She conducted me up Stairs to a very stately Apartment, and she, according to her Promise, took off her Mask, but pull'd her Hoods so about her Face, that I was as far to seek for her Beauty as before After some foolish Chat, in comes a Maid, with a red-hot Warming-Pan, and retires into a Bed-Chamber, and returning presently, told her Lady, that her Ladiship's Bed was ready, dropt a modest Curtesie, and made her Exit the Lady told me, 'twas time for me to go to Bed said I, with all the Speed I'm able, and began to unbutten: but in spight of all my haste, she was a-bed before me. Our Conversation was free, natural, and pleasant, till ten a-clock next Morning The Chamber was so dark, that I could not see the Lady's Face, so was forc'd to depart as great a Stranger to that, as when I met her first, tho' I know every other

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part about her so well, that I shall never forget her. I hope Your Ladiships will pardon my Familiarity: For, by Heavens, I can no more forbear whispering my past Joys to my self, than, I could abstain repeating them with You would you bless me with a second Opportunity. I have sent you a Note for the Pit, to see the Jubilee, to morrow, tho' I would rather try the Power of my Love, by finding you out in the Front Boxes. I'm sure you can't be handsome for Nature never made any thing entirely Perfect. In short, if I can't find you out by Instinct, never trust me, when I say I love, which must be as great a Curse, as your Favour will prove a Blessing to, Madam,

Your most humble Servant.

To Mrs C-

Madam,

Am got to the Rose, whence I send to know how my Dear is Bless me with a Line, my Dear If I durst, I would visit You.

Tis a cold frolly Night,
My Desires are warm
My Love makes a Fire
To keep me from Harm
But should you prove Cruel,
And your Favours with-hold,
My Hire goes out
For want of its Fuel,
And I, poor I, must perish with Cold

So much for Rhime, now for Reason I love you, my Dear, and I have a thousand Reasons for it: And if you don't believe me, by Heaven, you

wrong the faithfullest Man on Earth

Pray, Madam, don't put me to the Expence of Vows and Oaths I hate swearing under my Hand. I love you, in plain downright Terms But what sort of Love, I can't tell you, till I have the Honor and Happiness of seeing and conversing with you once more You have Art enough to engage my Friendship, and Beauty enough to engage my Love, You shall make a Friend of me, and I'll aspire to make a Mistress of You, but if You will bless me with the Knowledge of Time and Place of waiting on you, you shall make a Friend, Lover, Fool, or what you please of, Madam,

Your Admirer

By the same.

Madam.

VOU were so engaged with Wits last Night, Madam, that an honest Man could not be happy, and I'm so engaged with Wits now, that I can't write Sense. I am very uneasie, and I don't know for what. I can drink no Health that can restore my Cure I am stupid and Lifeless, for my Love is where, —Gad damme, Madam, —I wish I had never seen You You made a turn in the- to Night, that has changed the Scene of my Happiness --- Now 'tis out --- and I good Company again. Sir. my humble Service to you; and I am this Lady's,

most humble Servant.

By the same.

Madam.

WHEN I left You, my Dear, I went to the Play, from thence to Wit and Wine, which detained me till Four this Morning: Then I went to bed, and dreamt of her, whose Health I came from Drinking. 'Twas Yours, by Gad, ----Now, Madam, I've given you an Account of my mis-spent Hours, for such I must reckon those that I throw away in any Company but Yours, but Love and Fortune cannot be reconciled They are both blind, and therefore can never meet, but You and I can see For we love one another. I'll answer for You, and You shall do the same for me

Witness my Hand

Madam,

TIS a hard Case, that you should disturb a Man of his Natural Rest at this rate. If I have slept one Wink to Night, may I sleep to all Eternity. The very Thoughts of You made me wakeful, as if I had had your dear self in my Arms Zounds, Madam, what d'ye mean? Consider, I'm a Man; a mortal, wishing, amorous Man

> My Heart is Wax, your Eyes are Fire You are all Charms, and I all o'er Desire I'm Stark Staring mad In Mind be gad

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To day I languish with Sorrow
But since I can't crown it,
I'll drink till I drown it,
And make my self well by to-morrow.

Madam, I am,

Your most --- what you please by Jove

To a Masque on Twelfth-day

To be a Man, and honourable, You'll say, Madam, are Contradictions. But to be a Man, and not curious, were a greater Contradiction. Now, Madam, amidst all these Contradictions, I'll say one thing very reasonably Your Letter is very Witty, You may be very handsome, and I have a Mistress already. she has Charms enough to secure my Heart hitherto, but I can't well tell whether they are of force to maintain their Ground against Yours. If You think the Victory worth your Trouble, 'twill be the best way to take a Garrison possest by so powerful an Enemy. You may at last come and view the Fortifications, and if you be an Ingineer worth a Farthing, you may presently guess whether the Fort be impregnable or not. Though this be the last Day of Christmas, it may prove the first of my Jubilee, if Your Ladiship please to honour me with your Commands where I shall wait on You. I am, Madam,

Your most humble Servant,
Wildair

Celadon to Mrs C---ll

YOU may be assured, Astrea, that neither Grief nor Love will break the Heart of any Man, since neither of them have killed me, though I have been forc'd to be two Days without the Honour of seeing You When I parted from you, to begin this tedious Separation, I remember you promised me a Letter, the Expectation of which was a Comfort to me in my Absence. But when I came to Town this Morning, and found none, if ever you saw or could fancy a Man wild with Despair, just such a thing was I. The mildest of my Thoughts was, that I was forgotten and deservedly slighted, that something of Disadvantage to me had occurr'd since I saw you, and that some body, I don't know who, has been doing, I don't know what, to ruin me in your Esteem. For You are in

your Nature generous, and a strict Observer of your Word Sure therefor, it must be something extraordinary that could provoke you to be at once both unkind and unjust to Yours,

CELADON.

PS

I would have wrote more; but I find my self in a trembling Disorder, as you may perceive by my manner of writing, which I can no more give an Account of, than You can, why you are pleas'd to admit of Letters from

Your Humble Servant.

Mrs C---ll's Answer

Tan guess (without the help of a Conjurer) at Celadon's Disease. The Thimble upon the Seal of your Letter assures me your Trembling was caus'd by some Female Spright I can't find in my heart to pity you, since 'tis a Malady you voluntarily draw upon your self But let me caution you by the way, do'nt affect it too frequently, lest the Angry God should make you feel his Power in Reality—I find we both lay under a Mistake: You expected a Letter Testerday, and I a Visit I would not stir abroad, nor was I good Company at home I was as much out of humour at my Disappointment, as if I had been really in Love with you I know not what sort of Lethargy has seiz'd me. but 'tis the Opinion of all but my self, that I am inclining to that Folly. But I am resolved to pray hard against it, And if the Devil be but so much my Friend, to keep you out of my sight for Four and twenty Hours, I am certain I shall be out of Danger. Adieu

ASTREA.

Celadon to Mrs. C——Il, in answer to a Copy of Verses she sent him

Adam, by making such a Pother,
Of being tost this way and i'other,
Methinks' its plain you want a Rudder ·
Which, if my Counsel might prevail,
You'd get, and fasten to your Tail
The next time you resolve to sail
Then you'd not fear a Storm or Quicksand,
When once your Ladiship is man'd

And should you touch my Rock of Wit, Why should you be afraid of it? For I shall sink and you shall split. But to descend to Phrase of Land, And speak what both may understand. You say you ventur'd a Surprize, And went much wounded from my Eyes. And when recover'd and grown better, There came a parlous witty Letter, Which bound your Heart fast as with Fetter Madam, all Women most submit To my joint Force of Eyes and Wit. Where e'er I come, I make sore Slaughter But were you dead, dead as Dish Water, I have a Cordial Infection, Will cause a speedy Resurrection, A blessed Medicine ne'er failing Those that, like you, are giv'n to sailing Three Doses does it, sometimes more, According as I am in Store But shou'd it fail, pray what of that? Though I have kill'd you like a Cat, As I shall find, 'ere I have done, You have alas more Lives than one. But one thing more, and I have ended Your two last Lines have much offended You seem unkindly to suspect. I shou'd my glorious Prize neglect, Or else misuse the Pow'r you gave, And frown ungently on my Slave But did you know your Man throughout, You'd be asham'd of such a Doubt For I'm as merciful as sloui

No more *Poerry*, I beseech you. 'Tis too chargeable a way of writing to be pleasant to a Man that's forc'd to hire. So unlucky am I too at this Juncture, that my Hackney's at Grass, which must serve, both for a Reason why your Answer has been delayed so long, and for the Faintness of his Performance. Give me leave to tell you with as much good manners as I can, that not one of those fine Sayings, you would flatter your humble Servant with, sits easie on him. They become him as ill as the Jubilee Beau's Cloaths do a Porter, or as fine Trappings would an Ass. Let me intreat you therefore to believe that I know my self, and can't bear being

laugh'd at by one I would make my Friend Immoderate undeserv'd Praises, are the severest Lampoons, and you must have a very mean Opinion of him you give 'em to, if you think he'll take 'em Let Example instruct you. I check my Pen when I find it inclines to any thing that can be wrested to a Compliment, tho' all I could say, would be less than you truly deserve Oblige me with more Truth and less Wit, as you value the Friendship and Conversation of Your Humble Admirer,

CELADON.

P S Send me word if I may have leave to visite you to morrow

Mrs C-ll's Answer

Was just concluding our Acquaintance was at an end, when I per-Leiv'd a Porter make up boldly to the Door, and saluting it with three swinging Blows, which signify'd he came in haste, and had Matter of Importance to deliver The Door being opened, immediately he produc'd his Authority, your Letter, which I had no sooner open'd, but I perceiv'd by your Poetry, you sent him on a speedy Message, suspecting, I had met with ill Weather, and ran you adrift, and might want a Pilot to bring me safe in Port: but I can't help telling you I am not so ill a Mathematician (tho' a Woman) but I know how to steer my Course, and where to cast Anchor too. I guess our Acquaintance will be but of a short Longitude, if your Pegasus take such a Latitude in his Stile I am sorry you misunderstand my Intent, which was only to divert you over a Bottle, and my self from the Spleen I never had the least Design of coming to any Particulars. And I'm as little concerned to know if you are Couragious, as whether you are Merciful or not For I'll assure you, my Condition is not so desperate as you imagine, Railery is allowable from Women sometimes, as well as from Your Sex If I remember, Truth and Sincersty (which ought to be cloath'd in Modesty) were the Principles you profest, and seem'd to defend. But I find those are Points as far out of a Lawyer's way, as good Manners from a Dutchman, especially a Templer's Therefore I fear I must be forced to remove my Cause into another Court, or withdraw my Action into Statu quo, for this Declaration of yours has put a Demur to my former Resolves You desire me to write Truth; it is the only good Quality I pretend to Wit was never my Talent, which You are not unsensible of, and makes you use me so freely I hope you'll not condemn this, for I think there is nothing like a Compliment in the whole Scrowl it as You please from ASTREA

P. S. I must see your Answer 'ere I know whether I shall give you leave to visit me or not

Celadon to Mrs C---ll

Madam.

VOUR Passion becomes You well enough: The little Heat You have put your self into, with the bare Apprehension of an Affront, gives you more than ordinary Brightness, which shines to Advantage in an Air of Resentment throughout your Letter. But if You would have thought it worth your while to have read mine twice, or indulg'd me the Liberty you allow'd all Mankind, and which You are not ashamed to make use of your self sometimes. of rallying, I mean, You would not have found so much Subject for Satyr, as upon a rash cursory View, You did, when You condemn'd me for a Fault I never intended to be guilty of No, I assure you, 'twas the farthest from my Thoughts Believe me, I judge my self in this Point as nicely as You can do, and could I convict my self of any Indecency either in Language or Carriage to a Woman, I'd punish my self with a Severity which You in your Justice could not but approve of, and resolve never to see the Face of a Woman again. Self-denial I would not practise upon any other Consideration, than a Crime I could never forgive my self, and which I should think I could never do or suffer enough to atone 'Tis strange to me, that You, who have so good a Relish, should let your self fall into a Mistake, and not discern that whatsoever ill Face my Poetry might carry with it, it was innocent at bottom, Nay, in Truth, 'twas but what You drew me into. So that if there was a greater Latitude taken than ought to have been (which I vow I don't remember and have no Copy to recollect by) I don't know how you'll acquit the Lady that wrote If she had kept back the Cause, the Effect had not Verses to me first Moderate, therefore, your Reproaches Be Friends with me, and fall out with your self Keep me to Prose and there's not a Man moderater, and more meely observes the Decorums Ladies ought to be treated with. But when I am forc'd to make Room for a Muse in my Breast, I am possest You have seen that the very being of the Female kind so near me, has an Influence upon me extraordinary It shall be my Care, therefore, not to lose by my Muse what I gain by Fortune Certainly You have been very ill used by some of the Gown, which provokes you to condemn us all for Monsters, Creatures void both of good Morals, and common Civility I have very little to say for my self. but if you'll give me leave, I'll shew you the Face of a Man shall be an Instance that they are not all past the Grace of repenting and reforming too, by the silent Reproofs of others Good Works I dream of you all Night and in spight of your Rigour, had I you in my Arms, it is impossible to describe the Extasie, 'twould be too transporting to be revealed by

Mrs. C-ll's Answer

IF Your Dreams be so pleasant, enjoy them still; they are the only certain Pleasures; all others are transitory and subject to Change. A thousand things may occur to make us unhappy, should we indulge the Folly of Love I will not insert the Particulars, the better to disarm your Defence For one of Your Profession knows how to defend a bad Cause as well as a good one Besides, I cannot expect more plausible Answers, than You have given me already Nay, I am inclinable to believe you above the common Level of Mankind, which makes me deal more sincerely with You, than with the Generality of your Sex Therefore let me disswade You from the Pursuit of what, if really obtained, would not be worth your Care If You have discover'd any little Whim in my Humour, that agrees with Yours (for no Woman but is Mistress of some Charm in some Eyes) think at the same time, that that is not enough to engage the Heart of Celadon, think that I have a thousand unanswerable Faults in t'other Scale Whatever Your Imagination shews you in favour of me, Turn but the Perspective, and it will shew You more to the contrary. As for Example, Fancy me all that's ill, think me (for ought You know, I may be) a Mistress easie to be enjoy'd, one that may be bought with sordid Gold, when the most nice Rhetorick fails to move Think me this, I say, then ask your self if You still love Astrea Perhaps you'll say, this is an odd Letter. but no matter, I hope you'll never have Cause to tax me with Deceit, nor think me vain, when I say, I have as true a Notion of Honours, as Your Sex can have. And when I see a Man deserves it, I can use him so, if Celadon pleases to continue our Correspondence by writing, but I never must see him more

Celadon to Mrs C----ll

Your Aversion, by all that's good, to have You in my Arms, I'd pluck 'em out. There is not any thing so dear to me. Nothing can, I think, except Your self, be dearer to me than my Eyes, but I would renounce 'em, to purchase a Fehicity, which only You can raise me to Be every thing that you have named to fright me, be common, be rotten, false, designing, be nothing but what is base and infamous; I will not stop in my pursuit; but be content to share Infection with you, might I but taste those ravishing Enjoyments which you, and none but you can give, and have my Portion of those Charming Things your Mind produces Good Gods! What have I been saying of a Woman that comes nearest

to Perfection of any of her Sex, and contains more Vertues in her than a whole Convent does. Every thing you do or say, is a Charm to me: your very Anger has a Beauty in't, as you express it: And like a gentle Wind, it more encreases than abates my Fire. Reverse your Cruel Sentence, I beseech you, Madam, suffer me to visit you. You know you can command my strongest Passions with a Look, and easily disarm me of my most violent Resolutions I love too much to dare to be

Your Servant, &c.

Seven Passionate Love-Letters written by Celadon to his Mistress

LETTER I.

Madam,

F Return'd to Town on Sunday, but have been so tir'd with my Journey, I that I have not been much abroad Business will yet some Days be so much my Enemy, as to deprive me of a Possibility of seeing the charming Original of that Idea, that has never been from me since I first saw you. Yet I beg a Line or two from your dear Hands, which will give me Life enough to support the hard Absence, that Necessaty imposes on me The Retreat I have been to see, is very charming indeed, yet it wants two things to render it agreeable enough to me to make me go to it; that is, a Purling Stream, and such a Goddess of the Woods as you are If you see Mr B——, tell him, if he intends to communicate his Affair to me, it must be very soon, and I must see him at my Lodging to appoint some Hour that I can spare I beg your Pardon, Madam, that my Letter to you contains any thing but Love For indeed when I have so much, that no Letter can suffice to express the thousandth Part of it, 'tis a Folly to lose any Room.' But then, on the other hand, my Love is beyond Expression, for whatever I can say, will never be so capable of expressing how much I love you, so well as one Hour's Converse. Nay, one Look, one Eloquent and Expressive Look, and one tender Pressing with my transported Hand, one (O! that I durst say it) one Ravishing Kiss-But whither are my wild Thoughts carrying me? To Joys, That no Language and no Tongue can tell 'Tis Heav'n to have You, but without You, Hell

In spight of Mr 'Collier, I say so, and may he that thinks it any Profaneness to compare his Mistress's Smiles to Heaven, and the want of 'em, to Hell may he, I say, always feel the latter, but never arrive at the first But what do I lay a Curse on him that Nature has curs'd already, by an unsound Mind, incapable of Love, in an unsound Body She has made him a Jack-Pudding, to please the Town without being capable of

receiving any Joy himself Now, Curses on him again for drawing me into this Digression, from the most Charming of her Sex; and only leaving me room to subscribe my self, Madam,

Your Sincere and Faithful Slave, CELADON.

LETTER II.

Madam,

Y Sent an Answer Yesterday, and hope the Porter deliver'd it right, and that I believe will overcome your Infidelity as to my Love. I go out of Town to morrow or Sunday, and shall return on Monday or Tuesday, the greatest satisfaction of which Return, is the Hopes of seeing you, Madam, and being once more happy in your Conversation, a Confirmation of which, I shall long for from your dear pretty Hands. I confess, if I could be perswaded to be prudent, I should industriously avoid seeing you any more whereas all this Week's Endeavours have been to order Matters so, if I can, as never to be without seeing you; but that would be too much to your Disadvantage. Ill Company at seldomest, is a Tax upon your good Nature, but to desire to put it too often upon you, may be too fond an Arrogance to be pardon'd: And since with Heav'n we must leave all things to its Disposal, so I shall not presume to direct my Heav'n in You, what Measures of Dispensation to allow to a miserable Sinner. The Divines tell us, our own Merits can never purchase Heav'n, and some Lovers say the same of their Mistresses. However I agree with the former, I declare myself against the latter For certainly Love merits the belov'd, which, if you refuse, you ought to suffer Violence, as they tell us that above the Stars does, and the Violent take it by force. There's Scripture for you, Madam: and if You improve not by my Doctrine, be it upon your own Head, I have discharged my Duty I have told You that you ought to reward a Lover, and if you will not believe me, remember Infidelity is a heinous Sin, and I know not what Judgments may fall on your Head for it. You know we are to be saved by Faith only, that is (as our Calvinist Divines inform us) without the Help of Works This I urge, because you may perhaps allow that Love is to be rewarded, but at the same time question mine, when I assure you of it: And since you have but the Word of any Man for his Love, Pray let my Word be taken as well as anothers Besides, I'm not so much a Calvinist and Lutheran in Love, but that I allow of the Merit of Good Works, that is, in proportion to any one's Ability The Widow's Mite must convince the Reality of her Zeal, as well as the Prince's richer Sacrifice. But I know not what Religious Vein I'm got into,

that I can't get out of the Circle of the Church for my Life Therefore to conclude with it as I began, In our Church we exclude all Unbelievers from Salvation: So look after your *Precious Soul*, and think of pitying

Your Sincere Slave and Admirer,

CELADON.

LETTER III

Madam,

THE enclos'd was writ last Night, and because it should not miscarry, I call'd with it my self, and yet it miscarried for I could meet with no body but a strange Gentleman and a Child; and thinking neither of them fit for the Conveyance of it to the prettiest Hands in the World, I brought it back with me, and finding that it is Mrs.—'s Lodgings, I ventur'd to direct both in a Cover to her for You, wishing you all the Joys you are capable of giving me, and those are enough in Conscience for one body I am, Madam,

Your Devoted Adorer, CELADON.

LETTER IV

Madam,

ITHER I have very little Patience, or a very strong Desire, for I am not able to bear this Fatigue of Expectation Every one that has knock'd at the Door these two Days, has put me into an Agony, my Heart surpriz'd me with larger and quicker Beatings, which almost depriv'd me of my Breath In short, I'm forced to send this Messenger to know whether You have Honour enough to be as good as your word. Or whether a Woman's or Courtier's Promise, be of the same nature, only a civil Imposition, which with the Knowing ought to go for nothing. I am not able to bear this Uncertainty, and I desire You at least to be so just, as to let me know whether I shall be so happy to see You to day or not. For since I cannot study, I will else go lose my self a little out of Town, and lose those Thoughts which too much disquiet my Mind, though I have not stirr'd out since I saw You 'Tis a sort of Barbarity You shew towards me to perswade my easie Faith to a Belief that You do not despise me, and at the same time resolve not to ease that Passion, such a Belief must inevitably produce in the Breast of one that loves so well as does, Madam.

Your Sincere Friend and Servani,

CELADON

LETTER V

AM, my Everlasting Charmer, numbring the Hours and Minutes with Impatience, and hope You will let it be as early as possibly You can quit your sweet Bedfellow, that You will come to morrow Morning. For the Day, nay, the Year, has not Hours enough to tell all the Story of my Love. Tho' I have this Day been forc'd into Company about earnest Business, and some of it very warm, yet I can safely say it, You have not been out of my Mind a quarter of an Hour. Nay, in the Intervals I made two Escapes into the Fields to think only of You I was to go from my Lodging to German-Street, and as the nighest Way, went round about by Marybone, because I could so have the longer time to think of my Dear, Dear Charming Calia and to go from thence to Brook-Street in Holborn, I e'en went o'er the Fields as far as Marybone, and round to Gray's-Inn Lane, till now I am come home by 10 a clock, where I, as the best and last thing I do, write this to send to You early in the Morning I hope You will rest better than I shall to Night for I have new Matter of Jealousse, but that You shan't know till I see you here. By Heav'n I love you too extravagantly. But Love comes on me now like a Torrent, there is no resisting him Well, I am yours, and will be yours, as long, nay, longer than You will like it And I foresee as great a Pain now when once You are weary of me, as You are not kind Yet if you knew how I lov'd you, you would use me with some regard to my Tenderness, and believe me, Madam, my Love does but begin where other Mens ends. But I must not run on at this rate every time, I shall else have you fling aside my Letters without reading, like a great Courner that has too much Business on his Hands, and then I should lose a double Pleasure, For I am not only pleas'd while I am writing to you, but while I am thinking that at this time are the pretness Eyes in the World employ'd by me Gods! the most Charming Face that ever I beheld! Indeed, I never saw any thing so very transportingly pretty as You were last Sunday The nearer You come to Nature, the more Charming You are, and must still be more so when you have less borrow'd from Dress Such an one would make me justifie Adam's Transgression, as Milton represents it, who indeed has much excus'd our first Father's Frailty, and put it into so advantagious a Light, that any of his Sons would justifie his Fall, by confessing the same Weakness O Lord! whither am I running? How can I, when I write to You, think or speak of any thing else? 'Twas a Fault, my Charmer' but I hope you'll forgive it me when I shan't my self I long, I am impatient for Wednesday Morning. If You can send me a Word or two from your dear Hands by the Porter, he shall call as he comes back Do, comply with my Folly, Love makes Fools of us all. Let me have a Line or two from You this Morning, if you

are awake; if not, let it alone; because I'm obliged to go out by Eight or Nine at farthest, but shall be at home, I hope in the Afternoon, at least, by Five or Six a-clock in the Evening, so that if you send then, I shall be sure to have it

Fly fast ye Minutes, bring the wish'd-for Day, That's big with the Divine Enormous Joy To do more Mischief, Jehu could command The rowling Sun to make immediate stand Then cannot LOVE precipitate his Flight, And hasten on amoun the Tardy Night? And then as swiftly bring the Joyous Morn, With which my Pangs shall end, and Happiness return? When Cælia breaks upon me with her Light, More charming than the Day-spring, and more bright, A Thousand Transports will my Heart surprize . For she a Thousand Heav'ns will dart from her bright Eyes All Extasy! my Soul no vulgar Joys shall prove Oh! I'll dissolve in the Extreams of Love! Oh! hast, dear Morn, with Fury onward move! Thou bring'st me Cælia, and with her Life and Love

Pardon this Extempore Rapsody; for I can't be sedate enough to think as I ought I am so full of Expectation, and indeed you take up my whole Thoughts, and yet I am all in Confusion within too Only this is the constant and intelligible Result of all, that I am your Faithful

CELADON.

LETTER VI

MY Everlasting Charmer, let me not live a Day longer than to morrow, rather than you should forfeit your Word to Morrow You are not a Moment out of my Thoughts, tho' I have been in Company and about Business all this day I retire into my Heart to think of You, and if the Divines could find out something as agreeable to our Imagination, we may easily comply with St. Paul, and pray always God forgive me if I sin in my Worship of You I can't think I do, and yet I have no part of my Soul my own I'm all and intirely Yours. Let but to morrow come, and let but Calia keep her Word, and hear how much I have to say Say? Yes, in Looks, in Words, in every Action, all are and must be full of Love. So much Love has Possession of me, I am Love, as Cowley says,

nay, and which is more, shall ever be so Be just therefore, be compassionate: save me from Distraction! Keep me your Slave. Oh, use not a Mark of your Tyranny, but Psty, and lawfully Reign 'Tis great, when 'tis in your Power, not to desirey Heav'n is only Heav'n when it preserves. 'Tis Devils Work to destroy, to damn and torture Be like the Heav'n in your Mind, that your Person represents Come, come, let me swear, protest Ten Thousand Vows and Oaths, enough to melt the most Obdurate Heart See all my Agonies, hear all my Eloquent Sighs, and with those tender charming Eyes, behold the Eagerness and Softness which Love produces Come, oh come! to damn me enurely, if You will not save If I must have Hell, do You bring it I shall think the Judgment just because Yours: And the Charms of my severe Judge will sweeten ev'n the Torments which she ordains Come, if it be but to see me die, to trample in the Cruelty of your proud Beauty, Yet remember, You desirey the most sincere, constant, and faithful of your Lovers 'Tis true, every body must love You, because you are Charming, because you must please every body, and so they love you meerly for their own sakes, but you will not find many who will let this first Motive of Love transport them beyond all Considerations of themselves but I am so much yours, you are so absolutely my Sovereign, that I have no Thoughts but to please you, nor any Happiness without your being pleased There is nothing that I am capable of doing, that I would not do to please you And I should think my self too happy, if my Power bore Proportion to my Will I would if I could, make you Empress of the World! But that wou'd be no Advantage Noise, Pomp and Ceremony wou'd destroy the Pleasures of a mutual Passion: And all the Softness and Pleasures of two Tender Hearts, would be lost in Vanity and Shew, in empty Applause of busic Fools and Knaves, in cringing Sycophants, and selfish Rogues, that flatter to be flatter'd and advanc'd Oh! no Give me no Joys that are loveless and unendear'd, but give me Caha, kind, tender, just, quiet, soft Retreat, Constancy, Peace, murmuring Brooks, and tumbling Streams, cool Shades, and Love in every Place, in Shades, in Shine, in Brooks and Glades, in Caha, who is her self a Heav'n and Paradice: But should I run the pleasing Idea farther, I should never have done, for I can frame no Scheme of Happiness where Cæha has not her Share, her chief Share, where she is not all, at least the Manna, the sweetning Drop that gives a Taste to all that can ever be esteem'd and lov'd by her

My Service to your charming Bedfellow, and my generous Advocate

CELADON

LETTER VII

Infallible Lady,

OU are infallibly come at two or three a-clock I staid Dinner, till it was I Four, in firm Belief, that when you had sent on purpose to me to let me know that you would infallibly perform your Promise, you would not fail. I got the best Fricasie of Rabbits, that ever I eat so good, that I relish'd it in spite of vexing, which I did heartily I had some Oisters to whet your Stomach, and a Fowl to make up your little Dinner, which I keep cold, in hopes you will yet come to night For God's sake, Madam, let me know why you use me so 'Tis not generous, and I hope I shall reflect enough upon it to endeavour to curb so unlucky a Passion A Woman of Honour shou'd let no Business make her break her repeated Promise I'm sure I wou'd not let any hinder me of this Day's Curse of Expectation. If this be Love, the Devil take Love, since it only qualifies a Man to be us'd like a Dog But Madam, be assur'd so Tyrannic a Sway will make me a Rebel. And tho' I love you much, such Usage will bring me, I hope, to my self I am sensible you never intended to come, and only abus'd my Credulity, to make your self Sport. Madam, there is a gentle Way of making the most free People Slaves, and you have it in your Power to make me so But, like some Monarchs, you take the wrong way, and will only force me to endeavour to throw off so proud and heavy a Yoke That, I believe, you don't value, being so well furnish'd with Subjects yet let me tell you, Madam, you might have been so generous, not to have abus'd a Man, merely for loving you But I deserve it, truly deserve it, that could think ——Well, Madam, be yet so just as to let me see you once more, if it be but to tell me, that I am a troublesome impertment and credulous Coxcomb, to think a Woman could keep her Promise, or be sensible of a real Passion If it be possible, let me see you to night If you come not to me, I will to you, Nor will I come away, till I see you I will wait at home till Eight at Night, who am more yours, I find to my Sorrow, than I am my own,

CELADON

Betwixt 5 and 6 a-clock

From the Letters of WIT, POLITICKS and MORALITY by Cardinal Bentivoglio

LETTER XV.

Astræa to Celadon Upon the Drawing Cuts in the Pit, who should write first.

F Oracles were now extant, I would consult them, to know what Fortune designs, by thrusting me into an affair of this kind. Whether my lot brings Life or Death, I know not I own the hazard which I run is great, 'tis much the same as if a Novice at Fencing, should draw upon a Master of the Science. However, I am resolv'd not to make the fickle Goddess so much as one short Prayer to assist me No, I'll chuse rather to lie at your Mercy, than hers The reason is, I have known her false and foolish, and I fansie you of another Species, at least till you give me Reason to alter my Opinion Well then, what shall I say to you? Why, what can I say to a Man altogether unknown to me, a Man who will stand or fall, by the general Opinion we have of Mankind? Now the Sentiments we have of Men in general are very loose, but I am unwilling to entertain such of you, your late Deportment rais'd you above the common level in my Thoughts This is all I can say in your Commendation, till I know you better, for random Compliments ought to be despis'd by Men of Sense Pray observe the same Method when you write to me, for I am not so much a Woman as to love to be flatter'd Adieu

LETTER XVI

Celadon to Astræa

Extraordinary Blessings are never merited, but freely given, nor can they come by chance, Fortune therefore shall be quite left out of my Thanksgiving for the double Favour I've been oblig'd with your Letter, and leave to answer it Notwithstanding, I find my self in this high degree of Felicity, I can't help being apprehensive that your Indulgence may prove fatal to 'me Should you severely judge my Letters, little reason shall I have to boast, if by 'em I loose that share of your good Graces you was pleas'd in humanity to give to a Stranger, before he had discover'd enough of his Folly, to shew he did not deserve it Entertainments of this dull kind, are Plagues ingenious People never fail to draw upon themselves, and they

LETTERS OF WIT

find the same disadvantage in shewing their Wit, as young Master does in shewing his Money The needy will certainly borrow, tho they're sure they can never pay, and will imagine, those who have so much that they must shew it, know no better use on't Just so it fares with those that carry more Wit about 'em than they can hide, we that have none shall be sure to intrude upon their Conversation, in hopes of advancing our own Characters, without ever considering (for we can't make the case our own) that to be always stooping, must needs be a very uneasie posture. So fond am I still of keeping up to my out-of-Fashion Way of Plain-Dealing with you, and to encourage you to believe that in every thing, tho never so much to my own disadvantage, I shall always treat you with Truth and Sincerity, I have ventur'd, by writing, to undeceive you, rather than to suffer you to continue any longer in a false Opinion of me, tho, I dare say, I might have spar'd my pains, for without being industrious to let you into the secret, so piercing a Judgment as yours, could have easily seen to the bottom I do'nt know what ails me, but I write with an awe upon me, as if I was submitting my self to the Censure of some curious Critick, without any hopes of Success By your next, I shall guess at my doom, if you write as much of your mind as I have done.

Celadon

June 7. 1700

LETTER XVII

Celadon to Astrea

Hat measure you'l take of my Manners, by the ill Nature of my Wish, must be wholly submitted to your Judgment, Astrea, but would to Heaven you were to feel, for one hour, the torment of my Soul, for the want of your company, that little time, I'm confident, would give you a sufficient Sense of the lingring Death I suffer by it, to ingage your Pity for my Relief, if not your Love, which only can asswage and calm the Pains that thus distract me I endure too much Torment to be silent, and methinks have endur'd long enough to have my Complaints heard with Patience I love you, I doat on you, my passion makes me mad when I am with you, and desperate when I am from you Sure of all miseries Love is to me the most intolerable, it haunts me in my sleep, perplexes me when waking, nor is there a Remedy in Art so powerful to remove its Anguish, nothing but those bewitching Charms which gave the wound can be its cure, if then I am not odious to your Eyes if you have Charity enough to value the well-being of a Man, who holds you dearer than you can do the thing you most are fond of, by that dear envy'd Object of your Love, I here conjure you pity the distracting Pangs of mine, and give some Ease to the severest Disquiets that ever touch'd my Breast. I would obey

POLITICKS AND MORALITY

you if I could, but when you bid me lay aside my Passion, give me leave to write, I find it is impossible What opinion have you of my Conduct, that makes you still oppose an Application to you, which never was, or shall be Criminal? Can you imagine I will importune you to grant me a Favour to your own Prejudice? No- Heaven knows my Heart: I would rather endure eternal Torment, than be the occasion of a moment's Disquiet to that dear lovely Breast, whose Repose I infinitely prefer to my own satisfaction Nay, so much I value you above my self, or any other Consideration whatsoever, that were it in my power to add to your Happiness, as much as it is in yours to advance mine, I'd make no scruple of Sacrificing both Reputation and Fortune to your service I'll never believe that you deal sincerely with me, or that you think I have one good Quality about me, so long as you remain indifferent. When I can perceive Impressions upon you, or the least signs of Love, I'll be persuaded to believe I have Charms, and that I am Master of those Excellencies, of which you have been the first Discoverer If you could look upon your self with the same Eyes that I do, you'd be convinc'd, that in my last I had no design to rally you, but that thro' the whole there was an Air of Sincerity Your mind is like your Eye, it plainly sees every thing else, but wants a sight of itself. Consider but your self, you'l find that Youth, Beauty, Wit, and good Humour, make their constant Residence with you, with a thousand other Charms which have engag'd the heart of Celadon

LETTER XVIII.

Astræa to Celadon

I shall not condemn your wish, since it brings so light a Curse along with it, compar'd with what I now feel, I have got the Toothache. Now will I leave it to any indifferent Person to decide, whose pain is greatest Thousands can judge of mine who have felt it, but scarce one in ten thousand ever really felt what you pretend to, and 'tis as natural for your Sex to write and make Love, as 'tis for ours to be caught by your flattering Baits. But let me tell those too credulous Nymphs, they'll quickly find those Ages of Love which they expect, reduc'd to some few days, when once their Lovers have reach'd the height of their desires. This I take to be the general maxim of your Sex—I can't imagine what you mean by this way of Proceeding. It is as contrary to my design of conversing with you, and as different from what we first agreed upon, as smuggling is from the wholesome Law of the Nation. You conjure me by what I am most fond of—I am fond of nothing upon Earth, therefore if you fail to

attain, blame your ill-choice in the Charm. I am not Fool enough to believe you are unacquainted with your own Perfections, tho your modesty forbids your owning it; but if you were, I must beg your pardon, I never mean to buy your Conversation at the Price of my Repose, that is beyond the Law of God or Man. I believe Celadon, as sincere as any Man upon the same subject can be to me, and in return I promise, if I would barter all my future ease and quiet for any Man, Celadon should command Astraca; but I am certain I shall never be brought to change real Pleasures for imaginary ones If it is possible for you to continue our Correspondence according to the first design, (on my side I mean) I shall account my self the happiest Woman on Earth in your Acquaintance, but if you suffer the Tares of Love to grow up and choak the good Seed of Friendship, 'tis time to cut down the Crop, and stop the ensuing Evil We must desist writing for I am weary of this unpleasant Subject, with the Preface of sincerity. If you'll be ingenious and own it Raillery, then you shall be answer'd in Specie, but these formal Pretensions from a Man of your Sense, would not be believ'd by any. and I'm certain did I encline to love you, you could no more return it, than you would oblige a stranger with your Estate, did he want it. Therefore, pray, henceforth unmask, and deal freely with,

ASTRÆA

LETTER XIX.

Celadon to Astrea

I Nmask and deal freely with Astrea! with all my heart, as soon as she pleases. I have no Mask about me but my Cloaths, and those I'll quit at any time, to be more at liberty for a fair Ladies Service. I accept your Challenge, and now you find me a Man of Honour, I hope you won't be afraid of engaging, I know the odds are against me, but I had rather be bravely beaten, than despis'd for a Coward You are the most barbarous Creature I ever met with, to boast that you delight in persecution, and can laugh at the cruelties you exercise upon Mankind, as if we were born to be tormented, for no other purpose but your diversion. Good Gods! what Raillery is it to equal the Tooth-ach to the Pains of unsuccessfull Love, there's no more comparison, than there is betwixt the biting of a Flea, and the tickling of an Incision-knife. did you but give me any hopes of pleasure at the end of this pain, could I but have a prospect of Canaan from this Wilderness I'm passing thro'; or foresee a Carnival after this tedious Lent, I would patiently bear my Pennance, nay could be fond of the siteague that leads to so pleasant an End. but

when you tell me I'm only to expect my Service for my Reward, is I'm sure to treat me with an imaginary bliss, instead of a real one I have in view; 'tis leaving a Cloud in my Arms, instead of the Juno I wish to embrace. As much as I can I'll persecute you, and always entertain you upon a Subject you don't like, I'll so teaze you with impertinent Letters and more impertinent visits, I'll bring you to such a sense of being forc'd to endure what you don't like, that at last you'll be glad by obliging your Lover with one favour, to purchase another of ease to your self. Be generous, therefore, and surrender whilst you may have honourable Contitions, rather [than] obstinately hold out till you are reduc'd to extremity, for then you must expect no quarter. I won't run the hazard of an assault, because I'm sure to have better success if I continue the Seige. You see I'm bent upon mischief, consult, and you'll find 'tis your interest to prevent it, thus you may secure both your Friend and your Lover,

CELADON.

Saturday past seven

Your Pardon, Madam, for not writing sooner, and for writing in so much haste now

LETTER XX.

Celadon to Astrea

Onfess, my dear Astraa, now you know me better, that you have had reason to alter your opinion, that she that has me would have all our Sex can give Never judge by cursory views and specious appearances again, but dive into the merits of the Cause, before you give your Sentence 'Tis not enough to hear a Man's character from himself We all lie, Madam, nor is it sufficient to be let into the secrets of his life, to give us a true light into his Heart, Form and outside are no more proofs of a Man's being a Man of Parts, than the fine Japan of a Cabinet is, that the Jewels are good that are in it

Let me consider—have I any thing to thank you for? No, I think not: if I have 'tis so little, that 'tis not worth while to pay till the score's larger. I'll chalk on therefore, if you please, and see how the Tick will encrease by to morrow morning. Impair my Vigor, but I had forgot the Usquebaugh, that was an item worth the remembring, On my Conscience, and would, as I told you, if I had not had a world of Love and Vertue about me, have been a certain Preface to an ensuing Debauch; but I have been

lately made sensible, that even the fragments of love exceed all those that are miscalled the truest delights of the Bottle Celadon resolves to renounce the Follies of Wine, and begs to be admitted to a Feast of Love

LETTER XXI.

Astrea to Celadon.

Lter my opinion! No, I'll stick as fast to it as Martyrs to their Religion I did expect by this time to find you alter'd, but seeing you're still on the same strain, I may reasonably suppose you are yet in the state of ignorance, which you wilfully embrace, rather than be converted by the wholsome council of your Friends, tho I have put you in the way Well, Celadon, if you ever find cause to repent this obstinacy of yours, blame your self for it Consider before you engage any farther. for should you flatter me into a belief you lov'd me, and did not, you must e'en take what follows; If you have my heart, you will certainly have all the train of impertment follies that usually attend a Woman's love: and which make a Man study more how to quit, than ever he did to obtain——As, whether go you? where have you been? when will you come again? who's that Lady you ogled at the Play? Hey ho! you don't love me - And a thousand things more of this nature, which in a little time render a Mistress as tiresome as a Wife to Man of Sense These are common calamities, but now one word by the by: how would Geladon like Rivals? for you must expect a thousand (if I am such a Person as I describ'd to you) the not one of 'em upon your terms. They shall bring preservatives for Life, and you for Love, now I cannot pretend to Table a lover whose stomach won't agree with this Diet. Think on this, and change your quarters whilst you may: the Devil's in you Rake, if this Advice has no effect from,

ASTRA.

LETTER XXII

Celadon to Astrea

Do feel the Power of Love, Astraa, nay, it's Tyranny in earnest Tis impossible to escape insensible from such Charms as yours, and impossible to counterfeit such a Passion as mine. I have had you in my Arms all night, and if imagination is so charming, the delights of Enjoyment will be too exquisite to be born. Kill me then that way. I'll

never complain of your Severity, unless sighs and murmurs are complaints But if I survive your killing kindness, I'll vow to be reveng'd, and love you for ever: my constancy shall be a burden to you; dare but to believe and you'll engage me to be unalterably yours, and only yours.

CELADON.

LETTER XXIII

Celadon to Astrea

AS Country Curates preach better other men's Works, partly out of Idleness, but with more regard I hope to a greater benefit of the Parish, than they could presume to hope from their own, so I have transcrib'd a Letter out of the Book you lent me, for your sake as well as my own 'Tis an exact Copy of my Thoughts, but a thousand times more happily exprest, than if it had been my own, and will better bear being serv'd up again and again, than the finest Entertainment I could have set before you

The I don't deserve an Answer for this, I hope you'll be generously pleas'd to give me one, for I would have thought the same, but when I read this I could not be reconcil'd to any Language of my own, nay, I endeavour'd to write in other words, but these were got into my head and would be at my Pen's end in spite of

CELADON.

June 13th

LETTER XXIV.

Astraa's Answer to Celadon

Dleness is as ill a quality in a Lover as in a Clergy-man, and ought to be treated alike, The Parson should lose his Tithes, and the Lover his Mistriss, for every Man must stand or fall by his own works; and since we have got Love and Religion in one Scale, Pray, let Celadon take care that Truth and Sincerity ballance in the other I am sorry to find you guilty of what you seemed to condemn in another, you have rewarded my lending of the Book as unjustly, (and made as ill use of the favour) as the Gentleman to whom you gave sanctuary did your Friendship Now, let Celadon consider if I ought not to be angry after his affecting the whol-

some food of Plaindealing, he should offer me the fragments of Flattery from the Table of another Turn the Case and let it be your own: Did you not conceive a secret pleasure, when you cut the Lady's Gown for haste, in being the first she ever favour'd? Nay, the Gods were wont to be appeas'd with the first fruits of the Earth, which shews the first of every thing is the most acceptable, tho never so mean But you of all mankind have the least excuse for what you have done, you can never want words to dress your thoughts, Learning, Wit, and Eloquence are your inseparable Companions, therefore borrowing is as unpardonable in you as in You ought rather to enrich the Publick, than encroach upon Thus far by way of Advice. Now, I desire you to desist Applications, for I can't bear so gross an imposition on my Sence. I must claim the Priviledge to use my Reason in Love as in Religion; and I must tell you there's not one word in that Letter could be apply'd to me, no more than the virtue of working Miracles to the Reliques of a Modern Saint, therefore I shall never be brought to believe it. Don't say but I have given you timely notice. but if after this you will play the Fool, 'tis none of my fault, my Conscience will be clear and so farewell,

ASTRÆA

P. S I fear I shall go to the Play I believe Astræa would be well enough pleas'd to find Celadon there

LETTER XXVI

Chloe to Astrea

In lieu of Celadon, the Person whose Fate you seem to envy, was the happy Creature, who by fortune was destin'd to read your ingenious Letter, wherein I find more charms than your good nature allows in a new acquaintance, who willingly quit all superiority of Merit to his former Mistress, that has a much better title to the Compliments she is pleas'd to make a stranger, and would have you just enough to your self to believe, that if you are not capable of obliging him to constancy, the rest of our Sex must decline all pretensions. If his stay in Town be longer than he propos'd, I believe indulgence for his natural indisposition detains him with more prevalency than a Passion for me: of which he will convince you by a very speedy departure, and perhaps with an unexpected store of Love at his Return to the Charming Astrea, whose Wit alone has wrought a most powerful value for you in the heart of the Unfortunate Chloe

LETTER XXVI

Astraa to Celadon

IF I ever was leaning to the folly of Love, Celadon has cured me effectually, therefore, pray bestow your gratitude on Chloe. I ne're expected a return for any favour I bestow'd No-Mankind is a sort of hornbook, which I can say by rote, there needs no study to find you false, and not one Art in Nature to make you true Your whole Sex is scarcely worth the trouble I have given my self about you, and now I dare boldly say, I know Mr. A---e. I had the curiosity to see if a man of sence could be guilty of the same errors the common stamp of Men are; and now I am convinced that there's no more difference in the honour of Mankind, relating to our Sex, than there is between the King and Beggar in the Grave I wonder Celadon should own an Obligation to a Person he did not think worth visiting when in Town; one who compar'd with his Charming Chloe, seems so worthless, that he cannot choose but curse himself for throwing away three minutes in writing to her. Perhaps you did it out of Charity, imagining my Condition desperate Faith, Celadon, I am just as I was, fat and merry, I shall not fast and weep, but feast and laugh, which I think the properest ingredient to drive out all thoughts of an ungrateful Lover Chloe was very unkind to you in not daring to stand by what she writ I imagin'd a Lady arm'd with the heart of Celadon, durst to have met a poor abandon'd Wretch defenceless and alone answer'd to the Coffee-house, as you directed, resolving not to balk your vanity But upon second thoughts I find the Lady has found out your relish, she does not think me worth seeing. I am content, I am not over curious to see her, because I am not her Rival. And I don't doubt but she knows where to find me, if she has a mind to see one, whom Celadon would part from his eyes to have in his arms, whose Conversation he could not lose and live Oh! Celadon, for shame, give over this Trade of lying, or on my Conscience you'll forget to speak truth even in your prayers The Friend that died in your Arms, was, I suppose, miraculously raised to life again and only suffer'd a small Metamorphosis. The suppos'd Mr —— proves to be the real Chloe, for the Devil of such Person died at Eaton, to my knowledge. Had illness detain'd you from your Journey, your Chambers, or Sister's had been the properest place of Residence for you, but I am convinced you are a stranger to both I commend your Conduct You are indeed constant for a time, and 'tis unreasonable for any Woman to desire a Man should be so any longer than 'tis in his nature I wish Chloe may as freely leave you, as I do, that you may pursue fresh Conquests, for

if I can guess at the inclination of Mr. —— nothing can oblige him more. I shall say nothing of your exposing me to your Mistress, since you have done me a piece of service by it, and taught me never to put it in the power of any Man to abuse my easiness as you have done.

LETTER XXVII.

Chloe to Astrea

I'M concern'd the charming Astrea is in an Error which, I am of opinion, is the only one she was ever guilty of, in mistaking Chloe's hand for Celadon's But, Madam, believe he merits that honour you seem hardly to allow him, for he never endeavour'd to expose Astrea, but only shew'd Chloe how great her misfortune was, in having a Rival, whose sence alone denies her all hopes to gain any place in a heart so powerfully preposest with a much more agreeable Idea I must confess had he value little enough for himself, to suffer me to share his Affections with you, good nature should induce you to pity him, since he does undoubtedly, in the change, receive a punishment greater than your highest Resentments could intend him, and should he forfeit his reason to entertain a favourable thought of me for some moments, it would only teach him to distinguish your charms from my Follies, and increase, if possible, his passion for you. He seems surpriz'd and confus'd at your Accusation which is only due to me, but I now generously decline my Pretensions to a more worthy Conqueror, and propose too great an Advantage in the witty and obliging Asirea's Acquaintance, not to wish with impatience for the happy opportunity of paying my Respects where my best inclination is already on the Wing I leave it to you, Madam, to appoint a Place where I may be capable to shew you the just Conquest you have gain'd over your unknown humble Servant

CHLOE.

LETTER XXVIII.

Astræa to Chloe

AS soon as I receiv'd Chloe's ingenious Letter, with Celadon's direction where to answer it, I was impatient to see my beauteous Rival Rival, did I say? No——I renounce the name in extasse of Joy at the bare Apprehension of our growing Friendship If Chloe be but what she pretends, easie in the absence of her Charming Lover, I'll strengthen her Resolution by assuring her I have an indifferency for the whole Sex

Nay, I'll prove it, there's not one worth her care; but if villainous Love has shot poyson into her Breast, and fixt Celadon's Image there, he shall reign undisturb'd, and, to please my fair Friend, I'll talk of nothing else but Celadon. Your generous offer to quit your Pretensions to him, whether it proceeds from true Generosity, or a Sinner's Contempt of this World at the hour of Death (when you can enjoy it no longer) is the same to me, and to shew you I scorn to be out-done in that point, bring him along with you, and you shall see with what serenity of mind I'll resign him into the Arms of the incomparable Chloe.

LETTER XXIX.

Mr. Ch. U--- to Celadon.

SIR

Accidentally meeting with a Banter on a Gentlewoman in B—— Street, who, I suppose, is known to you by the name of Astrea, the interest I pretend to have in her, commanded your name, which for some time she made a secret of, and since I find you use her so freely as to make your Mistress write to her, I may reasonably suppose you have been pretty familiar with her Now as your vanity has expos'd her to your Chloe, I hope you'll have honour enough to let me know how far I am abus'd by one, whose sence I did imagine would have preserv'd her vertue, or, at least, made a better choice— If you are a Gentleman you'll give me satisfaction e're you leave the Town, else I shall find you at your return. You'll meet with me at her house, if not, leave a Note at Tom's Coffee-house in Russel-Street for Charles Usuck

LETTER XXXI

Celadon's Answer to Mr Ch--- U---.

SIR,

Have just now received a Letter from you that has relation to a Lady I have the honour to call Astrea You pretend to be a Husband or a happy Lover, which ever you are I envy you, and wonder that one of your interest in her should be so much under the Tyranny of a jealous Temper, as to believe her Vertue or Conduct should be any way inferiour to the rest of the good Qualities she is Mistress of. I'm not asham'd to admire her, but never obtain'd any favour from her, to her shame or your dishonour. This I speak not out of fear, but for her Justification, whose

quiet I prefer to my own I'm sorry yours did not come to my hands before I left the Town. I shall be sure to keep your invitation, and endeavour to kiss your hand in October, when you shall have what satisfaction you please: I shall be glad to see that envy'd happy Man for whose sake I have been refus'd.

July the 16th

LETTER XXXII

Celadon to Astrea

Wrote to Astrea last Post in pain. I now write in the greatest con-I fusion, and sense of my ill manners, for not kissing your hands before I left the Town, and several worse Treatments to a Weman who indeed deserves the best usage, puts me under the severest conviction If a Penance of fourteen weeks in an unsociable Country, where love has no being, but in my Breast, can atone for fourteen days Transgression, I may hope at the end of my Pilgrimage to be absolv'd, and restor'd to the favour of her I adore. I presume upon nothing but my Penance, which will be indeed a hard one, and if any thing besides good Works be meritorious, sure Sufferings are Imagine me banish'd, deservedly condemn'd to a Desart, where nothing conversible is to be found. Women, here are none finish'd ones I mean, some unlickt creatures, which seem to be of that species wander up and down, and are so awkwardly innocent, their Virtue is not worth corrupting. Can you fancy me in such a place where the Men too are all drunken Monsters, and not pity my condition, which is truly wretched? The only comfort of my Life I have abus'd, and made my best Friend my Enemy, I dare not look up to her for Pardon, No! I have affronted her beyond forgiveness, nor ought she to vouchsafe the least kind influence, or shew any sign of good Nature or Remorse to a thing that has not only shaken hands with Civility and Good-manners, but deserted even the common principles of Gratitude and Humanity. Oh! I appear so horrid to my self, and bear such a load of shame about me, that if ever I should have leave to see your Face again, I don't believe I should have the confidence to approach you Good Gods! when I reflect upon my self, I'm mad, and have no better Plea than Lunacy. There was no reason for my foolish Carriage

Thus far I wrote, Madam, when a Letter in nature of a Challenge subscrib'd Ch U came to my hands by the Post, directed for me at Chelsey, and inclos'd by my Sister I am sorry I am at such a distance from your Friend Were I nearer, he should find me ready to give him Satisfaction,

for I should be glad of an opportunity to expiate my faults to you by my Blood. You could not have oblig'd me more than by employing the hand of a Gentlemen in your Service, tho of the crimes he seems to accuse me, I am innocent, I have neither expos'd you, nor been false, but that's more than he needs know, 'tis enough that he knows I can with as little Patience bear a Rival as he can, and when I come to Town, I shall endeavour to find him out at Tom's Coffee-house, whether I have sent him an Answer to his Letter this Post.

Whilst I am here, I beg you'd write to me, tho it be but to chide, a knowledge of your resentment will add to my Penance, and Heaven knows my Heart, I don't wish for a moment's ease, now I know that Astrea prefers another to

July 16 1700

LETTER XXXIII

Celadon to Astrea.

M Oderate your Reproaches, I beseech you, Madam, and let me implore your Pity in my defence, Mercy becomes those best, who are beyond measure offended. Should I offer to justifie my self, you'd have reason to be severe in my Punishment, but when I throw my self at your feet, and with a true contrition repent of my Folly, you can no more think me worth your Aversion than your Love. Despise me, be indifferent, do any thing but hate me, because that would be thinking as I do, for I hate my self You have set my shame in so true a light, and made me so sensible of my baseness, where I ought to have paid my most sincere regards, that the hatred of my self is grown hearty and inveterate, beyond a possibility of being reconcil'd, The Wit too, which you have shewn in my excuse, serves but to aggravate my Crime, it heightens the Fault, and makes the ill-nature more apparent. You have struck me with such horror that I dare not be alone for fear my self should appear to me, that very ugly self you describe, and provoke me to do what I can never repent of I can't endure to think, every Reflection is a Dagger to my heart, methinks I carry the mark of a Villain so plain in my forehead, that every body that sees me may discern it, I blush as much when I look a Woman in the face, as a young Girl does when first she has lost her Maidenhead I believe the beginnings of all manner of Guilt have the same appearances, and 'tis a certain sign of young Sinners, to be asham'd of what they have done, tho the newness of the thing makes me but the more inexcusable. Why should I begin to practise upon my best Friends? And like the Snake

in the Fable sting her that had in mere compassion receiv'd me into her Bosom? But the *Plaindealer* tells us 'twill always be so None can betray us but those we trust Had Astraa us'd Celadon ill, as he deserv'd (to his everlasting shame be it remembr'd) he had never it in his power to—I'm asham'd to say what ——'tis something so very heinous I want a name for Ah! Celadon, boast no more of a character, having deserv'd well of the World before, makes you more worthy to be blam'd by Astrea Was it not possible for you to be just to one who has Charms enough to fix inconstancy it self? sure the Devil could never have chosen so unlucky a time to tempt me in, and make me surrender when my Heart was so powerfully prepossest I have been true to ugly and foolish, and was always averse to Variety. but I believe my Vertue had never been try'd, because it yielded to the first assault. I'll never be confident again, nor believe it in my power to do or hinder any thing from being done, for I believe it is not possible for a Man to keep his resolution ——I am more than half distracted with the sense of my ingratitude, whilst I live I'll regent of it, and mortifie, by denying my self all the pleasures of Man and Womankind I desire nothing so much, and wish for nothing more than a Cell in Bedlam My opinion is that Men who have renounc'd their Reason, are fitter to be confin'd there, than those who have lost their Senses, because one is an Act of Choice, the other an involuntary Misfortune

So long as I am here, pray, write to me. 'twill keep that in mind, which I would not forget that there lives not a baser Villain than

July 21 1700 Unfortunate Celadon

LETTER XXXIV.

Celadon to Astræa

I can or no, is keeping too close to the character you have of me already, therefore now I'll proceed with Caution, grow serious, will banter no more, and be heartily sorry for any deceits I have had a hand in. If I had a mind to return your Letters (as methinks at this present writing I could find in my heart to obey any Commands you lay upon me) 'twill be some months before I shall be where they are, and how can I foresee what Revolution may happen in my temper before that time? I had the opinion of a Lady last Post, whose judgment in inconstancy I much rely on, that no man can promise for the future a friend of yours and mine has been a late instance of it, whoever should have told me a month ago, that Celadon could have been tempted to be a Rogue to Asirea, should as soon have

made me believe that Courtiers keep their words, and Citizens Wives are Saints. Therefore I'll breath the same Air again that you do, before I dare engage to grant your request, least I should relapse into the common infirmities of mankind, and break my word I'm as honest here by principle and practice as a Hermit, but whether the fit of Villany mayn't return upon me when I come within the reach of infection, I can no more foretell, than I can whether I shall be kill'd by your disdain, or have my Throat cut by your Friend. 'Tis possible you may have your Letters upon Honourable terms, for whatsoever you think of me, I assure you, you shan't be a moment uneasie, for any thing in my power to remedy

Pray let me tempt you to break your word, and continue to write to me, whilst you are in Town, for if I apprehend you right, Astrea goes with her friend at Michaelmass You won't believe me if I tell you that I'm most passionately concern'd, that I shan't have an opportunity of shewing you how penitent I am, for the affront I have put upon you, the only base thing I can swear I ever was guilty of in my life, the greater is my Remorse therefore, that by one false step I should ruine my Reputation, and loose a friend, in whose Conversation I had propos'd to my selfe an eternal satisfaction Don't deny me the comfort of your Letters, tho' they're angry ones, there's something in 'em most agreeably charming, when you tell me I'm a man you could have lov'd, methinks it shews me you so generous, and my self so base, that nothing can exceed it, I don't think any Man but he that first sin'd was ever so great a Bar to his own happiness

As oft as I have thought of Astrea, it has been to her advantage, I never thought her less than the best, and most desirable of Womankind one whose Sense, Temper, and good Manners, are not to be match'd in her whole Sex. Upon my Soul this is the worst opinion I have of her, and shall never cease to lament that as my greatest misfortune, which interpos'd between her and

CELADON

July 23 1700

LETTER XXXV.

Celadon to Astraa

I Ndeed, Madam, my recriminating with you was altogether a jest when I offer'd to quit scores and forgive one another, as if we were equally guilty, I hapned to be in a gayer humour than ordinary, and wish'd you might be so too when you read it You would then have perceiv'd I was not in earnest, but that that part of my Letter was written more loosely

than the rest, as if 'twas meant only to make you laugh, and not to put you upon thinking We are got over all Reserves now, and allow one another freedom of Speech: I'll therefore frankly confess that since you acknowledge you've a Husband, and have had some time, you appear more a Mistress to me than ever you did, for I had a much better opinion of your Conduct, than to believe you would trust your affairs of the Nature of ours, to your Servants, as well as your Friend, if you was married privately, and to a Man of so nice a resentment as yours seems to be, when you told me your self, that your Friend, how good soever her inclination might be, durst not make tryal of a mutual secrecy, nor engage in an intrigue at your house, for fear you should discover it to Cousin Jack I would do a great deal to obtain the solution of such a Riddle as this, and I have a strange curiosity to be let into your secrets, which I once was vain enough to think I had known the Bottom of The price you are pleas'd to set upon that Favour, is more than I'm able to raise at present, as soon as it is in my power, upon my word you shall have it Chloe's name would do you no service, unless you could tell where to write to her, she has lately miscarried and is gone out of Town, I don't know whether, nor do I believe, I shall till she or I return to London I give you my word if she and you are in Town at the same time in Winter, you shall have a Letter from her, shall know her name, and see her too if you please If you expect a Beauty, she won't answer expectation, she's but a Girl, not eighteen, she sings tolerably, and you'll allow her to have some Wit, if your Taste and mine are alike. I don't presume to deserve the Reward you propos'd for this, tho I swear I have told you as much as I know, and a generous confidence on your part, will always engage me to as frank a manner of dealing with you. Judge favourably of me, and believe that nothing but the honour I have for you, could tempt me to do what I do 'Tis a strange tryal you bring me to, when I must offer that as a proof of my love, for which you ought to despise me, and 'twould be a very great instance of my Folly, if by such a proceeding I should hope to restore my self to your affection You tell me your Passion for me made you false to another you did not like I see you follow Con—e's rule, and don't think you can relish your Lover, without having a sufficient disgust for your Husband Had he been more agreeable, I had not been happy, and had I been more constant, he had not had that place in your esteem he now has, so he's oblig'd to me for procuring that by my ill conduct, for him, which he with all his services could not obtain for himself. I had not the same motive to be false that you had, for I had never seen Chloe when I lov'd Astraa I met her by chance a visiting, and heard her sing, the Devil tempted me to like her, out of mere envy of the happiness I propos'd, nay, had resolv'd to enjoy with you, and only you but what provok'd her to like me, I can't imagine, you know best if you don't banter me when you tell me you

did not believe there was such a thing as a Chloe. I could flatter you in that belief, if I would indulge my self in the humour of lying, but I have been more than wicked to you another way: I'll redeem my credit, if I can, by dealing ingenuously for the future 'Tis not from excessive idleness, and want of opportunities to imploy my self, that I write so long Letters: No—do me the justice to believe that I never think my time so well spent, I mean with that pleasure and satisfaction, as when I converse with Astrea: or else I should not so often put you in mind of an ungrateful Celadon, when you so freely declare that at any rate you'd purchase the forgetfulness of him

The Letter from your Secretary came to my Hands; 'twas a very welcome one. I was glad to be undeceiv'd, and to find that Astrea had not departed from her good manners; tho she has from her love to

CELADON

August 6th

P S Again I ask your Play, and if the Duke of Glocester's Death produces any melancholly Wit worth reading, pray, send it. You must not judge my Taste by your own, for any thing will go down here

LETTER XXXVI.

Celadon to Astraa.

Pon my word and Honour, Madam, I have not prevaricated with you in the least, but told you truth of Chloe in every tittle, as much, I mean, as I knew my self, for 'tis above a Fortnight since I had the last Account of her, So help me God I'll keep my word with you: you shall, if you please in the Winter both see her, and see her write, at this distance I can do no more to serve you, if I was to gain or loose by it the greatest satisfaction I am capable of. I laugh at your Richmond scandal, and shall live to convince Astrea 'tis falsly fix'd upon me, and perhaps punish the Authors as they deserve. But hold! perhaps this may be some of Will W—'s Banter—if so, I heartily forgive it, and will only be reveng'd his own way. I believe you a Person of Honour, and as fit to be trusted as a Surgeon or a Confessor, but I can't trust you with what I don't know my self. I have endeavour'd to give you all the satisfaction I can in this matter; if it is not to your content, 'tis I assure you, none of my Fault, but altogether my misfortune. I beseech you therefore, let

not my punishment exceed my Guilt, this is only a sin of ignorance and not of Presumption. I wish from my Soul 'twere in my power to oblige you to the utmost of your desire, I'd shew you that Allrea is preferr'd to all other considerations in the Esteem of

CELADON.

August 11.

LETTER XXXVII.

Celadon to Mr. Ch to be left with Astrea.

You say true, Sir, Ailsbury is a very pleasant Town, seated upon a Hill, in the midst of a very fruitful Valley, therefore much more proper for our Business than Dunstable or Chipping-Wickham Besides it lue thy falls out that I have promis'd to use my interest there to make a Vote for an honest Church-man against the Whig-Party. Now this is a lawfull call from home, and the Christian Diversion you are pleas'd to invite me to, may be taken at the same time; but, pray, let the Dog-days be over first, because 'tis hot riding. and to tell you the truth, I have some affairs to dispatch before I can have leisure to attend the accomplishment of my Hearts desire upon my Enemies I must deal fairly with you I confess I am become one of John Aigill's Disciples, and firmly believe I shall never be run thro, nor hang'd: If under these disadvantages you'll do me the favour of a Rendezvous, I shall be at your service assoon as I have nothing else to do, the time shall be wholly submitted to your greater Wisdom, and Experience by,

SIR.

Your, &c

August 18 1700

LETTER XXXVIII.

Mr B-r to Astrea

Aving, dear Astrea, but indifferent News to send, I made no haste to answer your last Letter. Mr. B—— has perus'd your Play, and thinks the Catastrophe too abrupt: This is a particular opinion, but some other persons of a truer judgment entertain more favourable thoughts of it. I design to desire Mr F— to peruse it, for I have reasons to think

both he and Mr. W ---- will stand your Friends in this affair. F has not publish'd the Book he intended: Neither do I think he will ever any on that Subject. Briscoe's Book is out, and your Letters in it, with Answers to the same, both which are no small Ornament to the Collection. 'Tis a great Reflection on your Vanity, that you should be at so great Expence of Wit and Humour, when you write for the Publick, and only fill your Letters with Business, when you write to your private Acquaintance. Not but that I value your Letters upon any score, but I would be extreme glad to see some Production of your fertile Brain in your Retirement. Sure, so sublime a Genius as yours never fears the Damps of a Northern Clime: the Muses are your inseparable Companions, and wherever these are, *Parnassus* and *Helicon* are also If you do not versifie, it must be for want of a Theme—Here, Madam, here's a sad one for an Elegy! Dryden, the Great Dryden is dead-Will's Coffee-house and both the Theaters are in Mourning, the Town laments her Darling, and the Muse, despair of ever finding him a Successor among the Men Poets, but as the Salick Law has no more Force in Parnassus than in England, I dare prophesie the Bays will fall to your share Hasten therefore, dear Astraa, your Return, and cheer the afflicted Sons of Apollo with your The Town affords no news, and as for the Court take the following: My Lord Portland is married to my Lady Berkley; my Lord Jersey made Lord Chamberlain, and Sir John Wright Lord Keeper. Tis said, either my Lord L-n, or my Lord B-r will be made Secretary of State, and my Lord R-r Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. I write from your Friend's house, where I desire you would direct your Letters for the future; but rather write no more, and come your self. I am sincerely

Yours, &c.

LETTER XXXIX.

Astraa's Answer to Mr B-r

Receiv'd your Letter with as much joy, as the Wretches left in Greenland did the Light The Inhabitants are much the same, tho the Climate differs, the most rational Creatures here are the Beasts of the Field. There are things indeed that bear the figure of Men, but that's all A sort of unlickt Cubs, who know no more of Nature than was taught 'em by their Sires, Goats or Monkeys. The Trade of this place depends upon the Sea, and their Study and Practise is how to cheat both King and Country The Town is small, but there was not more diversity of Languages at Babel

than of Religions here. The Mayor and Aldermen are a sort of Ovlvconstitution Men who are sure to be uppermost, and therefore in a readiness for any Revolution. They supply three Religions at once: in the forenoon at a Meeting, in the afternoon at Church, and at night at a Jacobse Club I had like to have forgot one Thing worth your notice: at each door of the Church stands a Tavern: at one the Parson takes his refreshing Glass, the better to hold out his harangue, and the Congregation gathers together at 'tother to attend the coming of the Holy Man. I fancy were Will's Coffee-house at 'tother door, our Parnassian friends would mistake it for the Playhouse and enter, so ten to one be converted. This place is noted for Witches, which I much wonder at: for there's not a handsom Woman in the Town. By that you may think them vertuous, but to undeceive you, here's not a Man, but has Cuckold writ in his Forehead Nay he would take it as a peculiar Affront should any one tell him his Wife were honest. Hypocrisic and smugling is what they thrive by, and some of them are very rich, I assure you; I am almost afraid my Principles of Plandealing are upon declining, since I saw Vertue starve, whilst Vice is bountifully rewarded. But no more of that --- To be serious I am extremely concern'd for the loss of Apollo, for such I always thought Mr. Dryden. I have read his Works with Admiration; 'tis they that first inspir'd my feeble Genius, and fill'd my pleas'd fancy with Poetick Gingles. Old as he was, I lov'd him, tho a Stranger to his Person, what must you do then, you Sons of Parnassus, who daily drank of the same spring with him, and light your Taper from his greater light —. You know how averse I am to Flatery, therefore how dare you compliment me at so produgal a rate?——I wish for the Genius of Behn or Philips to return your praises in Specie — If he who pleases best merits most, I am bold to say the Bays will fall to the Hiberman Bard: and were his vanity as great as his success, he would demand the Trophies of his Conquest, nor fear the Malice of his snarling critical Brethren, nor the ill-nature of the Town, who just even in the Grin of Laughter shall condemn the Play This, by the by, I think a very great defect in their judgment. either in damning the thing that pleases 'em, or paying for what they don't like I think the main design of Comedy is to make us laugh Now if the Poet can be so happy as to divert our Spleen, 'tis but just he should be commended for it. This consideration has carried me so far as to make me write the Copy of Verses, which you'll find here enclos'd. Read them as a Friend, and not as a Critick; for I write only to amuse my self, and not to be admir'd. My hand is weary and cannot keep pace any longer with my Inclination to converse with you. Let me hear from you by the next Post, and believe me, your affectionate Servant

Astrea.

EPISTLE XL.

To Mr Farquhar upon his Comedy call'd

A Trip to the Jubilee.

SIR,

▲ Mongst the many friends your Wit has made. Permit my humble Tribute may be paid, My Female Genius is too weakly fraught With learn'd Expressions to adorn my Thought. · My Muse too blush'd, when she this Task began, To think that she must Compliment a Man. She paus'd a while——at last she bid me say, She lik'd the Man, and I admir'd the Play. For since the learned Collier first essay'd To teach Religion to the Rhiming Trade, The Comick Muse in Tragick posture sat, And seem'd to mourn the Downfall of her State, Her eldest Sons she often did implore That they her ancient Credit would restore. Strait they essay'd, but quickly to their cost They found that all their industry was lost. For since the Double Entendre was forbid, They could not get a Clap for what they did. At last Thaka call'd her youngest Son, The graceful and the best beloved one: My Son, said she, I have observ'd Thee well, Thou doest already all my Sons excell; Thy Spring does promise a large harvest Crop, And Thou alone must keep my Glory up. Go, something Write, my Son, that may atone Thy Brethren's Faults, and make thy virtues known. I'll teach Thee Language in a pleasant stile: Which, without Smut, can make an Audience smile. Let fall no word that may offend the Fair, Observe Decorums, dress thy Thoughts with Air, Go—lay the Plot, which Vertue shall adorn; Thus spoke the Muse; and thus didst Thou perform.

Thy Constant Couple does our Fame redeem, And shews our Sex can love, when yours esteem. And Wild-Arr's Character does plainly shew, A man of sense may dress and be a Beau. In Vizor many may their Picture find; A pious Out-side, but a poisonous Mind. Religious Hypocrites thou'st open laid, Those holy Cheats by which our Isle is sway'd. Oh! mayst thou live! and Dryden's Place supply, So long till thy best Friends shall bid thee die; Could I from bounteous Heav'n one wish obtain, I'd make thy person lasting as thy Fame.

LETTER XLI

Astræa to Damon.

Am extremely concern'd at my ill Fortune in being absent when Damon design'd me a visit. Could I have known by instinct that your visits were pretty well over, and that I should come again in my turn, I would have waited with pleasure. I am going into mourning, for I have lost my Rabbits, which makes me as melancholly as a Cat. Assoon as I brought them home, I christen'd them, the Male George and Female Suky. George no sooner shar'd your Name, but all your inclinations follow'd, which made him grow indifferent to his Suky; and on Sunday whilst I was at Church he scamper'd away, and left his poor Female over-whelm'd with Grief. At my return, I made strict inquiry in the Neighbourhood, but nothing can be heard of him. The next day I was reading Mr. Asgill (which you lent me) and Suky by me, in a very melancholy posture, bemoaning the loss of her belov'd George, when of a sudden I mist her, and notwithstanding all diligent search, she's no where to be found. She's, I suppose, bent upon Pilgrimage, till she finds her Mate, except Asgill's Doctrine had effect upon her, and mounted her to the Heavens, to provide a seat for her quondam Master and Mistress. Thus I have given you an account of my unhappy fate, by which you see that nothing of Male cares long for

SIR,

Your Humble Servant,

ASTRÆA.

LETTER XLII.

Damon to Astrea

Id I think, Madam, that my visits were as agreeable to your inclinations as to my own, I would repeat them oftener: but I can't imagine, Madam, that a person whom you make a perfect Rabbit of, should ever employ your thoughts, either with hopes or disappointments. Some think me a Rabbit in another case, because they imagin I have been digging a Cunny-burrow in the Country, and have saluted me with joy upon my Marriage, but they should rather think me a Fox, for I care not for Earthing too long in the same hole, for fear I should be found out by the Huntsmen. But, Faith, Madam, I am at present more unhappy than the Beasts of the Field, for I have ne're a Den to put my head in, much less a Noose to secure my Neck. You have heard, I suppose, Madam, how scurrilously I have been abus'd by Mr. —— I am now busic about the vindication of my Honour, and endeavouring to answer him in his own Kind Had the Rabbit Staid I had perhaps expected your Prayers for my increase of illnature, to qualifie me for so kind an office, but now I beg only you would not think me so fickle as my name's-sake, since I am with as much Truth as ever,

Ingensous Astræa, yours, &c

XLIII.

An Epistle in Verse.

Astræa to Damon.

Tho Nature here what most delights us yields
A flowing stream, cool shades and chearful Fields,
Yet my sad Soul indulgent to its grief,
Neglects the Pleasures that should give relief.
In vain from solitude I seek for ease,
Since nothing but the thoughts of Damon please.
Methinks I hear you ask, how long this Fire,
Shall warm my Breast with this extream desire?

The Fates, ask them, are better Judges far, Who of my life have all ov'r-ruling care, A sacred Tie unites my Life and Love, Both by some hidden Springs and Wheeles do move. Each on the other so dependent is That what unhinges that, disorders this. Like Soul and Body hand in hand they go, And Separation gives the fatal blow. Nay, as the Soul survives the stroke of Death My Love too shall out-live my latest breath, And midst the throng of the Seraphick Powers, M'enamour'd Soul shall gently seize on yours, Embrace it in the blissful Courts above, And revel in the endless joys of Love. Can Absence then do more than Death can do, Absence that gently does the Passion blow, And makes the kindled Fire more eager burn With pleasant Breezes at the blest return? So the bright Orb that paints the gaudy Day In silver Circles wheels his airy Way, And by his universal influence, His generous warmth does here below dispense. We bless the beauteous Planet, and admire Th' excessive goodness of the center'd Fire. With chearful Eyes we see him on his Throne, And do not strait forget him when he is gone-With greedy hopes we wait his blest Return, And pleas'd to think on the approaching Morn. Just so, my Dear, I raise my drooping Soul, And all my tedious Thoughts and Pain controul; With wishing hopes of being repossest Of the dear Charmer of my longing Breast. Hopes I—there are none—he loves me not—that's true-Yet wretched I must ever dote on you. Not all the gaudy Tempters of the Court, Where gay delusions in full crowds resort. Not all the guilded Baits which Riches lay, Nor the ambitious thoughts of Empire's sway Can shake my steddy Faith-Much less can terror of impending ill In all its dreadful shapes e're shock my will. Not Tityus's Vulturs, or Ixion's wheel; Th'eternal pains the bloody Sisters feel;

The witty Torments of th'infernal cell And all the sad variety of Hell, Where subtle fires in endless plenty dwell Much less, I say, can these fright from my Breast My dearest G—— my only welcome Guest. The glaring Sun may lose his glittering light, And all the welcome day transform the night The universal frame of Nature shake, And all his massy Bars and Hinges break; The world become a Chaos void of form, Dissolve and into ancient nothing turn, But my fixt passion is as firm and great As are the strong Decrees of powerful Fate, No Revolution shall destroy my love, But I'll be constant, as th'eternal Jove.

XLIV.

A Copy of Verses

Shut up in a Snuf-Box, wherein was drawn a Woman a-sleep upon a Couch, with a Cupid shooting at her

Astrea's Advice to Cupid, in the Box, when open'd by Damon.

The roving Youth surprise
Aim right your Arrow at his Heart,
And make him feel the subtle smart,
By which Astrea dies.
Leave trifling with the sleeping Dame,
Lift up thy drowsie Eyes,
See Damon stands, he's nobler Game
Wound me him, and immortal Fame
Shall crown thy Enterprize
But if thou'rt deaf to what I say,
And will no Succour give,
A Prisoner in this Box you stay
Untill you sigh your self away,
Or till I cease to live.

(265)

XLV.

Daphne's Complaint to Astrea.

An Epistle.

Till does Astraa urge her friend To that sad Tale which knows no End. Forbear, alas! thy Daphne's Love Can only fruitless Pity move But Thou regardst not what I say, In vain I would the task delay, Resolv'd thou art, and I obey. Here then unhappy warning take, Shun Love and Men for Daphne's sake To surly Damon's conquering Eyes First my heart was made a prize, But soon the bright Amintor came, And then I felt another flame Not that the first could be supprest By force of the intruding Guest, For both I lov'd, both still admire, And feel for both an equal Fire Damon has Charms the Sex to insnare, Were not one half Antintor's share Generous Damon bears a mind Above the treachery of his kind, Untainted Honour, Manly Sense, Stern Courage, and soft Complaisence In him with equal lustre meet And render all his Actions great Then dear Amintor's Form and Grace, His Wit, his Meen, his Voice, his Face Have all resistless power to charm, And can the coldest bosom warm. Between them I my Peace have lost, And know not which I value most. Nay, 'tis impossible to say Which best deserves the love I pay; (266)

Which the most generous return, Amentor's love, or Damon's scorn. Damon, neglecting all, does rove, A very Infidel to love, Without design or guilty art He views the Maid, and takes the Heart: Then free and thoughtless rambles on. And scarce believes the mischief done. Now when so many sigh in vain, I may despair, but can't complain. Amintor is not thus severe, But far more kind, far less sincere, Damon's heart is made of Stone. Amintor's worse, for he has none: He had one, but alas! 'tis gone. Long since divided with such art, That every Fair one boasts a part, The so small the portions are, They neither merit Thanks nor Care. Of such a Treasure I'm possest, And share his smiles among the rest, And the but late my heart came in, No earlier Rival moves my Spleen. By chance he did a part preserve, An Atom, but 'tis like to serve, For since I know 'tis all his store, 'Twere base in me to covet more Now, dear Astrea, 'tis some ease When raging Love the Soul deceives, To curse the Author of our pain, And of the wrong to Heaven complain. But even of this I am depriv'd, And dare not blame, tho ne're I liv'd. Ah! pity the unhappy Maid, Thus doubly curst, yet can't upbraid.

LETTER XLVI.

Mr. -- to Astrea.

Ad the Country prov'd as dull to Astræa, as the Town to me in her Absence, she would no more have relish'd one, than I have done the other but, like the Sun, she makes all chearful where she goes.

And only those who want her Sight Are doom'd to melancholly Night.

'Tis a hard case that a man should fall into Love and Poetry, at the same time, when one of them is enough to ruin him; and yet, this strange Metamorphosis have I suffer'd, Madam, since I saw you last; for then I was a Libertine, but reasoning with that Devil Love, I've got into his Snare—Sure nothing pleads so subtly as a Woman's Charms' for they confound ev'n our strongest Resolutions,

And 'tis in vain that our Sex try To conquer yours, but when we fly.

You've gain'd a victors Right o're me as well as Celadon; and I expect you'll use me ill because he abus'd your Mercy; but know, Astraa, 'twill be both barb'rous in you, and unjust to make me suffer for another's Crime, when I've committed none my self, unless you think this one, to tell you that of all your Sex, I would be only yours,

В

LETTER XLVII.

Mr Farquhar to Mr. R-S-

SIR,

Aving been in company with Mr. Johnson just now, he inform'd me that you were in Love, and that you desir'd the advice of your Friends upon that Subject; I have long wish'd, Sir, for an opportunity of serving you, and I thank fortune which has now presented me so fair an occasion, for Love being very often of the same importance with an affair of Life and Death, the tryal of a friend may be well enough prov'd in it.

I have had some hints in that Folly from my own Experience and general Observation: but I have found it like Chymistry, a knowledge very

chargeable in Experiments, and worth nothing in the Enjoyment a misfortune, Sir, that Love can only be nourish'd by ingenious Men, yet Women should admire none but Fook, for which reason, I'm afraid, your success will prove but indifferent If your passion can make you a Coxcomb, something may be done, but be assur'd, that the affection which can have so much power over one of your parts, is much too violent to last, and the sober reflections of a Man of Sense, will certainly at the last incline him to a hatred and detestation of whatsoever could throw him into extravagance, or abase him below the dignity of his Reason Had my experience extended only to one Woman, I should not have concluded so peremptorily to the disadvantage of the whole Sex, but, Sir, I have known several, and they all wear blacker Masks on their minds, than on their Faces. They are as fickle as Fortune, and like her, favour none but Fools. The nature of a Woman's composition is exactly opposite to the frame of a man's, for their Bodies are heavenly, but their Souls are Earth, and therefore their corporeal parts I like well enough, but their Minds let them bestow on sordid Souls of an equal size in understanding. If a Woman's Beauty is extraordinary, she is only qualified for a Whore, if her sense be above the common level, she is equip'd, and sets up for a Some will say that a Woman has a thousand irresistible Arts and Tricks not half so many as a Monkey, nor half so witty and surprizing. Whence comes it then that they please us so Why 'tis our fancy that pleases, which like a flattering Glass creates the Beauties, and therefore should be broke for telling so damn'd a lye, as to make a Devil an Angel. When once Love comes to be heighten'd by thought, 'tis like the study of the black Art, which after long pains and application raises the Devil to run away with the Conjurer 'Tis the freedom of a friend, Sir, to communicate his thoughts, and to be yet more free, you must know that I have at this instant a Mistress that I love dearly, but all as a reasonable man ought to do My love is a down-right Syllogism; her Beauty and Wit are major and minor, and my Passion is the conclusion, but if I find either of the Premises false, (which ten to one I shall) I have the same thread of reason to guide me out of the Labyrinth which led me in. Some will say that a Mistress is a pretty amusement in a man's studies, but my observation can allow it no less than the ruin and distruction of study, for a man must make it his business to gain her, and afterwards she will make it her business to disturb him, you may perhaps, find innocency in the Country, but remember, Sir, that Eve lost her Maidenhead in a Garden Advice, I know, is a very impertinent thing, but any thing upon so dear a Subject is agreeable to a Lover. If I can be so happy as to be serviceable to you in any other respect, Pray, Sir, Command Your humble Servant

G FARQUHAR.

LOVE & BUSINESS

COLLECTION

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Occasionary VERSE

AND

Epistolary PROSE

Not hitherto Publish'd.

A Discourse likewise upon COMEDY in Reference to the *English* STAGE. In a Familiar Letter.

En Orenge il n'y a point d'oranges.

TO

Edmond Chaloner, Esq;

SIR,

As it is the Business of Writing to transmit Vertue to Posterity, so 'tis the Policy of the Pen to make a Party for it's Productions, by engaging in their Cause some worthy Person universally Honour'd and Belov'd, whose admir'd and establish'd Character may add a Value to

the Work, and take off all Imputation of Flattery from the Author.

These Advantages I had design'd my self before, in a Piece of another Nature, had not your Modesty caution'd me the contrary; but I think it Injustice that one Part of your Character shou'd obscure the rest; and tho' I must despair of your Consent for what they call a Dedication, yet I must beg your Excuse, if at present I consult what shall turn most to my own Honour, and the Interest of my Book, before your Approbation and Allowance But I hope you will come to pardon the Presumption, when I assure you, that my Intention is not so much a Panegyrick upon you, as to compliment my self, and my own Modesty, not yours, shou'd take the Offence

The great and vertuous Actions of Progenitors look with a twofold Aspect upon their Posterity, for when the Vices of the latter appear in the same Degree of Opposition with the Merits of the first, the Praise of the Father becomes a Satyr upon the Son, and that Coat of Arms which was the Glory of one, turns to a severe Libel upon the t'other But when the Bloud runs in the same Channel of Virtue, as of Consanguinity, when the Course of the Stream is as pure and lucid as the Fountain-head, then may the Memory of the past, and the Practice of the present Age come boldly Face to Face, where, by a just Resemblance of Features, the Forefather may joyfully own his Ligitimate Posterity.

This Advantage, Sir, is yours in Perfection, being sprung from an ancient and honourable Family, of which Merit laid the Foundation, and Vertue

has cemented the Structure

The known Bravery of your famous Ancestor Sir Thomas Chaloner added more Value to the Order, than he receiv'd by the Knighthood, not meanly dubb'd by a Court-Favourite, but on the Field of Battel, where the Voice of War declar'd him Noble, before the General made him a Banneret Add to this, the Politick and Prudent Discharge of his honourable Embassy from Queen Elizabeth to the King of Spain, and it will evidently appear

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how Minerva had an equal share with Mars in his Education, and that his Character left us by a Great Statesman, and his intimate Friend, the illustrious Cicil, was just to his Merit.

——Pietas, Prudentia, Virtus Quæ divisa aliis, Chalonero juncta fuere.

This Encomium, Sir, is lineally descended to his Posterity, but with all its Circumstances appears most visibly intail'd upon you. In Vindication of which I shall only appeal to the Judgment of Mankind, and the Actions of your Life; and tho your Modesty may quarrel with the World for doing you Justice, yet you cannot give your own Behaviour the Lye——Sir, there is not a Day of your Life but will rise up against you, and produce in legible Characters the constant Actions of your Piety, your Generosity, your Loyalty, Honour and Integrity, to convince you of your Merit whether you will or not

So that you must give me leave to apply the Great Burleigh's Versification to the present Opportunity, with the Alteration only of a Wo.d.

——Psetas, Prudentia, Virtus Qua divisa aliis, Chalonero, juncta supersunt.

Another part of your great Ancestour's Character I remember is thus described by Mr. Malim—Nam quamvis rodvisos ac variæ lectionis fuerat Chalonerus, utilitatem tamen potius veræ, quam ostentationem variæ Eruditionis mihi quesivisse videtur. These Colours, Sir, present you with your own Picture drawn to the Life, your Application to Books is qualify'd by an universal Knowledge in Mankind, and your Acquisitions by Study are as far removed from Pedantry, as your Experience in the World from the Foppery of a Traveller The Qualifications of Foreign Countries are so naturaliz'd in you, that they seem rather a genuine Transmigration from your Ancestours, than the Effects of your own Industry, and the Temperance of your Life, with the modesty of your Conversation, makes not to inform us that you have seen so much, but may convince the World that you have chosen the best

But we need not have Recourse to France or Italy for your Improvements, your Alliance and daily Conversation with so many of the most noble Families in England is sufficient to authorise your Merit, and finish your Character, being equally related to their Bloud, and their Vertues

And now, Sir, I come about to my first position, inferring from this a Compliment upon my self, I have the Honour sometimes of sharing some few Hours of that Conversation, which is so much courted by my Superiours, and consequentially do plume my Vanity in this Occasion of acquainting the World with my Happiness.

From the mentioning of the Honourable Sir Thomas Chaloner, I deduce

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this Advantage, That I make the most Courtly Address imaginable, to Poetry, by informing the World, in Defence of that Art so much vilify'd by some, that this great Statesman and Souldier, the trustiest Minister to the greatest of Queens, and the intimate Friend to the wisest of Politicians, was at the same time one of the greatest Poets that ever England produc'd His ten Books de Republica Anglorum instauranda are sufficient Proofs that the Qualifications of Virgil are consistent with those of Cato, and that a poetical Genius has accompany'd the greatest Abilities both in Court and Camp

Thus, Sir, you see that I have avoided the current Form of Pieces in this Nature, not loading the Modesty of my Patron, but heightning the Vanity of the Author, and by commending you, I have flatter'd my self

As the Form is new, pray Sir, let me entreat you to believe the Design of it Novel, it being only sent in the Capacity and Character of a familiar Letter, and therefore refuses to be receiv'd with the usual Formalities of a Mercenary Dedication. I am,

SIR,
Your most faithful, and
most Humble Servant,
G. Farquhar.

TO THE

READER

SIR,

IN this Collection of Letters, 'its but reasonable that you shou'd have one among the rest; and tho' I may want the Honour of your Acquaintance, yet be assur'd, there is no Person in the World more willing to oblige you at present than your Humble Servant I have heard such a Character of your Honour, your Wit, your Judgment, your Learning, and your Candour, that I'm in a

perfect Rapture to think how happy I shall be in your Hands

It was a good ancient Custom with our Forefathers, to begin their Prefaces with Kind Reader, I wou'd have reviv'd that Fashion with all my Heart, and call'd you Courteous or Gentle Reader, as you very well deserve; but I thought the Stile a little too obsolete for a Book that I design shou'd be a Beau For you must understand, Sir, that this Gentleman is Span new from Top to Toe, talks of every thing but Religion, admires Himself very much, and his greatest Ambition is, to please the Ladies. But to finish his Character, he is perfectly civil to every Body he meets, and with a more particular and profound Respect do's he run to kiss your Hands. He's none of those Bullybooks that come bluff into the World, with Damme, Reader, you're a Blockhead if you don't commend rice. No, no, Sir——If you like him, why you have all the Sense that he thought you had—If you dislike him, you have more Sense than he was aware of, that's all

Besides all this, he has more Manners than to come among Gentlemen with his Tailour's Bill in his Hand, and to entertain the Company with a long Preface or Inventory of his Equipment, as, such a thing cost so much, and such a thing is worth so much, the Work of such a part is excellent, the Fashion from Paris, and the Taylour a Frenchman, you must pardon him for that, Sir, if you like the Suit, taking if all together, approve his Fancy, and allow it

becomes him, he's your very humble Servant

Moreover, Str. I wou'd have you to know, that this Gentleman is of some Circumstance and Condition, and has not been ingaged in the Shifts that some late Sparks are put to for their Habiliments, who ferret all the Wit-brokers in Town, taking up from several Places, and strut in a Second-hand Finery, patch'd up of the Scraps and Remnants of the eminent Men of the Age. For I must tell you, Sir, tho' his Cloaths be but plain, yet they are his own, taken up handsomly at one Place, where he may have Credit for as much more, when these are worn out.

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And now, Dear Sir, let me intreat you to receive him with the usual Forms of Civility; if you be a Courtier, you will show your Breeding, receive him with a sincere Smile, swear to do him all the Service you can, and you will certainly keep your Word—as you us'd to do From the City he expects a more than ordinary Reception, because he is become one of their Honourable Society, he is bound to Mr. Lintott, and ten to one may serve Seven Years in his Shop, if the Town don't club to purchase his Freedom, he expects good Quarter from the Wits, and Criticks, because he sets up for neither, besides, he has scatter'd some little Nonsense here and there, that they might not be disappointed of their Prey But his greatest Concern is for his Entertainment with the Ladies, resolv'd however not to complain, thinking it a greater Honour to fall a Sacrifice to the Resentment of the fair, than to live by the Approbation of Men. Tho' he has some Grounds for a more moderate Fate at their Hands, because a great Part of the Work was first design'd for one of that Sex, without any farther Consideration of pleasing the World, and the Beauties of the Book, if there be any, was brought from a Ladies Cabinet to the Press, and if it can but from the Press get back again into the Ladies Closets, there may it rest, and Peace be with it

Now, Sir, as we met good Friends, pray let us part so; I hate quarrelling mortally, and especially with a Person of your present Character and Condition, and as you like my Epistolary Stile, we shall settle a farther Correspondence.

				Ad	ve	rtsen	ient	
-	т_	•ha	Discourse	 Camada	τ		L	

Fin the Discourse upon Comedy, I must beg the Reader's Excuse for omitting to mention a certain Fragment of Poetry, Written by Aritalle I thank Scaliger for his timely Discovery, but shou'd be much more obliged to any body that cou'd shew me the Piece

On the Death of General Schomberg kill'd at the Boyn.

A Pindarick

(I.)

WHat dismal Damp has overspread the War?
The Victor grieves more than the Conquer'd fears,
The Streams of Blood are lost in Floods of Tears,
And Victory with drooping Wings comes flagging from afar.

(2)

•The British Lyon roars
• • Along the fatal Shores,
The Hibernian Harp in mournful Strains,
Mixt with the Eccho of the Floud, complains.
Round whose reflecting Banks the grieving Voice,
Shakes with a trembling Noise,
As if afraid to tell
How the great, Martial, Godlike Schomberg fell

(3)

Gods! How he stood,
All terrible in Bloud
Stopping the Torrent of his Foes, and Current of the Floud.
He, Moses like, with Sword, instead of Wand,
This redder Sea of Gore cou'd strait command,
But not like Moses, to secure his Flight,
But spight of Waves and Tides to meet, and fight.

(4.)

The labouring Guns oppos'd his Passage o're
With Throws tormented on the Shore,
Of which delivered, they start back, and roar,
As frighted at the Monster which they bore.
The furious Offspring swath'd in curling Smoak,
And wrapt in Bands of Fire,
Hot with it's Parent's sulphurous Ire,
And wing'd with Death, flies hissing to the Stroak

(279)

(5.)

Like some great rugged Tower,
The Ancient Seat of Power,
Bending with Age it's venerable Halls,
With old and craggy Wrinkles on its Walls,
The Neighbours Terrour whilst it stands, and Ruin when it falls.
Thus mighty Schomberg fell——
Spreading wide Ruines o're the Ground,
With Desolation all around,
Crushing with destructive Weight
The Foes that undermin'd his Seat,
Whilst Vidory, that always sped,
With towning Pinions o're his Army's Head,

Whilst Vectory, that always sped,
With towring Pinions o're his Army's Head,
Making his Banner still her Lure,
Like Marius's Vultures, to make Conquest sure,
Seeing the spacious Downfal so bemoan'd,
Perch'd on the Ruines, clapt her Wings, and groan'd.

(6.)

Thus *Israel's Heroe 'twixt the Pillars sat, The Ne plus Ultra of his Fate These Columns which upheld his Name, Much longer by their Fall, Than those erected strong and tall, The standing Limits of Alades's Fame He sat depriv'd of Sight, Like a black rowling Cloud involv'd in Night Conceiving Thunder in it's swelling Womb Big with surprising Fate, and rushing Doom. No Flash the sudden Bolt must here disclose; The Lightning of his Eyes extinguish'd by his Foes His Foes, industrious in their juggling Fate, Him slavishly enchain'd we see, To what must set him free, And them his cheated Keepers captivate. He shook his Chains with such a Noise, The trembling Rout, Amidst their Joys,

Gaz'd all about,

* Sampson (280)

And heard the real Sampson in the Voice:
They saw him too, 'twas Sampson all,
Who by his thundring Fall
Gave the loud dread Alarm,
Dragging a Train of Vengeance by each Gya
Their chilling fears did such amazement Fra

Dragging a Train of Vengeance by each Gyant Arm. Their chilling fears did such amazement Frame, They seem'd all stiff and dead before the Ruin came The Ruine! only such unto his Foes, From thence his glorious Monument arose, But Time's corroding Teeth in spight of Stone Has eat thro' all, and even the very Ruine's gone But Schomberg's Monument shall ne'er decay,

The gliding Boyn
Time never can disjoyn,
Nor on it's Flouds impose his Laws,
They slide, untoucht, from his devouring Jaws,
And always running, yet must ever stay

(7.)

Hark! how the Trumpets hollow Clangours sound, The Army has received an universal Wound,

The Death of Schomberg hung On every faultring Tongue,

Whilst pallid Grief did place A sympathizing Death in every Soldiers Face.

But hold, ye mighty Chiefs, Suspend your needless Griefs,

And let victorious Joy your Arms adorn,

The mighty Warriour's Ghost Upon the Stygian Coast

Your Sorrows, more than his own Fate, do's mourn.

He scorns to be lamented so,

Moving in stately Triumph to the Shades below. Behold the Sprites that lately felt the Blow

Of his commanding warlike Arm,

They shivering all start wide, and even more fleeting grow As if the powerful Hand

That cou'd their Grossest Shapes alive command, Had Power to dissolve their Airy Form.

(8.)

Then let not funeral Plaints his Trophies wrong; Let Spoils and Pageants march his Hearse along, And shout his Conclamatum in Triumphal Song. All baleful Cypress must be here deny'd, But Lawrel Wreaths fix in their blooming Pride For as he conquer'd living, so he conquering dy'd

Written on Orinda's Poem's, lent to a Lady, in imitation of Ovid

Orinda must for Damon intercede.

Me has he chose to move your angry Mind,
Me the soft Favourite of the Softer Kind.

Me has he chose your rigorous Breast to move,
He knows my Force in Poetry and Love
Me has he chose to tell his anxious Pain,
Read me, and read the Passion of the Swain.

Whatever Power of Love my Lines can show,
It falls far short of what he feels for you.

Where're Orinda melts in moving Strains,
Think, Caha think, that Damon thus complains.

Whene're I grieve, think Damon grieves for you,
Pity the Swain that do's so humbly sue:
This Damon begs, Orinda begs it too

To the Ingenious Lady, Author of the Fatal Friendship, design'd for a Recommendatory Copy to her Play.

Let others call the sacred Nine to Aid,
Their moving Thoughts, in moving Numbers laid,
Invoke the fiery God with all the Throng
That ancient Bards implore to guide their Song,
Whilst I for nobler Inspiration sue,
Scorning their weaker Helps, invoking You
You, who alone have Power our Thoughts to raise,
And wing our Fancy to attempt your Praise
Nought but your charming Beauty can dispense
A Flame sufficient to describe your Sense.

Whilst so much Beauty in your Form is shown, No Pen on Earth can reach it, but your own. Go on then Daphne, Phæbus will pursue, His chaster Fires are all enjoy'd by you; You are his fairer Nymph, you bear his Lawrel too. Go on, thou Champion for thy Sex design'd, And prove, the Muses are of Female kind, Let distant Nations English Beauties prize, As much for Charms of Wit, as Power of Eyes Your moving Scenes the ravish'd Audience drew, Raptures we felt, as when your Eyes we view; Such Arts were us'd to mix our Hopes and Fears, You made Grief pleasing, and we smil'd in Tears. Thus Lovers view a Mistresses Disdain, And love to look, tho' sure to look in Pain Th' effects of labour'd Art your Work reveals, Yet a superiour Art, that Art conceals Here Nature gains, tho' naked, thus display'd, Like Beauty most adorn'd, when least array'd. Go on then, doubly arm'd, to conquer Men, Phabus his Harp and Bow, you boast your Eyes and Pen All to the first without Reluctance yield, But your victorious Pen has forc'd the Field

> An Epigram, on the Riding-House in Dublin, made into a Chappel

A Chappel of the Riding-House is made, We thus once more see Christ in Manger laid, Where still we find the Jocky Trade supply'd, The Laymen bridled, and the Clergy ride

To a Lady, being detuin'd from visiting her by a Storm.

O poor Leander view'd the Sestian Shore, Whilst Winds and Waves oppos'd his Passage o're, More moist with Tears, because by Flouds restrain'd, Than, in these Flouds had he his Wish obtain'd, So drown'd, yet burnt within, upon the Banks he lean'd,

Lean'd begging Calms, and as he begging lay, Implor'd with Sighs the Winds, with Tears the Sea. One would have thought by all these Mixtures sent, To raise a second greater Storm he meant. Just so whilst kept from you by Storms, I weep, The Winds my Sighs, my Tears augment the Deep; With flowing Eyes I view the distant side, The space that parts us doth my self divide. Here's only left the poor external Part, Whilst you, where're you move, possess my Heart Depriv'd of Love, and your blest sight, I dye, Whilst you the first, and Storms the last deny.

The Lovers Night.

THe Nights black Curtain o're the World was spread, And all Mankind lay Emblems of the Dead, A deep and awful Silence void of Light, With dusky Wings sat brooding o're the Night, The rowling Orbs mov'd slow from East to West, With Harmony that full'd the World to rest The Moon withdrawn, the Oozy Flouds lay dead, The very Influence of the Moon was fled, Some twinkling Stars, that thro' the Clouds did peep, Seeming to wink as if they wanted Sleep, All Nature hush'd, as when dissolv'd and lay'd In silent Chaos e're the World was made, Only the beating of the Lover's Breast Made Noise enough to keep his Eyes from Rest; His little World, not like the greater, lay In loudest Tumults of disorder'd Day, His Sun of Beauty shone, to light his Breast With all its various Toils and Labours prest, The Sea of Passions in his working Soul, Rais'd by the Tempests of his Sighs did rowl In towring Flouds, to overwhelm the whole, Those Tyrants of the Mind, vain Hope and Fear, That still by turns usurp an Empire there, Now raising Man on high, then plunging in Despair. Thus Damon lies, his Grief no Rest affords, Till swelling full, it thus burst out in Words.

Oh! I cou'd curse all Womankind, but one, And yet my Griefs proceed from her alone. Was not our Paradise by Woman lost? But in this Woman still we find it most: Hell's greatest Curse a Woman if unkind, Yet Heaven's great Blessing, if she loves, we find. Oh! if she lov'd, no God the Bliss cou'd tell, She wou'd be Heaven it self, were she not so much Hell. Thus our chief Joys with most Allays are curst, And our best things, when once corrupted, worst. But Heaven is just, our selves the Idols fram'd, And are for such vain Worship justly damn'd Thus the poor Lover argued with his Fate, Emilia's Charms now did his Love create; That Love repuls'd, now prompted him to hate. Sometimes his Arms wou'd cross his Bosom rest, Hugging her lovely Image printed on his Breast, Where flattering Painter Fancy shew'd his Art, In charming Draughts, his Pencil Cupid's Dart. The Shadow drawn so lively did appear, As made him think the real Substance there Then was he blest, all Rapture, stunn'd with Joy, Excess of Pleasure did his Bliss destroy; He thought her naked, soft, and yeilding waste Within his pressing Arms lay folded fast; Nay, by the Gods, she really there was plac'd, Else how cou'd Pleasure to such Raptures flow? Th' Effect was real—Then, the Cause was so What more can most substantial Pleasures boast Than Joy when present, Memory when past? Then, Bliss is real which the Fancy frames, Or these call'd real Joys are only Dreams

> The Brill, August the 10th. 1700 New Stile.

Dear Sam,

TO give you a short Journal of my short Voyage, on Wensday I got to Harwich about Four in the Afternoon, and alighted at one of the cleanest, best-furnish'd Inns in the Kingdom. My Warrant for the Packet-Boat coast me Half a Piece, and to the Officers for not executing

their Duty Half a Crown This Place, like most Sea-Ports, we found extravagantly dear; but to ease that inconvenience, we were advis'd to get aboar'd by Eleven at Night, here I met a Gentleman, whose Company I was very happy in, tho' extreamly concern'd for the occasion of his Voyage, which was an Express to the King, of the Duke of Glocester's Death. This was the first News I had of this publick Loss, which I had not much time to reflect upon, being so nearly touch'd on the Score of my Private Concern by a violent Storm that immediately came upon us; you may guess at our Circumstances, when I assure you, that out greatest Comfort was the Lightning that show'd the Seamen their Business, which otherwise they must have grop'd for, all Intercourse of Speech being broken off by the loudness of the Thunder: We had such warm Work, that I sometimes allow'd it a Just Thought, that Satan shou'd be intitled Prince of the Air, and again, why the Devil shou'd command the Artillery of Heaven, I cou'd not so well comprehend. I supported my self with the Thought, that Providence had no design upon me, but that this Tumult of the Elements was their manner of expressing their Grief for the Loss of his Highness; or that they were angry at Mr. L-r for bringing such unwelcom News into their Dominions, and for making a Property of them to spread it abroad By this kind of Poetical Philosophy I bore up pretty well under my Apprehensions, tho' never worse prepar'd for Death, I must confess, for I think I never had so much Money about me at a time; we had some Ladies aboard, that were so extreamly Sick, that they often wished for Death, but were damnably afraid of being drown'd, but, as the Scripture says, Sorrow may last for a Night, but Joy cometh in the Morning The Weather cleard up with the Day, the Wind turn'd Westerly, and in a few Hours, I was going to say, we saw England out of Sight, all Thursday we had a fresh Gale, and cold Chickens, our Wine went about at a strange rate, for our Stomachs ebb'd and flow'd like the Element. On Friday Morning we made the Coast of Holland, a stiff Gale, and the Sea runs high. I was mightily pleas'd to view the Continent, you may be sure, but as I stood upon the Poop perusing its first appearance with my Perspective, I had such a Rebuke for my Curiosity, by a great Sea, that took us Fore and Aft, that I was season'd for a Dutch-man immediately. Whether this be a Compliment of Salutation usually paid to Strangers, or that the Batavian Out-Guards took me for a Spy upon their Frontiers, I shall leave the Skipper to determine In short, by working of a Staunch Ship, and the influence of a Staunch Proverb in favour of the Old Bayly Bar, we got over the Bar at the Maese; and the Dutch Wave has clear'd my Eye-sight of an Errour that we Brittains are very fond of, that the Thames is the finest River in the Universe; for I can assure you, Sam, that the Rhine is as much beyond it, as a Pair of Oars before a Sculler, let all the Tritons between Chelsea and Richmond Argue never so loud to the

5^

contrary, tho' in one sort of *Traffick* upon that part of the *Thames* we exceed the whole World, both for the Quantity and Cheapness of the Commodity; and I believe the Store-house for this kind of *Staple*, including the *Playhouse* and the *Rose*, may contend with most *Marts* in *Europe*

This Day at Eleven we landed at the Brill, and here I have a small Taste of this Republick, that makes such a noise in the World—My Fancy in respect of Expectation has generally been so fruitful, that the dearest Part of my Hopes have frequently ended in Disappointments, and I have seldom found things come up to answer the Idea that I have usually fram'd of their Excellence, but here I must confess the Reality exceeds the Shadow, and I am pleas'd once in my Life to find a thing that can afford me substantial Pleasure in the Enjoyment I have read much of this Place,

fancy'd more, yet all falls short of what I see

At my first Entrance into this Town, I made one Discovery, which I beleive has hitherto scap'd most Travellers, viz. That the Dutch are the greatest Beaux in the World, only with this difference from the Gentlemen at White's, that their Finery is much more noble, and substantial, I never knew the fairest, finest, full-bottom Wig, most nicely fixt on the most beautiful Block in the Side-Box, look half so genteel as a Dutch Canal with a stately row of flourishing Trees on each side, and some twenty beautiful Bridges laid a cross it, within sixty or seventy Paces one of another I never knew a Valet and a Barber with Rasors, Twizers, Perfumes, and Washes, work half so hard upon a Gentleman's Face, that design'd a Conquest on a Birth-Night, as I have seen a lusty Dutch Woman with a Mop and warm Water scrub the Marbles and Tyles before the Door, till she has scour'd them brighter than any Fops Complexion in the Universe. No first Rate Beau with us, drawn by his Six before and Six behind, lolling luxuriously in his Coach, appears half so Gallant, as a folly Skipper at the Stern of his Barge, with a fur'd Cap like Rays about his Head, the Helm in his Hand, and his Pipe in his Mouth, with Liberty seated in one Whisker, and Property on t'other, and in this Splendour making the Tour of half a Dozen fine Cities in a Day, without either Qualm of the Spleen, or Twinge Such a Person I take for a Beau of the first Magnitude, who scorning to be lugg'd by Beasts as Fellows are to Tyburn, can harness the Winds and Waves for his Equipage, and improving on the Works of Providence, makes the universal Elements, (Air and Water) submit to his private Composition of Advantage and Diversion, to see the Wind work in his Sails, and play with his Pendants, must certainly afford more substantial and pure Satisfaction, than the Whinnee of a Horse, or the Crack of a Coachwhip

In short, dear Sam, I am not so bigotted to Domestick Customs, as not to approve what is admirable here, and you must Pardon me that I have thrown up the Prejudice of Nativity with my Beef and Pudding as I

came over; and 'tis no small part of my present Wonder, why we should call the Dutch a slovenly sort of People, since to the Eye, which must determine that Circumstance, they are much more gaudy than that Nation we so mimick and admire, and with this Advantage that they are gay without Levity, and fine beyond Foppery. Why we shou'd mention the Dutch with Contempt, and the French with Admiration, is a severe Satyr upon the English Judgment, when the Bravery of the former attract the Admiration of Men, and the Pageantry of the latter draw only the Eyes of Women: But our English Ladies are so very fine, that we are very willing to please them, and thus are drawn into this unreasonable Prejudice; but we ought to take Care, that by being thus particular Slaves to our respective Mistresses, we ben't drawn at last into universal Bondage to a Master The French have taken no small Pains of late Years to render themselves agreeable; they treat us like a Mistress, do every thing that they fancy will please us, till they bring us at last to act whatsoever shall please them, but this is no News, and I think it a little improper to tell you an English Story from a Place where you may expect some Foreign Entertainment , I have no more to say at present, but that I am just going for Rotterdam, and departing from a Scotch House here, where nothing of that Country is to be found but the Landlord, for the Rooms are a Paradise for Cleanliness, but the Host is a Rogue for his Reckoning I have got such a heap of Silver out of a Pistol, as upon a hansom Counter might give Credit to a Banker, and I can assure you that while I have a Brother to that Pistol left, you shall not see

Your Friend and Servant.

Leyden October the 15th 1700

Dear Sam,

The usual Excuse of Gentlemen abroad for neglecting their Friends at home, is, that new Setts of different Objects continually entertaining us with Changes of Admiration, the Idea's of our Old Acquaintance is by degrees worn out by the Accession of the New But this kind of Forgetfulness were too severe a Charge upon the Merit of my Friends and my own Gratitude, both which I will choose to maintain, and leave it to your Charity to make me an Excuse for my Silence: The Truth is, I have had a very tedious Fit of Sickness, which had almost sent your Friend a longer Journey than he was willing to undertake at present, but now being pretty well recover'd, I can only inform you in general, that every day surprises me with some agreeable Object or other; and I find very much to my wonder, that the Accounts I have had of this Countrey are very different from the Observations that may be

made upon the Place. Some general Remarks there are undisputably certain, as that nothing can parallel the Dutch Industry but the Luxury of England, and that the Money laid out in the Taverns in London, in purchasing Diseases, wou'd victual the whole United Provinces very plentifully at their wholsom Course of Diet, that the Standing Army maintain'd by the Dutch for their Security against a Foreign Force, are not half so expensive, as the fifty thousand Lawyers kept up by our civil Factions in England, for no other use but to set us continually by the Ears; People, like the Jews, that are tolerated in all Governments for the Interest of the Publick, while their main Drift is to enrich themselves, and who by their Gettings and Cunning have brought their Riches and Practice into a Proverb. The Lawyers here put the Question only, Whether the thing be Lawful, and, upon Application to the Statutes, the Controversy is immediately determin'd. But our Casuists at Westminster dispute not so much upon the Legality of the Cause, as upon the Letter of the Law, and make more Cavils on the meaning of Words that shou'd determine Justice, than upon the Equity of the Allegations contended for by the Parties; and the bulk of our Laws have loaded Justice so heavily, that 'tis become a Burthen to the Pcople, who in regard of their Sufferings in this kind shou'd borrow an Appellation from Physick, and be call'd Patients rather than Chents.

Another thing worth Consideration in respect of the Laws in Holland, is this, None but honest Men make Estates by their Practice, for the siding with the wrong Party brings the Lawyer into Contempt, and lays him under a severe Reprehension, either of Ignorance in his Business, or Knavery to the People Hence it comes to pass, that Injustice, not finding a Patron to support its Cause, is forc'd to remove to a neighbouring Country, where the wrong Side was never known to make its Assertor blush, where the Eloquence of S-re, and the Impudence of S-n are plausible Pretences for patronising Injustice, and abusing the Client But there are Bravo's in all parts of the World, that will take Money for cutting of Throats, whether there be Grounds or not for the Resentment

So much for the Law, now for the Gospel, Sam I think Holland may contend for the Catholick Church with any part in Europe, because 'tis more universal in its Religion, than any Countrey in the Universe 'Tis a pleasant thing to see Christians, Mahometans, Jews, Protestants, Papists, Armenians and Greeks, swarming together like a Hive of Bees, without one Sting of Devotion to hurt one another, they all agree about the business of this Life, because a Community in Trade is the Interest they drive at, and they never Jostle in the Way to the Life to come, because every one takes a different Road. One great Gause of this so amicable a Correspondence and Agreement, is, that only the Layety of these Professions compose the Mixture, here are no Ingredients of Priestcraft to sowr the Composi-

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tion; Pulpits indeed they have, but not like *Hudibrass*'s Ecclesiastick Drums, that are continually beating up for Volunteers to the alarming of the whole Nation. Here is no Interest of Sects to be manag'd under the Cloak of gaining Proselytes to the Truth, nor strengthning of Parties, by Pretence of reclaiming of Souls; every Shepherd is content with his own Flock, and Mufti, Levite, Pope, and Presbiter, are all Christians in

this, that they live in Unity and Concord.

'Tis a strange thing, Sam, that among us People can't agree the whole Week, because they go different Ways upon Sundays. This is to make the Lord's Day a Sower of Dissention, and Religion, (which is call'd the Bond of Peace) to be the Brand of Discord and Combustion. But we have some Preachers that think themselves inspir'd with the Spirit, when they are really possess'd by the Devil, the Fervency of whose Zeal dismisses Congregations with Heats and Heart-burnings of Spirit, and blows up the Coals on the Altar to set their Neighbours Houses on Fire, the Efficacy of the Pulpit is sufficiently shown in the Practice of the Congregations No People in the World are so full of National Principles of Faith, and to what purpose the following Instance shall shew you Two Gentlemen of my Acquaintance, one a Devout Hearer at Common-Garden-Church, and the t'other a violent Zealot for Doctor Burgess's Meeting, met one Evening at Tom's Coffee-house, and wou'd adjourn to the Fleece-Tavern, to discourse upon some Point of Doctrine manag'd that Sunday by their respective Ministers The Drawer brought in a Bottle of New French, and the Disenter introduc'd Predestination. After two or three hearty Glasses, the Dispute grew pretty warm, and the Quotation of the Fathers and the Texts of Scripture made such a Noise, that two Wenches that usually ply upon those Stairs, overhearing the bustle, took them for a couple of Levites, and so made account to bolt in, and sell their Mackerell. The fervency of the Argument was presently abated upon the appearance of the Ladies, and a Topick of a more Familiar Nature assum'd, till both being pretty well convinc'd of their Opponent's Fire and Fancy, the Whores were dismiss'd, and Predestination reassum'd, the Argument grew warmer, as the Disputants grew fudled In short they disputed themselves stark drunk, drew their Swords to decide the Controversy, and, had not Mr. Fern come in, 'twas great odds that Predestination had sent one to the Devil, and t'other to the Gallows But they parted Friends at last, and said one to t'other, I'm sorry at my Heart, dear Friend, that you wont go to Heaven my Way And so away he reel'd to a Bawdy-house. Now the Moral of the Fable is this. If the Divines, instead of their Speculative Theology, had preach'd that Day a thundring Sermon against Drunkenness and Fornication, 'tis probable that the Faith of these Gentlemen had been ne'er the less fortify'd, and their Good Works much more ımprov'd.

But I beg your Pardon for this Digression, I was going to say that, excepting a few general Remarks, some of which I have mention'd, the Accounts we have of this People are very lame, and sometimes exactly opposit to the Truth. I shall mention one or two Particulars that I found

very obvious.

We have a Notion in England, that the Dutch are very great Drunkards, whether this Aspersion arise from some People's confounding the High Dutch with the Low, or that there is a Sottishness in their Miens and Complexions, I can't determine, but this I can assure you, that the Report is as false, as shou'd I aver, that the People in London are the most chast and sober Gentlemen in the World. 'Tis true indeed they will take off a toping Glass of Brandy, but that is only what is absolutely necessary to moderate the Moisture and Coldness of their Constitution, and us'd in such quantity by the meaner sort only, who living continually in the Water, must require an allowance to fortify themselves against the Chillness of their Habitations, for you must know, that whole Families, Men, Women, and Children, live continually in Boats, and have no more Tenement on Dry-land than a Thames-Salmon, but notwithstanding this incumbent necessity of their taking a Cup of the Creature, I never have seen since I came into this Countrey but one Dutch-man drunk, and altho his Impertinence was no more than is naturally incident to any Body in his Condition, yet the whole Boatful of People, to the number of sixty Persons, shew'd the greatest aversion imaginable to his Circumstances, except two or three Jolly English Men that made very good sport with his Humour; and had not we, with some French Gentlemen, protected his Carcass, his Countrymen wou'd have sous'd him in the Canal very heartily for his Debauch

As the laborious Life of the inferiour sort requires an exhilarating Glass, so the same Necessity both as to Time and Charge secures them from Excess. And for the Gentry, they are indeed sociable in their own Houses; but were it not for Strangers, all Places of Publick Entertainment must consequently fall, which is the greatest Argument imaginable for the Sobriety and Temperance of a People, whereas its very well known, that if the very Taverns in London, with Seven or Eight handsom Churches, and one or two of our Inns of Court, (all which we could well enough spare) were but handsomly seated on the Banks of a River, they would make a Figure with some of the most remarkable Cities in Europe This indeed is a Noble Argument of the Riches of England, but whether our Luxury sprang from Plenty, or the Temperance of Holland the Effect of Necessity, be the happier State, is a question that I want leisure now to determine.

Another Account we have very current among us, That there are no Beggars in Holland; That they are very careful in employing their Poor,

and that their Manufactures require a great many Hands is most certain, but Ocular Demonstration is too strong a Proof against all their Industry; and I'm apt to believe, that the Order of Mendicants is of a very late Institution, else so visible a Falsity cou'd never have put this Trick upon Travellers Whether their late expensive Wars have ruin'd more People than their Manufactures can employ, or that the Poverty of the Spaniards in the Neighbour Netherlands, have by degrees infected the meaner sort, I shan't be positive; but nothing is more certain, than that a well-dispos'd Christian may find as many Objects of Charity here as in any part of England, if we may judge of their Wants by the Fervency of their Cries.

I do believe that the Charity of the Dutch is no great Incouragement to Beggars; which is the Reason (I conceive) why the Poor flock all to the High-ways and Track-scouts, where the Opportunity is good for Applica-

tion to Strangers.

From these, and some other such like Particulars, I found it matter of some Speculation, how the generality of the English Nation being so near Neighbours to this State, should be so very short in their Knowledge of the Manners and Constitution of this People, but this I may presume to proceed upon the following Accounts

Most of our English that visit this Place, are either young Gentlemen that come abroad to Travel, or Merchants that make a short Trip upon

their own private Concerns

'Tis the usual Way with the first of these to take Holland En Passant, either going or coming, and being youthful Sparks, are so fond of the Finery at Paris, and Delicacy of Rome, that they han't Leisure, forsooth, to dwell upon the Solidity of this Place France and Italy are their Provinces, and Holland is only their Inn upon the Road, they lye for a Night, and

away the next Morning

They can tell you, perhaps, that the Dutch manner of Travelling is very commodious, that the Hague is a pretty Village, Amsterdam a fine City, and that the People are a parcel of heavy, dull, unconversable Creatures, and so they leave them Nothing can relish more of old England than this peremptory Declaration, I wou'd willingly understand how Gentlemen can make a true Estimate of the Wit and Ingenuity of a People, when they don't stay to make one Acquaintance in the Countrey, nor can speak one Syllable of their Language.

Most of our young Nobility and Gentry travel under the Tuition of French Governours, who however honest in their Intentions of serving their Pupils, are nevertheless full of their Moy Meme, and from the Prejudice of Birth and Education, like all other People, are most inclinable to the Manners, Language, Dress, and Behaviour of their own Nation; and tho' perfectly skill'd perhaps in the Accomplishments that compose

what we call a fine Gentleman, yet 'tis probable they may fall short in those Qualifications that are absolutely necessary to an Englishman in respect of the Interest of his Country, and of these I take the Dutch Language to be none of the most trivial. For at the present Juncture, which renders it not only ours, but the Interest of Europe, that we shou'd be well with these People, it were not unnecessary that our Amity shou'd be link't with private Friendships and Correspondence, as by publick Leagues and Alliances. An Instance of which is very visible to our Prejudice in the Habitudes and Familiarity contracted by our young Gentlemen at Paris, which, without all Dispute, is one great Reason for the Influence retain'd by that Court, not only over our Fashions and Behaviour, but which is extensive also to matters of more wieghty Consequence, including even our Councils, Laws, and Government.

The second sort of People that make a turn into this Country, are our Merchants, whose Speculation is limited by a few Particulars, their Affairs not extending to the Policies of State, nor the Humours of the People, they are satisfied to mind their Business only, and to understand the Incouragement of Trade, the Prices and Customs upon Goods, the Value of Stock, and the Rates of Exchange Their Conversation lies chiefly between the Store-house and the Board-side, and that in one or two Cities at most, where their Correspondents are resident, so that all the Account we must expect from these Persons, must only relate to their Trade in General, or to some particular Branch of it, which is universally understood already thro' the Intercourse of our Dealing, and neither so improving to our Polity, nor satisfactory to the Curious But even among their Incouragements of Trade so universally known and admir'd, as the advantageous Situation of their Countrey, their natural Propensity to Navigation, the lowness of their Imposts, & yet by an odd accident I came to understand one Policy in their Trading Constitution, which I have never hitherto met with in any verbal or written Account whatsoever The matter was thus in all its Circumstances.

One Day upon the Exchange at Rotterdam I casually met a Gentleman, who some time ago liv'd one of the most considerable Merchants in Ireland, and about some four Years since by great Losses at Sea was forc'd to fly his Country in a very mean Condition. I put him in mind of his Misfortunes by a Favour he once confer'd upon me of a Bottle of Clarct and a Neat's Tongue at Launching of a new Ship that he had built in Dublin, which Vessel, (Bottom and Goods all his own) was unfortunately lost the very first Voyage. The Gentleman seem'd very sensible of his Misfortunes, but withal told me, That he still had a Glass of Wine and a Tongue at my Service, if I wou'd come and see him at his House that Evening I made him a Visit, and found, to my no small Surprize, a handsome House, neatly furnish'd, excellent Meat, and as good Burgundy as ever joy'd the

Heart of Man. I took the Freedom to ask my Merchant how a Bankrupt shou'd come by all this, in answer to which he gave me the following Account of his Affairs.

The Dutch, Sir, (said he) have a Law, that whatever Merchant in any part of Europe, who has had any considerable Traffick with this Countrey, whose Honesty is apparent by his former Accounts, and can prove by sufficient Testimony, that his Losses and Misfortunes are not chargeable upon his Ignorance nor Extravagance, but purely those of unfortunate Chance, above the reach of humane Prevention, that then such a Merchant may repair to them, have the Freedom of any Sea-port in the State, have a supply of whatever Money he's willing to take up out of the Publick Revenue, upon the bare Security of his Industry and Integrity; and all this upon the Current Interest, which is seldom above Four per Cent.

Pursuant to this (continued the Gentleman) my Qualifications for this Credit being sufficiently testify'd, I took up here two Thousand Pound Sterling, and in two Years have gain'd Fifty per Cent. So that by God's Assistance, and my own diligent Endeavours, I question not but in a few Years I shall be able to show my Face to my Creditors, return to my

Countrey, and there live in Statu quo.

Here are two Points remarkable enough. A Charitable Action to relieve distress'd Strangers, and a Policy of State for the Interest of the Republick, which you may soon discover by repeating the Conditions. His Honesty must be manifest from his former Accounts, his sufficiency in Business apparent from his precedent manner of Dealing, his Misfortunes such as were above humane prevention, as by Storms, Pyrates, or the like, but above all, he must have some considerable Traffick with this Countrey, there's the Clincher, the Uule, the greatest Incouragement imaginable for all Forricgners to Traffick with this Nation, and for the most ingenious Traders, who are not always the most Fortunate, to seek a Residence among them and what a Life and Vigour these two Circumstances may add to the Trade of a Nation, the flourishing Condition of this People is the most sufficient Witness

Now, Sam, I have tir'd you most certainly, for I am weary my self, and we are seldom the soonest tir'd with our own, the Gravity of my Style you must impute to the Air of the Country, and the Length of my Letter to a very Rainy Day that has kept me within, and to excuse the Matter, it shall cost you nothing, for I send it by a Gentleman, who can assure you that what I have said is true. I shall at least conclude with a Truth, that I am,

Dear Sir, Yours, &c

An Epilogue, spoken by Mr. Wilks at his first Appearance upon the English Stage

S a poor Stranger wreck'd upon the Coast, With Fear and Wonder views the Dangers past, So I with dreadful Apprehensions stand, And thank those Pow'rs that brought me safe to Land. With Joy I view the smiling Countrey o're, And find, kind Heav'ns! an hospitable Shore. 'Tis England-This your Charities declare, But more the Charms of British Beauties there Beauties that celebrate this Isle afar, They by their Smiles, as much as you by War True Love, true Honour, here I can't fail to play, Such lively Patterns you before me lay Void of Offence, tho' not from Censure free, I left a distant Isle too kind to me. Loaded with Favors I was forc'd away, 'Cause I wou'd not accept what I cou'd never pay. There I cou'd please, but there my Fame must end, For hither none must come to boast, but mend. Improvement must be great, since here I find Precepts, Examples, and my Masters kind.

A Prologue on the propos'd Union of the

OW all the World's tak'n up with State Affairs, Some wishing Peace, some calling out for Wars 'Tis likewise fit, we shou'd inform the Age, What are the present Politicks of the Stage Two different States, ambitious both, and bold, All Free-born Souls, the New House and the Old, Have long contended, and made stout Essays, Which shoul'd be Monarch, absolute in Plays. Long has the Battel held with bloody Strife, Where many ranting Héroes lost their Life Yet such their Enmity, that ev'n the slain Do conquer Death, rise up, and fight again.

Whilst from the Gallery, Box, the Pit and all The Audience look'd, and shook its awful Head, Wondring to see so many Thousands fall, And then look'd Pale to see us look so Red By Force of Number, and Poetick Spell, We've rais'd the ancient Heroes too from Hell To lead our Troops; and on this Bloody Field, You've seen great Cæsar fight, great Pompey yield Vast Sums of Treasure too we did advance To draw some Mercenary Troops from France, Light-footed Rogues, who when they got thir Pay, Took to their Heels-Alons-and run away Here have you seen great Philip's Conquering Son, Who in Twelve Years did the whole World orerun, Here has he fought, and found a harder Jobb To beat one Playhouse, than subdue the Globe All this from Emulation for the Bays, You lik'd the Contest, and bestow'd your Praise. But now, (as busie Heads love something new) They wou'd propose an Union—Oh, Mort-dieu. If it be so, let Casar hide his Head, And fight no more for Glory, but for Bread Let Alexander mourn, as once before, Because no Worlds are left to conquer more But if we may judge small from greater things, The present Times may show what Union brings, You feel the Danger of United Kings If we grow one, then Slavery must ensue To Poets, Players, and, my Friends, to you For to one House confin'd, you then must praise Both cursed Actors, and confounded Plays Then leave us as we are, and next advance Bravely to break the Tye 'twixt Spain and France.

On the Death of a Lady's Sparrow, in Imitation of Catullus, for his Lesbia's.

Mourn all ye Muses, mourn ye Nymphs and Loves, Mourn all ye Woods, mourn all ye Trees and Groves. Weep all ye Streams, ye Forrests fade and mourn, Your well-lov'd Bird must ne're again return.

Let the dull Air ne're be serene again, Let all the Winds with loudest Sighs complain. The once blest Winds, whilst they cou'd bear away His charming Notes, and with his Feathers play. How shall I grieve, or how bewail his Death? None fit to sing that wants his tuneful Breath. Like the melodious Swan prepar'd to dye, He shou'd himself have Sung his Elegy Ye winged Choristers, come here, and sing, Lament his Death, sweet Flowers and Blossoms bring, To strew his Grave with Beauties of the Spring. Sweet was his Voice, well were his Notes belov'd; His careful Mistress with his Tunes he mov'd; Oft has he sung upon the Flowry Plain, But ne're, alas! like wretched me, in vain Round her alone the pretty Bird wou'd fly, Chirp to the fair, and in her Bosom lye, Her Bosom, fairer than the Silver Sky There did the Wanton Play, and there was blest, And there alone he made his downy Nest, All her Discourse to him he understood, And kindly answer'd with what Voice he cou'd. Upon her Head oft wou'd he fluttering move, And spread a living Canopy above, Ten thousand pretty things shew'd his officious Love. Oft as she walk'd, when she began to sing, With her own Breath he fann'd her from his Wing; Then would be pluck the Daisies here, and there, And to her Hands the blushing Presents bear. The Woods he scorn'd, and chose with her to dwell, Her Fingers did all Boughs by far excell Ye winged Choristers, come here, and sing, Lament his Death, sweet Flowers, and Blossoms bring, To strew his Grave with Beauties of the Spring. For ah! he's gone, his pleasing Sports must cease, He's gone, alas! and now no more can please, Still in his Voice, and still his stifning Wing, He ne're again must to his Mistress Sing See his deep grave by mournful Cupid made, Himself close by in a sad Posture lay'd, Breaking his Golden Artow, late his Spade. Around his Grave let circling Fairies play, Dance the whole Night, and scarce depart by Day,

Let all things grieve, Selinda's Sparrow's gone; Selinda's Sparrow, so belov'd alone,
For him the tender Virgin Mourns and Cries,
For her dear Sparrow she Laments and Sighs,
Sworn to be buried there, whene're she dyes.
Then shall the winged Choire flock here, and Sing,
Lament her Death, sweet Flowers and Blossoms bring,
To strew her Grave with Beauties of the Spring.

On the Death of the late Queen

Hilst Heaven with Envy on the Earth look't down, Saw us unworthy of the Royal Pair, And justly claim'd Maria as its own, Yet kindly left the Glorious William here: The Heaven and Earth alike do in the Blessing share He makes the Earth, She Heaven our great Allies, And tho' we mourn, she for our Comfort dyes, Nor need we fear the rash presumptuous Foe, Whilst she's our Saint above, and he our King below.

A SONG.

. (1)

TEll me, Aurelia, tell me pray, How long must Damon sue, Prefix the time, and I'll obey, With Patience wait the happy Day, That makes me sure of you

(2)

The Sails of Time my Sighs shall blow, And make the Minutes glide, My Tears shall make the Current flow, And swell the hastning Tide

(298)

(3.)

The Wings of Love shall fly so fast, My hopes mount so sublime, The Wings of Love shall make more hast, Than the swift Wings of time.

The Assignation, a Song.

(1.)

The Minute's past appointed by my Fair, The Minute's fled And leaves me dead With Anguish and Despair

(2.)

My flatter'd Hopes their Flight did make With the appointed Hour, None can the Minute's past o'retake, And nought my Hopes restore.

(3)

Cease your Plaints, and make no Moan, Thou sad repining Swain; Although the fleeting Hour be gone, The Place doe's still remain.

(4)

The Place remains, and she may make Amends for all your Pain; Her Presence can past Time o'retake, Her Love your Hopes regain.

An Epigram.

Ans vitam panis, nobis dans gaudia vinum Omnia dans aurum, sunt pretiosa nimis Nil commune bonum est, at res est flebilis altera, Dans, est communis fæmina ubique, nihil

(299)

In English, thus.

Ature's chief Gifts unequally are carr'd; It surfeits some, while many more are starr'd: Her Bread, her Wine, her Gold, and what before Was common Good, is now made private Store Nothing that's Good we have among us Common But all enjoy the Common Ill—A Woman

To a Gentleman, that had his Pocket pickt of a Watch and some Gold by a Mistress A Burlesque Letter

'M sorry, Sam, thour't such a Ninny To Let a Wench rob thee of Guinea, And thus to spend and lose your Cobbs, By lavish opening both your Fobbs You're fairly fobb'd, to let her get all, Both one, and also t'other Mettal. Your Work was on a pretty Score, You dug the Mine, she found the Oar; The Devil take the cunning Whore You slily laid her down to rest her, And on the Bed she found a Tester Your Watch too, Sam, (these Men of Power Must lye with Doxies by the Hour) A Minute's time did that command, Then her's, it seems, was Minute Hand She wound you up to her own liking, Then Stole the Watch, while your were Striking Then think not, Sir, that you are undone What's wound so high, must next be run down. In revelling time you thought no Sin, To play a Game, at In and In I wonder tho' you did not win for't, Since that you were so fairly in for't. But what destroy'd you in a Trice, She held the Box, you shook the Dice: The Devil was in the Dice then surely, To loose when you plaid so securely, And three to one was lay'd so purely But what's the worst of all Mishaps You dread, they say, some After-claps:

If that be so, my dearest Sammy,
You'll curse, and bid the Devil dam ye.
The Fruit of Wild Oats which you scatter,
Is nothing else but Barley-Water.
The Seed-time's good, you know my meaning,
But Faith, the Harvest's only gleaning
Take Heart howe're, 'tis my desire,
You will revive, the P—x expire,
Then rise like Phœnix from the Fire
The Mettal's stronger that's well souder'd,
And Beef keeps sweeter once 'tis powder'd.
So farewell, Sam, and may you ne're want
Such a true faithful humble Servant.

May the 4th, from Temple Inner, The Post's going out, I in to Dinner Α

COLLECTION

OF

LETTERS

AND

Other MISCELLANIES

Grays-Inn, Wensday.

'TIS a Presumption to imagine, that you have thought my Letters worth the keeping, and yet a greater Presumption to expect you shou'd now return them if you have kept them so long, but I hope the Design will partly excuse my request I have promis'd to equip a Friend with a few Letters to help out a Collection for the Press, and there are none I dare sooner expose to the World than those to you, because your Merit may warrant their Sincerity, and because your Ladyship was pleas'd to commend them This makes me imagine, Madam, that they have still secur'd a Place in your Cabinet, tho' the unworthy Author cou'd merit no room in your Heart, whence I may infer that they may be as acceptable to you in Print as in my Manuscript, but if you have a Mind to secure Trophies of so poor a Conquest, I shall be proud to return them as soon as ever they are Transcrib'd, for which I now pawn my Word and Honour, as sincerely, as I once did the Heart of,

MADAM,

Your most humble Servant.

Tuesday Morning, one Stocking on, and t'other off

Have had your Letter, Madam, and all that I understand by it, is that your Hand is as great a Riddle as your Face, and 'tis as difficult to find out your Sense in your Characters, as to know your Beauty in your Mask, but I have at last conquer'd the Maidenhead of your writing, as

I hope one day I shall that of your Person, and I'm sure you han't lost your Virginity, if the Lines in your Complexion be half so crooked as those in your Letter I return your Compliment of Advice in the same Number of Particulars that you were pleas'd to send me First, If you are not hansom, never show a Face that may frighten away that Admirer, which your Wit has engaged. Secondly, Never believe what a Gentleman speaks to you in a Mask, for while the Ladies were double Faces, 'tis but Justice that our Words shou'd bear a double Meaning—Lastly, You must never advise a Man agains't wandring, if you design to be his Guide. You tell me of swearing to a known Lye, I don't remember, Madam, that I ever swore I lov'd you, tho' I must confess that a little Lady in a half mourning Mantue and a deep Morning Complexion, has run in my Head so much since Monday Night, that I'm afraid, she will soon get into my Heart. But now Madam, hear my Misfortune.

The Angry Fates and dire Stage-Coach
Upon my Liberty incroach,
To bear me hence with many a Jog
From thee my charming dear Incog
Unhappy U retch! at once who feels
O'returns of Hack, and Fortune's Wheels.

This is my Epitaph, Madam, for now I'm a dead Man, and the Stage-Coach may most properly be call'd my Herse, bearing the Corps only of deceas'd F——r; for his Soul is left with you, whom he loves above all Womankind, by which you may judge of the height of his Passion, for he cares not one Farthing for your whole Sex, as I hope to be saved

Thursday, 11 a Clock.

Popeep is Child's Play, and 'tis time for a Man to be tir'd of it; I went yesterday to Bedlam upon your mad Assignation, stay'd till Seven like a Fool, to expect one, who, unless she were mad, wou'd never come I begin to believe that they are only wise that are there, and we possess'd that put them in, they at least have this advantage over us Lunaticks at Liberty, that they find Pleasure in their Frenzy, and we a Torment in our Reason, I was so tir'd with walking there so long, that I could not bear the Fatigue of putting off my Cloaths, but sat up all Night at the Tavern, so that your Letter is but just come to my Hands, when, like Prince Preityman, I have one Boot on and t'other off, Love and Honour have a strong Battel, but here comes my Friend to claim my Engagement, so Love is put to the Rout, and away for Essex immediately,

but a Word of Advice before we part. Pray consider, Madam, whether your Good or Ill Stars have usually the most Ascendant over your Inclinations, and accordingly prosecute your Intentions of corresponding with me or not, wou'd you be advis'd by me, you wou'd let it alone, for by the Uneasiness that my small Converse has already rais'd in me, I guess at the greater Disturbance of being farther expos'd to your Charms, unless I may hope for something which my Vanity is too weak to ensure Fortune has always been my Adversary, and I may conclude that Woman, who is much of her Nature, may use me the same way, but if you prove as blind as she, you may, perhaps, love me as much as she hates me My humble Service to your two Sister Fairies, and so the Devil take you all

If you will answer this-you may

Essex, Fryday Morning

Have been a Horseback, Madam, all this Morning;" which has so discompos'd my Hand and Head, that I can hardly think or write Sense, the Posture of my Affairs is a little extraordinary in some other parts about me, for my Saddle was very uneasy, the Hare we hunted put me in mind of a Mistress, which we must Gallop after with hazard of breaking our Necks, and after all our Pains, the Puss may prove a Witch at the long run I have had no Female in my Company since I left the Town, or any thing of your Sex to entertain me, for your Essex-Women, like your Essex-Calves, are only Butcher's Meat, and if I must cater for my self, commend me to a Pit Partridge, which comes pretty cheap, and where I have my Choice of a whole Covy, how well I love this kind of Meat, you may guess, when I assure you, that I have purely fed upon your Idea ever since, which has stuck as close to me, as my Shirt, which by the way I han't shifted since I came to the Countrey, for Clean Linnen is not so modish here as a Lover might require I receiv'd just now an impertinent Piece of Banter from an angry Fair, she says, I pawn'd my Soul to the Devil for the great Success of my Play But her Ladyship is thus angry, because I wou'd not pawn my Body to the Devil for another sort of Play, of which I presume the Lady to be a very competent Judge; I shall disappoint her now, as formerly, for I will set her raging mad with the Calmness of my Answer Besides, Madam, there is nothing can put me out of Humour, that comes by that Post which brings me a Line from you, tho' I must tell you in Plain Terms, that I begin to have but a mean Opinion of your Beauty, for were it, in the least, parallel to your Wit, the number of your other Conquests wou'd raise your Vanity above any Correspondence with a Person, whose chief Merit, is his Indifference

Grays-Inn, Wensday Morning.

THE Arguments you made use of last Night for still keeping on your Mask I endeavour'd to refute with Reason, but that proving ineffectual, I'll try the Force of Rhime, and send you the Heads of our Chat in a Poetical Dialogue between you and I.

You.

Thus Images are veil'd which you adore, Your Ignorance does raise your Zeal the more

T

All Image-Worship for false Zeal is held, False Idols ought indeed to be conceal'd

You

Thus Oracles of old were still receiv'd, The more ambiguous, still the more believ'd.

I

But Oracles of Old were seldom true, The Devil was in 'um—sure he's not in you

You

Thus masqu'd in Mysteries does the Godhead stand, The more obscure, the greater his Command

Ĭ.

The Godhead's hidden Power wou'd soon be past, Did we not hope to see his Face at last

You

You are my Slave already, Sir, you know, To shew more Charms wou'd but increase your Woe, I scorn to insult a Conquer'd Foe

Ī.

I am your Slave, 'tis true, but still you see.
All Slaves by Nature struggle to be free
But if you wou'd secure the stubborn Prise,
Add to your Wit the Fetters of your Eyes.
Then pleas'd with Thraldom would I kiss my Chain,
And ne're think more of Liberty again

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Sunday, after Sermon.

I Came, I saw, and was conquer'd, never had Man more to say, yet can I say nothing, where others go to save their Souls, there have I lost mine; but I hope that Divinity which has the justest Title to its Service has receiv'd it, but I will endeavour to suspend these Raptures for a

Moment, and talk calmly.

Nothing upon Earth, Madam, can Charm beyond your Wit, but your Beauty, after this not to love you, would proclaim me a Fool, and to say I did, when I thought otherwise, would pronounce me a Knave: If any Body call'd me cither, I should resent it, and if you but think me either, I shall break my Heart You have already, Madam, seen enough of me to create a Liking or an Aversion; your Sense is above your Sex, then let your Proceeding be so likewise, and tell me plainly what I have to hope for Were I to consult my Merit, my Humility would chide any Shadow of Hope, but after a Sight of such a Face, whose whole Composition is a smile of good Nature, why should I be so unjust as to suspect you of Cruelty Let me either live in London and be happy, or retire again to my Desart to check my Vanity that drew me thence, but let me beg to receive my Sentence from your own Mouth, that I may hear you speak, and see you look at the same time, then let me be unfortunate if I can

If you are not the Lady in Mourning that sat upon my Right Hand at Church, you may go to the Devil, for I'm sure you're a H itch

Madam,

IF I han't begun thrice to write, and as often thrown away my Pen, may I never take it up again, my Head and my Heart have been at Cuffs about you these two long Hours—Says my Head, You're a Coxcomb for troubling your Noddle with a Lady, whose Beauty is as much above your Pretensions, as your Merit is below her Love Then answers my Heart, Good Mr. Head, you're a Blockhead, I know Mr. F---r's Merit better than you, as for your Part, I know you to be as whimsical as the Devil, and changing with every new Notion that offers, but for my Share, I am fixt, and can stick to my Opinion of a Lady's Merit for ever, and if the Fair She can secure an Interest in me, Monsieur Head, you may go whistle Come, come, (answer'd my Head) you Mr Heart, are always leading this Gentleman into some Inconvenience or other, was't not you that first entic'd him to talk to this Lady? Your damn'd confounded Warmth made him like this Lady, and your busie Impertinence has made him write to her, your leaping and skipping disturbs his

Sleep by Night, and his good Humour by Day. In short, Sir, I will hear no more on't, I am Head, and I will be obey'd-You lie, Sir, reply'd my Heart, (being very angry) I am Head in Matters of Love, and if you don't give your Consent, you shall be forc'd, for I'm sure that in this Case all the Members will be on my Side What say you, Gentlemen Hands? Oh! (says the Hands) we wou'd not forego the tickling Pleasure of touching a delicious, white, soft Skin for the World.—Well, what say you, Mr Tongue? Zounds, says the Linguist, there's more Extasie in speaking three soft Words of Mr Heart's suggesting, than whole Orations of Seignior Head's, so I am for the Lady, and here's my honest Neighbour Lips will stick to't By the sweet Power of Kisses that we will, (reply'd the Lips) And presently some other worthy Members standing up for the Heart, they laid violent Hands, (nemine contradicente) upon poor Head, and knock'd out his Brains. So now, Madam, behold me as perfect a Lover as any in Christendom, my Heart purely dictating every Word I say, the little Rebel throws it self into your Power, and if you don't support it in the Cause it has taken up for your sake, think what will be the Condition of the Headless and Heartless

Farquhar.

Monday, twelve a Clock at Night.

Ive me leave to call you, dear Madam, and to tell you that I am now stepping into Bed, and that I speak with as much Sincerity as if I were stepping into my Grave, Sleep is so great an Emblem of Death, that my Words ought to be as real, as if I were sure never to waken, then may I never again be blest with the Light of the Sun, and the Joys of Wensday, if you are not as dear to me as my Hopes of waking Health to Morrow Morning, your Charms lead the, my Inclinations prompt me, and my Reason confirms me,

MADAM,

Your faithful and humble Servant.

My humble Service to the Lady, who, next to my Saviour, must be chief Mediatour for my Happiness

Madam,

IN Order to your Ladyship's Commands I have sent you my Thoughts upon your two wieghty Maxims of Amorous Policy,—If we fly, they pursue, and, Enjoyment quenches Love. But I shall run a greater hazard of your Displeasure by my Obedience, than I shou'd by the Neglect

of your Commands, these Subjects leading me into more Gravity than is well consistent with my own Inclinations, or the perusal of a fair Lady. But to the Business.

To examine rightly how far these Female Maxims are in Force, we must dispose Mankind into a Division, which I think hitherto has scap'd the Logicians, to wit, the Men of Idleness, and Men of Business, under the first Branch of which Distinction is reduceable a great share of the World, and especially that which composes the Character of what we call the Beau Monde, for to make them all of a Piece, we must give them a French Name too

The Practice of these Gentlemen, I must confess, has gone a great way to pass these Maxims for Authentick, and have sufficiently authoris'd the Ladies to stick so firmly to their Principles, but wou'd they consider a little upon what a Scurvy Foundation these Topicks are grounded, they

wou'd damn the Doctrin for Sake of the Adorers

These Idle Gentlemen (begging their Pardon for so familiar an Epithet) shou'd show the Ladies what a difference there is between modish intreaguing, and true Love, for these Sparks make intreaguing their Business, and Love only their Diversion They visit their Mistriss as they go to the Park, because it is the Mode, and continue to sollicit her Favour, not thro' the impulse of Passion, but because they have nothing else to do, some other Motives there are to engage these Sparks in the pursuit of a fair Lady, as for instance, upon the Survey of his Rent-Roll the Lover finds two or three thousand a Year still unmortgag'd, sends down immediately to his Steward to screw up his Tenants to due Payments, and concludes with Money conquers all things, a Potent Proverb, I must confess, to back his Resolution But here consider, Madam, what it is that pursue you, not the Gentleman, but Fidlers, Masquerades, Jewellers, Glovers, Milleners, hir'd Poets, with the confus'd Equipage of all their respective Trades, the Devil a Dart of Love is in the whole Bundle, no more than there is in the Straw and Oats that keeps a Horse for New Market, here are only two Beasts to be back'd, one for Pleasure and t'other for Profit, I will feed one for the Plate, and Pamper the t'other for my own riding

A second Life to his pursuit is his Vanity, the Beau having receiv'd a Repulse over Night, steps to his Glass in the Morning, and surveying his charming Shape, 'Sdeath, (says he,) why should I despair of Success? Bloud, I'm as pretty Fellow as another, but I think my Calves are a little of the largest Ay, that's it, she did not like my Dress Yesterday—Here Boy, reach my blew Coat, I'll the my Cravat with a double Knot to day, and wear the Buckles of my Garters behind Thus while his Foppish Fancy can invent any particular Change or Whimsey in his Dress, his Hopes are nourish'd by an abusive Presumption, that the Ladies are smitten by such Bagatel

Impertinence. Here indeed, Madam the first Maxim, If we fly, they pursue, is in Force; but upon Scurvy Terms, for the Continuation of such a Coxcomb's Address is the greatest Satyr upon the Sex, and a Woman of true Sense rather than be plagued with such a Follower, if there were no other way, shou'd give him her Person to be quit of his Company, for here I dare be sworn your second Maxim will hold, That Enjoyment quenches Love. For these Gentlemen love as they hunt, for Diversion, as I said before, and no sooner is one Hare snapt up, but they beat about for another. Besides, Madam, 'tis but a modest Presumption that these Men of Pleasure and Idleness must have an Ingredient of the Fool in their Composition, which cannot relish the true and lasting Beauties of a fine Woman, they cannot make a true estimate of her Sense, her Constancy, her several little kind and endearing Offices, which can only engage the Affections of a Man that truly understands their Value.

This brings into my Consideration how far these Maxims may be applicable to your corresponding with the latter part of the Distinction, which I call'd the Men of Business, by which I understand Men of Sense, Learning, and Experience, and call them Men of Business, because I wou'd exclude a parcel of flashy, noisy, rhiming, atheistical Gentlemen, who arrogate to themselves the Title of Wit and Sense, for no other Cause but the Abuse of it, such must be rank'd with the first sort of Lovers, for they are the Idlest of Mankind; neither do I confine the Character of a Man of Business to the Law, the Church, the Court, Trade, or any particular Employment, I intend it a farther Latitude, and inclusive of all those, who deriding the Fop, and detesting the Debauchee, have laid down to themselves some certain Scheme of Study, in any lawful Art or Science, for the benefit of the Publick, or their own private Improvement

Upon this Foundation we may rationally conclude the Actions of such Men to flow directly from the Operations of their Reason But here, Madam, without doubt the Ladies will interrupt me—Hold, Sir, (say they) we absolutely deny that Love and Reason are consistent From which it

follows, that your Men of Business have no Business here

I am very sorry, Madam, in the first Place, that the Qualification which must recommend a Man to a fair Lady, must debase him so near the Level of a Brute, and deprive him of that divine Stamp by which he is distinguish'd from the Beasts of the Field, what an affront is this to your Sex, that one must no sooner begin to admire a Woman, but he must cease to be a Man, and that the Glory which a Lady receives by the plurality of her Adorers, shou'd depend only upon the Esteem of so many irrational Creatures! No, no, Madam, I am too much a Courtier to let this vulgar Calumny and severe Reflection upon your Sex pass unexamin'd.

I shall therefore make bold to say, that this very Opinion touching the

Inconsistency of Love with Reason has cost the fair Sex more Tears, and have subjected Men to more Curses, than the worst Circumstances of Falshood and Perjury, for depending upon this Principle of the Ladies. the greatest Rascals have appeared the most passionate Lovers, because the greatest Knaves make the best Fools; and the most usual Cloak for natural

Villany is an artificial Simplicity

But granting such Follies and Absurdities to be the Results of a real Passion, such Love ought not to gain one Grain the more weight in the Ballance of true Sense; for if the Lover be a Fool, this Extravagance is but what's natural to his Temper, and exposes it self as wildly in the effects of his other ordinary Passions, as in Anger, Fear, Joy, Grief, and the like, and must not properly be call'd the strength of his Love, but the Weakness of his Reason, and the same pitch of Passion that may make a Witall appear Lunatick, wou'd scarcely be discernable in a Dorimant, but if the Force of Love raise a Man of true Sence to the pitch of Playing the Fool, 'tis then, if not more rediculous, at least much more dangerous in the Consequence, for be assur'd, Madam, that the bent of his Desire must be too violent to last long, and once it begins to decline, 'twill prove as violent in the Fall as in the Rise, and the constant result of a sober Reflection, is the Hatred and Detestation of any thing that had made him guilty of Extravagance, and debas'd him below the Dignity of his Reason, and there is no Medium in this Case between the extravagant Lover and the inveterate Enemy

But begging your Ladyship's Pardon for this Digression, I shall return to my Man of Business, and see how far your Principle, If we fly they pursue,

is applicable to a Person of this Character

To the Examination of this Point, 'twill not be amiss to consider, the several Paces and Proceedings of such a Lover in his Amour A Man of Business and Study has his Thoughts too round and compact within himself to have his Fancy sallying out upon the appearance of every Beauty that his daily Conversation may throw in his way, but if once it lights upon that Fair, which can rouse him from his Indifference, raising a Pleasure in his Lyes when she's present, and an Uneasiness in his Heart in her Absence, 'tis no Imprudence to indulge the Thought, Love (he considers) is a Blessing, and since it depends so much upon a Sympathy of Natures, why mayn't I expect that the fair Creature, who has rais'd such Emotions in me, may in time perhaps be brought to have a mutual Concern upon her? The Happiness that I may expect from her Love, if her other Qualities be proportionable to her Beauty, will infinitely reward the Pains of my inquiring into her Life and Conversation Here is the Foundation of Love fairly laid, and now my Gentleman goes to work upon the Structure; he first enquires into the Ladies Character, but that as a Man of Sense ought to do, without trusting the Malice of some that may be her Enemies,

nor yet consulting the Partiality of her Friends; his Reason may make a tolerable good Ballance between both, and if perhaps some Slip in her Conduct has made the Scale of her Accusation the heaviest, he has some Grains of Love to throw into the other to counterpoise it. His next Business is to gain admittance to her Company, here he may find a thousand Beauties to augment, or as many Failings perhaps to destroy his Passion; and to his Examination he must refer his Judgment upon the different Characters he might have heard of her before, for no reasonable Man will peremptorily conclude from the Mouth of Common Fame, 'tis a notorious Lyar, and generally in Extreams If he beleives it to the Lady's Prejudice, he may wrong her Innocence past Redress, and if he trusts flying Report in her Favour, he may be impos'd upon himself For the Vulgar (by which I mean the Laid Coat as well as the Hob-nail) cannot enter into the nice Secrets of Female Behaviour, they sometimes mistake Levity for Freedom, ill Humour for Gravity, Noise and Tattle for Wit and Sense, sometimes they change Hands, and call an Air of good Breeding, Coquetry, they brand Affability and good Nature with the Name of Looseness, and, in short, there can be no such thing as a Woman in their I stimate, all must be Angels, or all Devils Now my Lover shall find out all these Distinctions, he shall, in spight of Female Dissimulation, search to the very Bottom, and discover the least Paint upon the Mind, as he does that upon the Face Having found the Lady's Temper conformable to his own, or being at least assur'd that he can frame his own Humour to square with hers, having known her Sense and Understanding sufficient for a prudent Conduct, at least plyable to good Advice, he stands fixt in his Resolution, and resolv'd upon his Affection

Thus the beautiful Edifice of Love is gradually and firmly rais'd, whereof Reason is still the Corner-stone, not like the trifling Pomp of a Fop's Preparation, which like a Lord-Mayor's Pageant, is built in a Night, Glitters, and is gaz'd at for a Day, and the next dwindles into nothing The Building thus finish'd, the next Business is to invite the fair Guest, 'tis impossible to confine the Rules of his Address to any particular Observation, because they may be so diversify'd by the Circumstances of the Lover, the Accidents of Time, Place, or according to some Humours and Inclinations in the Lady's Temper, which last have always prov'd the most effectual means of gaining a Heart If the Lady's Disposition be inclinable to Gayety, he makes the Muses speak a good Word for him, he can dispense in an Evening with a very dull Play, to have the Pleasure of acting the Lover himself, nay, he can comply so far, as to commend a very Dull Thing, if his Mistress is pleas'd to approve it, he can take a turn in the Mall with his Hat off, tho' the Weather be very cold, and join with her in railing at my Lord Such-a-One, or Mistriss Such-a-one, tho' perhaps he understands the Quarrel to be no more

than a Pique, or a piece of Malice. If the Lady's Temper be more Grave and Sedate, he can sit an Hour or two condemning the Vices of the Town, and extolling the Pleasures of a Countrey Life; nay, sometimes perhaps he may have a Fling at the Government, and be a little Jacobitish to please her, he can wait on her to Church, and hear a Levite thump Dust and Nonsense out of a Pulpit Cushion for an Hour, and call it an excellent Sermon, to humour her Approbation; with a thousand other little foolish Fancies, which because they are not very hurtful in themselves, and that Custom has brought them into Play, must be born with upon this Occasion, and when all is done, Ceremony looks as decently in Love, as in Religion; and a Clown in an Intreague makes as awkard a Figure as a Quaker in Our Lover therefore writes, visits, sighs, declares his Passion with all Demonstrations of Submission and Sincerity, all which is often repeated, to save the Lady's Modesty, and to sooth a little pleasing Vanity, incident to the Female Sex of seeing themselves admir'd He is satisfy'c also that the World shou'd know it, and submits to the Censure of a whiniin Coxcomb, to favour the Lady's yellding by the plausible Excuse of hard Siege, but if after all this he finds his Pretensions to no Purpose, your Maxim, Madam, If we fly, &c will not be of force to detain him longer, he has the same Thread of Reason to guide him out of the Labarinth that led him in, he has not perhaps the same Supports to his Hope, that every glittering Spark, with a Coach and Six, can pretend, but were his Fortune ever so considerable, he wou'd not affront the Lady's Honour, nor his own Judgment so far, as to suppose her of a Mercenary Temper, neither can he imagine that the Charming Fair, whose Sense he has so much admir'd, shou'd be captivated with the tying of his Cravat, or the Fancy of his Snush-No, no, he is rather convinc'd, that there is something disagreeable to the Lady in his Person, Behaviour, or Conversation, which being a Defect of Nature, or Education, he must patiently submit to, without cutting his Throat, and he's the more willing to take up with his Failings, because Time may perhaps produce some other Lady that may value him upon these very Circumstances, that made the first disdain him, so that in spight of your celebrated Maxim, he betakes himself to his Business, has the good Manners to free the Lady from his Impertinence, and the Prudence to disingage himself of the Trouble, neither is he much distress'd to withdraw his Affections, for as the prospect of Happiness was the first Foundation of his Love, so the Progress of his Passion must have been nourish'd with Favours to keep it alive, and as naturally without this Fuel will the Fire go out of it self.

I have already, Madam, so far transgressed the Bounds of a Billet-doux, that I'm afraid to meddle with your second Maxim. But give me a Moment's Patience, Madam, and I'll make quick Work with Enjoyment quenches Love: One Simile, Madam, and I take my Leave. What a strange

and unaccountable Madness wou'd it appear in a Subject of England, a Gentleman that enjoys Peace and Plenty, Ease and Luxury, if he, discontented with his happy State, shou'd raise a Combustion in his Country, turn ambitious Rebel, make a Party against his Prince, and by Force and Treachery lay hold upon the Government, and all this for the bare Pleasure of being call'd King I can assure you, Madam, did the Pleasures of a Monarch consist in nothing more than being plac'd in a Throne, with a Crown upon his Head, and the Scepter in his Hand, we should have the upstart Prince use his Government as a Fool does a fair Lady after Enjoyment, he wou'd soon be cloy'd with his Desire, and uneasie till he got quit But if our Noll understood the Policy of Government, the many Glories that attend a Crown, the Pomp of Dependencies, the Sweets of absolute Power, with the many Delights and Joys that attend his Royalty, he would maintain his Station to the last Drop of Blood This is easily applicable to a Man of Sense gaining the Crown of Beauty, he can judge the Charms of his Possession, and values Enjoyment only as the Title to his greater Pleasures, there are a thousand Cupids attending the Throne of Love, all which have their several pretty Offices and serviceable Duties to exhilarate their Masters Joy, and contribute to his constant Diversion, if he but understands how to employ them

How far, Madam, I have recommended to you the Addresses of an ingenious Man I dare not determine, but I'm afraid I have said so much against the Passion of Fools, that I have ruin'd my own Interest, tho' you can't reckon me among the Idle part of Men, being so happily imployed

this-Morning by the Commands of so fair a Lady

Your Ladyship's most Humble Servant.

Friday Night, 11 a Clock.

If you find no more Rest from your Thoughts in Bed than I do, I cou'd wish you, Madam, to be always there, for there I am most in Love I went to the Play this Evening, and the Musick rais'd my Soul to such a pitch of Passion, that I was almost mad with Melancholy I flew thence to Spring-Garden, where with envious Eyes I saw every Man pick up his Mate, whilst I alone walked like solitary Adam before the Creation of his Eve; but the Place was no Paradise to me, nothing I found entertaining but the Nightingale, which methought in sweet Notes like your own pronounc'd the Name of my dear Penelope—As the Fool thinketh, the Bell chinketh. From hence I retir'd to the Tavern, where methought the shining Glass represented your fair Person, and the sparkling Wine within it, look'd like your lively Wit and Spirit: I met my dear Mistress in every

thing, and I propose presently to see her in a lively Dream, since the last thing I do, is to kiss her dear Letter, clasp her charming Idea in my Arms, and so fall fast asleep.

My Morning Songs, my Evening Pray'rs, My daily Musings, Nightly Cares.

Adieu.

Here am I drinking, Madam, at the Sign of the Globe, and it shall go hard but I make the Voyage of old Sir Drake by to morrow morning We have a fresh Gale and a round Sca, for here is very good Company and excellent Wine; from the Orb in the Sign I will step to the Globe of the Moon, thence make the Tour of all the Planets, and fix in the Constellation of Venus You see, Madam, I am elevated already. Here's a Gentleman tho' who swears, he loves his Mistress better than I do mine, but if I don't make him so drunk that he shall disgorge his Opinion, may I never drink your Health again, the generous Wine scorns to lye upon a Traytor's Stomach, 'tis Poyson to him that profanes Society by being a Rogue in his Cups I wish Dear Madam, with all my Heart that you saw me in my present Circumstances, you wou'd certainly fall in Love with me, for I am not my self, I am now the pleasantest foolish Fellow that ever gain'd a Lady's Heart, and a Glass or two more will fill me with such Variety of Impertinence, that I cannot fail to pass for agreeable You Drawer, bring me a Plate of Ice—Ha! How the Wine whizes upon my Heart, Cupid is forging his Love-Darts in my Belly—Ice, you Dog, Ice— The Son of a Whore has brought me Anchoves Well! This is a vexatious World, I wish I were fairly out of it, and happy in Heaven, I mean your dear Arms, which is the constant Prayer of your humble Servant, Drunk or Sober

I design to Morrow in the Afternoon to beg your Pardon for all the ill Manners of my Debauch, and make my self as great as an Emperour by inviting your Ladyship to the Entertainment of Dioclesian.

IN pursuance to your Order, Madam, I have sent you here inclos'd, my Picture, and I challenge Vandike or Kneller to draw more to the Life. You are the first Person that ever had it, and if I had not some Thoughts that the Substance would fall to your share, I wou'd not part with my Likeness. I hope the Colours will never fade, tho' you may give me some Hints where to mend the Features, having so much Power to correct the Life.

The Picture.

MY Outside is neither better nor worse than my Creator made it, and the Piece being drawn by so great an Artist, 'twere Presumption to say there were many stroaks amiss. I have a Body qualify'd to answer all the Ends of its Creation, and that's sufficient

As to the Mind, which in most Men wears as many Changes as their Body, so in me 'tis generally drest like my Person, in Black Melancholy is its every Day Apparel, and it has hitherto found few Holydays to make it change its Cloaths. In short, my Constitution is very Splenatick, and yet very Amorous, both which I endeavour to hide, lest the former shou'd offend others, and the latter might incommode my self, and my Reason is so vigilant in restraining these two Failings that I am taken for an easy-

natur'd Man with my own Sex, and an ill-natur'd Clown by yours

'Is true, I am very sparing in my Praises and Complements to a Lady, out of a fear that they may affect my self more than her, for the Idols that we worship are generally of our own making, and tho' at first Men may not speak what they think, yet truth may catch them on t'other Hand, and make them think what they speak But most of all am I cautious of promising, especially upon that weighty Article of Constancy, because in the first Place, I have never try'd the Strength of it in my own Experience, and, secondly, I suppose a Man can no more engage for his Constancy than for his Health since I believe they both equally depend upon a certain Constitution of Body, and how far, and how frequently that may be lyable to Alteration especially in Affairs of Love, let the more Judicious determine.

But so far a Man may promise, that if he find not his Passion grounded on a false Foundation, and that he have a continuance of the same Sincerity, Truth, and Love to engage him, that then his Reason, his Honour, and his Gratitude may prove too strong for all changes of Temper and Inclination

I am a very great Epicure, for which Reason I hate all Pleasure that's purchas'd by excess of Pain, I am quite different from the Opinion of Men that value what's dearly bought, long Expectation makes the blessing always less to me, for by often thinking of the future Joy I make the Idea of it familiar to me, and so I lose the great Transport of Surprise, 'tis keeping the Springs of Desire so long upon the Rack, till at last they grow loose and enervate, besides, any one of a Creative Fancy by a Duration of Thought, will be apt to frame too great an Idea of the Object, and so make the greater part of his Hopes end in a Disappointment

I am seldom troubled with what the World calls Airs and Capriches, and I think it an Ideot's Excuse for a foolish Action, to say, It was my

Humour. I hate all little malicious Tricks of vexing People for Trifles, or tiezing them with frightful Stories, malicious Lies, stealing Lapdogs, tearing Fans, breaking China, or the Like, I can't relish the Jest that vexes another in earnest, in short, if ever I do a wilful Injury, it must be a very great one

I am often Melancholy, but seldom angry, for which Reason I can be severe in my Resentment, without injuring my self. I think it the worst Office to my Nature to make my self uneasy, for what another shou'd be

punish'd

I am easily deceiv'd, but then I never fail at last to find out the Cheat; my Love of Pleasure and Sedateness makes me very Secure, and the same Reason makes me very diligent when I'm alarm'd

I have so natural a Propensity to Ease, that I cannot chearfully fix to any Study, which bears not a Pleasure in the Application, which makes me

inclineable to Poetry above any thing else.

I have very little Estate, but what hes under the Circumference of my Hat, and shou'd I by any Mischance come to loose my Head, I shou'd not be worth a Groat, but I ought to thank Providence that I can by Three Hours Study live One and Twenty with Satisfaction my self, and contribute to the Maintainance of more Families than some who have Thousands a Year

I have something in my outward Behaviour, which gives Strangers a Worse Opinion of me, than I deserve, but I am more recompenc'd by the

Opinion of my Acquaintance, which is as much above my Desert

I have many Acquaintance, very few Intimates, but no Friend, I mean in the old Romantick way, I have no Secrets so weighty, but what I can bear in my own Breast, nor any Duels to fight, but what I may engage in without a Second, nor can I love after the old Romantick Discipline, I wou'd have my Passion, if not led, yet at least, waited on by my Reason; and the greatest Proof of my Affection, that a Lady must expect, is this: I wou'd run any Hazard to make us both happy, but wou'd not for any transitory Pleasure make either of us Miserable

If ever, Madam, you come to know the Life of this Piece, as well as he that drew it, you will conclude, that I need not subscribe the Name to the Pitture.

WEll! Mrs "—— and my Charming Penelope are to lye together to Night, what wou'd I give now, to be a Mouse, (God bless us) behind the Hangings, to hear the Chat, you don't know, Madam, but my Genius which always attends you; may over-hear your Discourse, therefore not one Word of George, I'm resolv'd to have a Friend to lye with me to Night, that I may quit Scores with you, and it shall go hard but

I prove as kind to my Companion, as you are to yours; tho' I must confess, that I had rather be in Mrs V——'s Place, with all the little Pillows about me, or in that of Monsieur Adons upon the Chair.

My Rival is a Dog of Parts. That captivates the Ladies Hearts: And yet by Jove, (I scorn to forge) Adonis self must yield to George I am a Dog as well as he, Can fawn upon a Lady's Knee; My Ears as long, and I can bark, To guard my Mistress in the Dark. I han't four Legs, that's no hard Sentence, For I can paw, and scrape Acquaintance I am a Dog that Admires you, And I'm a Dog, if this ben't true. And if Adon's do's outrival me, · Then I'm a greater Son of a Bitch than he Reach my Wastcoat—but ne'er trouble it, I am already a Dog in a Doublet.

Was ever such a poetical Puppy seen? But when my Mistriss is sick, 'tis then Dog Days with me, tho' 'tis but a Cur's trick, I must confess, but I wou'd be content to bark at this Rate all my Life, so I might hunt away all Rats and Mice from my fair Angel, whose fearful Temper is the saly Mark of Mortality about her The Remembrance of the Water-Rat last Night has inspir'd me with the following Lines.

Fair Rosamond did little think
Her Christal Pond shou'd turn a Sink,
To harbour Vermin that might swim,
And Frighten Beauties from the Brim
Henceforth, detested Pond, no more
Shall Beauties crown your Verdant Shore,
Your Waves so fam'd for amorous League,
Are now turn'd Ratsbane to Intreague.

Now good Morrow, my fair Creature, and let me know how you are recover'd from your Fright

WHY shou'd I write to my dearest *Penelope*, when I only trouble her with reading what she won't believe, I have told my Passion, my Eyes have spoke it, my Tongue pronounc'd it, and my Pen declar'd it; I have sigh'd it, swore it, and subscrib'd it; now my Heart is full of you,

my Head raves of you, and my Hand writes to you, but all in vain; if you think me a Dissembler, use me generously like a Villain, and discard me for ever, but if you will be so just to my Passion, as to believe it sincere, tell me so, and make me happy, 'tis but Justice, Madam, to do one or t'other

Your Indisposition last Night when I left you, put me into such Disorder, that not finding a Coach, I miss'd my way, and never minded whither I wander'd, till I found my self close by Tyburn When blind Love guides, who can forbear going astray? Instead of laughing at my self, I fell to pittying poor Mr. F-r, who, whilst he rov'd abroad among your whole Sex, was never out of his way, and now by a single She was led to the Gallows. From the Thoughts of Hanging, I naturally entered upon those of Matrimony. I consider'd how many Gentlemen have taken a Hansom Swing to avoid some inward Disquiets, then why shou'd not I hazard the Noose, to ease me of my Torment? Then I consider'd, whether I shou'd send for the Ordinary of Newgate, or the Parson of St Ann's, but considering my self better prepar'd for dying in a fair Lady's Arms, than on the Three Leg'd Tree, I was the most inclinable to the Parish Priest, besides, if I dy'd in a fair Lady's Arms, I shou'd be sure of Christian Burial at least, and shou'd have the most beautiful Tomb in the Universe You may imagine, Madam, that these Thoughts of Mortality were very Melancholy, but who cou'd avoid the Thoughts of Death, when you were sick? And if your Health be not dearer to me than my own, may the next News I hear be your Death, which wou'd be as great a Hell as your Life and Welfare is a Heaven to the most Amorous of his Sex

Pray let me know in a Line, whether you are better or worse, whether I am Honest or a Knave, and whether I shall live or dye

I Can no more let a Day pass without seeing, or writing to my Dear Penelope, than I can slip a Minute without thinking of her. I know no body can lay a juster Claim to the Account of my Hours than she, who has so indisputable a Title to my Service, and I can no more keep the discovery of my Faults from you, than from my own Conscience, because you compose so great a Part of my Devotion, let me therefore confess to my dearest Angel, how last Night I saunter'd to the Fountain, where some Friends waited for me, one of 'em was a Parson, who Preaches over anything but his Glass, had not his Company and Sunday Night sanctify'd the Debauch, I shou'd be very fit for Repentance this Morning, the searching Wine has sprung the Rheumatism in my Right Hand, my Head akes, my Stomach pukes, I dream'd all this Morning of Fire, and waken in a

Flame To compleat my Misery I must let you know all this, and make you angry with me I design tho' this Afternoon to repair to St Ann's Prayers, to beg Absolution of my Creator and my Mistress, if both prove merciful, I'll put on the Resolution of amending my Life, to fit me for the Joys of Heaven and you.

Dear Madam,

Ow I write with my aking Hand the Dictates of my aking Heart, my Body, and my Soul are of a Piece, both uneasy for want of my dear *Penelope* Excuse me, Madam, for troubling you with my Distemper, but my Hand is so ill, that it can write nothing else, because it can go no farther

M Isfortunes always lay hold on me, when I forsake my Love, or fall short of my Duty, your Coach was full, and Mr C--r was vanish'd, so I had no pretence left to avoid some sober Friends, that wou'd haul-me into a Cellar to drink Syder, a dark, chilly, confounded hole, fit only for Treason and Tobacco Being warm with the throng of the Play-house, I unadvisedly threw off my Wig, the Rawness of this cursed Place, with the Coldness of our Tipple, has seiz'd upon me so violently, that I'm afraid I shan't recover it in a Trice, I have got such a Pain in my Jaws, that I shan't be able to eat a Bit, so now, Madam, I must either Live upon Love, or Starve, for Heaven's Sake then, dear Madam, send me a little Subsistence, let not a hungry Wretch perish for want of an Alms Your Charity, for the Lord's Sake Kind Words is all I crave, and the most uncharitable Prelate will afford a Begger his Blessing-Pity my Condition, fair Charmer, I have got a Cold without, and a Fire within, Love and Syder do not agree, so I'll have no more Cellars If you don't send me some Comfort in my Afflictions, expect to have a Note to this purpose—— Be pleas'd to Accompany the Corps of an unfortunate Lover, who dy'd of an aking Chops, and a broken Heart

Your Verses, Madam, I have read, scan'd, and consider'd over and over, I must still complain of the Difficulty of your Characters, but your Sense is like a rich Mina, hard to come at, but when found, an infinite Treasure I wou'd answer you in Verse, but for the Reason that follows

Of all the specious Wiles and formal Arts Us'd by our young intreaguing Men of Parts, None can their Ignorance in Love express So much, as whining Words in fawning Verse. The Nymph, whose softer Breast soft Numbers gain. Must have a Soul celestially serene. Seraphically bright, and sparkling as her Mien. But Women now that Character disown, They are all Mortal, very Mortal grown By Verse was Beauty's Empire first ordain'd, And Stubborn Man to Love, by Verse, was chain'd Verse gave to Love his Quiver and his Bow. Nay even from Verse he had his Godhead too And now ungrateful Beauty scorns that Aid, By which its greatest Triumphs first were made A sorded Blockhead with an empty Scull Shall have Access, because his Pocket's full Curse on thee, Gold-why Charmer, tell me why Shou'd that which buys a Horse, bright Beauty buy? O cou'd I find (Grant Heaven that once I may) A Nymph fair, kind, poetical, and gay, Whose Love shou'd blaze, unsully'd, and divine, Lighted at first by the bright Lamp of mine Free as a Mistress, faithful as a Wife, And one that lov'd a Fiddle as her Life, Free from all sorded Ends, from Interest free, For my own Sake affecting only me What a blest Union shou'd our Souls combine! I hers alone, and she be only mine Free generous Favours shou'd our Flames express, I'd write for Love, and she shou'd love for Verse In deathless Numbers shou'd my fair one shine, Her Love, her Charms shou'd blazon every Line, And the whole Page be, like her self, Divine Not Sacharissa's self, great Waller's Fair, Shou'd for an endless Name with mine compare My Lines shou'd run so high, the World shou'd see I sung of her, and she inspired me Vain are thy Wishes, wretched Damon, vain, Thy Verse can only serve thee to complain Wealth makes the Bargain, Love's become a Trade, Blind Love is now by blinder Fortune led

Who then wou'd sing, or sacred Numbers boast, Since Love, the just Reward of Verse, is lost? Of the soft Sex why were the Muses made, If in soft Love they can't afford us Aid? No, Cupid, no, you have deceiv'd too long, My Muse and Love have ever done me wrong, Farewel, ungrateful Love, farewel ungrateful Song

You see, Madam, that my Rhime has argu'd me out of Love, but I'm violently suspicious that my Reason will convince me, that I am Still as much your Captive, as ever; for I have the greatest Inclination in the World to intreat the Favour of meeting your Ladyship in the Park to Morrow by Six, if you tarry till Seven, you may find me at the End of the Lover's Walk, hanging upon one of the Trees, which will be the readiest way, for ought I see, to bring our Amour to a Conclusion. I am an impudent Fellow, that's to prevent your Reflection upon my presuming to appoint you a Place of assignation

TF any thing shou'd come to your Hands, Madam, that I writ last night, I humbly beg that you wou'd pardon it's Impertinence, for I was so fudled, that I hardly remember whether I writ or not, you'll think perhaps that my Excuse needs as much an Apology as my Fault, but you ought to forgive me, when I assure you, that I shall never forgive my self. I have vow'd this Morning never to taste Wine till I can recover that Opportunity of seeing you, that Wine made me loose, I went to the Royal-Exchange at Two, and stay'd in the City till Twelve at Night, I din'd with Mr B——x, who (by the way) is a pretty Gentleman, but has a confounded Wife, such Stories have I heard of her Persecution, and his long Suffering, that he deserves to go to Heaven, and she to Hell for sending him, and so much for a Citizens Wife I come now from Mr Dryden's Funeral, where we had an Ode in Horace Sung, instead of David's Psalms, whence you may find, that we don't think a Poet worth Christian Burial, the Pomp of the Ceremony was a kind of Rhapsody, and fitter, I think, for Hudibras than him, because the Cavalcade was mostly Burlesque, but he was an extraordinary Man, and bury'd after an extraordinary Fashion, for I do believe there was never such another Burial seen, the Oration indeed was great and ingenious, worthy the Subject, and like the Author, whose Prescriptions can restore the Living, and his Pen embalm the Dead. And so much for Mr Dryden, whose Burial was the same with his Life, Variety, and not of a Piece The Quality and Mob, Farce and Heroicks, the Sublime and Redicule mixt in a Piece, great Cleopatra in a Hackney Coach.

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And now, Madam, for the Application; let us consider, that we are all mortal, that neither Wit can protect a Man, nor Beauty a Woman from the impertinence of a Burial: There is but one way, let us joyn our Forces to disappoint it, as thus, Beauty causes Love, Love inspires Poetry, and Poetry makes Wit immortal: So in return, Wit is fir'd with Gratitude, that extols your Charms, and so makes Beauty immortal Now, Madam, if your Beauty can make as mad work in my Head as it has in my Heart, I will show the World such a Copy of your Countenance, that you shall be as fair a hundred Years hence as you are at this Instant, all the Worms in the Church-yard shall not have Power to touch one Feature in your Face, and, for my part, if I am not more a Poet a hundred Years hence, than I am now, I'll be damn'd And I can assure you, that Mr Dryden had never dy'd, had he not grown too old to please the Ladies; and if that be my Case already, the Lord have Mercy upon me.

Your strange and unexpected Declaration of your unkind Thoughts of me, has cast a Damp upon my Spirits that will break out either in Melancholy or Rage, I wish it prove the latter, for then I shall destroy my self the shorter way, in the Fervency of my Passion, and diligence of Courtship, which has allarm'd part of the World. To be accus'd of Coldaness and Neglect, is—but I'll say no more upon that Subject, 'tis too warm; and if I touch it, will set me in a Blaze. I remember the Cause of my Uneasiness t'other Day, and I remember that Cause was repeated last Night, and in short, I remember a thousand things that make me mad; and since you have taken so opportune a Time of telling me of the Coldness of my Love, give me leave to tell you, that my Passion is so violent, that 'twill give me Cause to Curse your whole Sex, nay, even you, tho' at the same time I cou'd stab my self for the Expression, now, Madam, I'll endeavour to sleep, for I han't clos'd my Eyes since I saw you

Hague, October the 23d. New Stile.

This is the second Post, dear Madam, since I have heard from you, which makes me apprehensive that you are not well, or that you have forgot the Person, whose Health and Welfare so intirely depends upon yours. I am proud to say, that all my Words, my Letters, and Endeavours, have unfeignedly run upon the strain of the most real Passion that ever possess the Breast of Man, and if, after all this, they shou'd all prove vain, I leave you to judge how poor an Opinion I shou'd have of my Understanding, which must be a very mortifying Thought for a Person who is very unwilling to pass for a Fool "Tis true, I have laid out all the little

Sense I had in your Service, and if it shou'd be cast away, I shou'd turn Bankrupt in my Understanding, and run stark mad upon the Loss For God's sake, Madam, let me know what I have to trust to, that I may once more set up for a Man of some Parts, or else run away from my Senses as fast as I can, my Thoughts begin to be very severe Creditors, and I am perfectly tir'd of their Company The King came hither last Night about Eleven from Loo, and if the Weather prove fair, designs for England next Wensday. Providence has design'd my staying so long, out of his great Mercy to secure me from the violence of a terrible Storm, which has lasted here this Fortnight past, to that degree, that Holland is no more at present than a great Leaky Man of War, tossing on the Ocean, and the Mariners are forc'd to pump Night and Day to keep the Vessel above Water I can assure you, without a Jest, that the Cellars and Canals have frequent Communication, and happy is he that can lodge in a Garret There are Fellows planted on all the Steeples, with a considerable Reward to him that can make the first Land, tho' they had more need to look out for a Rainbow, for without that I shall believe that God Almighty, in his Articles with Noah after the Floud, has excluded the Dutch out of the Treaty. I have transcrib'd your Letter to my Lord A---le, and will consult with Captain L-oe about your Affairs, whither it be proper to mention matters now, or defer it till we come over My Lord West --- nd treated us vesterday with a Pot of English Venison sent him by his Mother. But never was poor Buck so devour'd by hungry Hounds, we hunted him down with excellent Burgundy—Cou'd this Place afford as good Toasts it does Wine, 'twere a Paradise But we made a shift to call you all over, every Beauty in London, from the D-ss of G-n to Mr. B----le, and when we got drunk, we toasted the Dutch Ladies, and by the time we got thro' the whole Assembly, we were grown as dull and sottish as if we had lain with them You must pardon my Breeding, Madam, and consider where I am, but I do blush a little, and can't say a Word more, but that I am,

MADAM,

Your faithful and humble Servant

Receiv'd your Letter, Madam, with the strange Relation of your being robb'd. I can't tell whether my Grief or Amazement was greatest, it suspended the Pain of the Rheumatism for some Hours, tho' I gain'd little by that; for it only gave Place to a greater. All the Consolation I can afford in your Sorrow, is, that you have a Companion in your Afflictions that sympathizes in every Particular of your Grief. I consider my self a Lady robb'd of my fine things, strip'd of my best Cloaths, and what is worse, of all my pretty Trinkets that have cost me some Years in purchasing, tho'

this be the greatest Misfortune a fine Lady can sustain, yet am I still more troubled at the manner of the Action, than at the Greatness of my Loss, that in a House so well peopled as mine, in an Hour so early, when all the World was awake, that all my good Stars shou'd then be asleep, is very provoking.

By this, Madam, you may judge, whether my Heart be not tun'd to the very same Notes of Sorrow with yours, and as I have the same Reasons of my Grief, so perhaps I shall agree with your Ladyship as to the Thoughts

which may afford you most Consolation.

Religion teaches me, that nothing in this World is properly our own, but borrow'd; and since I am oblig'd to resign even my very Life without murmuring, when he that lent is pleas'd to recall it, why shou'd I repine at parting with things of so much less Importance? But to comfort my self after a more worldly manner, I consider that my Cloaths had been worn out in a Year or two, that my fine things had been out of Fashion in a Year or two more, so that I have only lost the use of those things which four or five Years wou'd have robb'd me of without breaking a Lock, or opening a Window. Besides, another thing which gives me no small Comfort is, a Reflection on the Mercies of Providence in matters of greater Moment, as in Relation to my Life, my Honour, & one instance of which is pretty fresh in my Memory I recollect that some few Months ago, L was in a foreign Countrey, far from my Relations to comfort me, or Friends to assist me, a Stranger to the Place, more to the Language, like a Child among Savage Beasts, I had no Companion but a Brute more Savage than they, who betray'd me into the Hands of a Villain, that wou'd have inin'd me past Redemption, had not Providence sent a Gentleman to my rescue, who is now at Richmond dying for Love of me. This Deliverance, I think, may make sufficient amends for the present Loss.

Now, Madam, that I have guess'd at your Thoughts upon the matter, give me leave to present you with my own Sentiments upon this Affair, and in the first Place I think that if the Rogues had strip'd you of all that you enjoy in the World, even the white Covering to your fair Nakedness, I wou'd catch you in my Arms before any Dutchess in Christendom set

out in Brocade and Tewels

I think, Secondly, that a Lady without a Husband lies very much expos'd to all Abuses from the rude World, that the Weakness of their Constitution is a sufficient Proof, that their Maker design'd Man for their Guard. Now if a Lady will neglect the Protection which Providence has design'd her, when there is one that begs so very earnestly, and has so long sollicited for the Honour of the Place, 'tis but just, I think, that she meet with some small rubbs to mind her of her insufficiency. I know, Madam, that your Ladyship has a very good and worthy Gentleman very near you; one, who is both a Friend and a Father to you, but yet a

Husband is still the best Guard-du-Corps, and there are some Priviledges annex'd to his Place, which wou'd make Rogues more cautious how they invaded your Bed-Chamber. In the third Place, Madam, give me leave to ask you one Question. Don't you think this Thief that robb'd you to be a very barbarous Fellow? And wou'd you not be very severe upon him, if he were taken? Most certainly you wou'd Then what must I think of a Person that has robb'd me of a Jewel, much more precious than any they have taken from you, I mean, my Ease and Quiet? A little Thief has stole my Heart out of my very Breast, the Loss of which has cost me more Sighs and Uneasiness than all the Wealth in the World cou'd have done I have pursu'd this charming Bandit from Place to Place, from Town to Countrey, from Kingdom to Kingdom, yet all in vain—I beg you now, Madam, to consider this, and be not too severe upon the poor Rogues, tho' they shou'd be taken

This is the first Service, my Hand has done me since I left London, and were not the Air too piercing for me to venture abroad after so much Bleeding, I wou'd have told you all this personally, but happen what will, three or four Days shall be the utmost Confinement I can lay upon my Desire of waiting on you, and that you have been so long releas'd from my Company, you are more beholden to the Force of my Illness, than the Strength of my Resolution, which is always too weak to encounter the

Passion of,

MADAM,

Your most sincere, and humble Servant

Madam,

'Is a sad Misfortune to begin a Letter with an Adieu, but when my Love is cross'd, 'tis no wonder that my Writing shou'd be revers'd. I wou'd beg your Pardon for the other Offences of this Nature, which I have committed, but that I have so little Reason to Judge favourably of your Mercy, tho' I can assure you, Madam, that I shall never excuse my self my own share of the trouble, no more than I can pardon my self the Vanity of attempting your Charms, so much above the reach of my Pretensions, and which are reserv'd for some more worthy Admirers If there be that Man upon Larth that can merit your Esteem, I pity him, for an Obligation too great for a Return, must to any generous Soul be very uneasy, tho' still I envy his Misery

May you be as happy, Madam, in the Enjoyment of your Desires, as I am miserable in the Disappointment of mine, and as the greatest Blessing of your Life, may the Person you admire Love you as sincerely, and as

passionately, as he whom you Scorn

DISCOURSE COMEDY

In Reference to the

English Stage

In a Letter to a Friend

ITH Submission, Sir, my Performance in the Practical Part of Poetry is no sufficient Warrant for your pressing me in the Speculative, I have no Foundation for a Legislator, and the two or three little Plays I have written, are cast carelessly into the World, without any Bulk of Preface, because I was not so learn'd in the Laws, as to move in Defence of a bad Case Why then shou'd a Compliment go farther with me, than my own Interest? Don't mistake me, Sir, here is nothing that cou'd make for my Advantage in either Preface or Dedication, no Speculative Gurosines, nor Grincal Remarks, only some present Sentiments which Hazard, not Study, brings into my Head, without any preliminary Method or Cogitation

Among the many Disadvantages attending Poetry, none seems to bear a greater Weight, than that so many set up for Judges, when so very few understand a tittle of the matter. Most of our other Arts and Sciences bear an awful Distance in their Prospect, or with a bold and glittering Varnish dazle the Eyes of the weak-sighted Vulgar. The Divine stands wrapt up in his Cloud of Mysteries, and the amus'd Layety must pay Tyths and

Veneration to be kept in Obscurity, grounding their Hopes of future Knowledge on a Competent Stock of present Ignorance (in the greater part of the Christian World this is plain.) With what Deference and Resignation does the bubbled Chent commit his Fees and Cause into the Clutches of the Law, where Assurance beards Justice by Prescription, and the wrong side is never known to make it's Patron blush. Physick and Logick are so strongly fortify'd by their impregnable Terms of Art, and the Mathematician lies so cunningly intrench'd within his Lines and Circles, that none but those of their Party dare peep into their puzling Designs.

Thus the Generality of Mankind is held at a gazing Distance, whose Ignorance not presuming perhaps to an open Applause, is yet satisfy'd to pay a blind Veneration to the very Faults of what they don't understand.

Poetry alone, and chiefly the Drama, lies open to the Insults of all Pretenders, she was one of Nature's eldest Offsprings, whence by her Birthright and plain Simplicity she pleads a genuine Likeness to her Mother, born in the Innocence of Time, she provided not against the Assaults of succeeding Ages, and, depending altogether on the generous End of her Invention, neglected those secret Supports and serpentine Devices us'd by other Arts that wind themselves into Practice for more subtle and politick Designs. Naked she came into the World, and 'tis

to be fear'd, like its Professors, will go naked out

'Tis a wonderful thing, that most Men seem to have a great Veneration for Poetry, yet will hardly allow a favourable Word to any Piece of it that they meet, like your Virtuoso's in Friendship, that are so ravish'd with the notes of Nicety of the Vertue, that they can find no Person worth their intimate Acquaintance The Favour of being whipt at School for Marnal's Epigrams, or Ovid's Epistles, is sufficient Priviledge for turning Pedagogue, and lashing all their Successors, and it wou'd seem by the fury of their Correction, that the ends of the Rod were still in their Buttocks Scholar calls upon us for Decorums and Oeconomy, the Courtier crys out for Wit and Purity of Stile, the Citizen for Humour and Ridicule, the Divines threaten us for Immodesty, and the Ladies will have an Intreague Now here are a multitude of Criticks, whereof the twentieth Person only has read Que Genus, and yet every one is a Critick after his own way, that is, Such a Play is best, because I like it A very familiar Argument, methinks, to prove the Excellence of a Play, and to which an Author wou'd be very unwilling to appeal for his Success. Yet such is the unfortunate State of Dramatick Poetry, that it must submit to such Judgments, and by the Censure or Approbation of such variety it must either stand or fall But what Salvo, what Redress for this Inconvenience? Why, without all Dispute, an Author must indeavour to pleasure that Part of the Audience, who can lay the best claim to a judicious and impartial Reflection. But before he begins, let him well consider to what Division

that Claim do's most properly belong The Scholar will be very angry at me for making that the Subject of a Question, which is self-evident without any Dispute: For, says he, who can pretend to understand Poetry better than we, who have read Homer, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, &c at the University? What Knowledge can outstrip ours, that is founded upon the Criticisms of Aristoile, Scaliger, Vossius, and the like? We are the better sort, and therefore may claim this as a due Compliment to our Learning, and if a Poet can please us, who are the nice and severe Criticks, he cannot fail to bring in the rest of an inferiour Rank

I shou'd be very proud to own my Veneration for Learning, and to acknowledge any Complement due to the better sort upon that Foundation, but I'm afraid the Learning of the Better Sort is not confin'd to Colledge Studies, for there is such a thing as Reason without Sillogism, Knowlege without Aristotle, and Languages besides Greek and Latin. We shall likewise find in the Court and City several Degrees, superiour to those at Commencements From all which I must beg the Scholar's Pardon, for not paying him the Compliment of the better Sort, (as he calls it) and in the next Place, inquire into the Validity of his Title from his

knowledge of Criticism, and the Course of his Studies.

So to work he goes, old Aristotle, Scaliger, with their Commentators, are lugg'd down from the high Shelf, and the Moths are dislodg'd from their Tenement of Years, Horace, Vossus, Hensus, Hedelin, Rapin, with some half a Dozen more, are thumb'd and toss'd about, to teach the Gentleman, forsooth, to write a Comedy, and here is he furnish d with Unity of Adion, Community of Action, Extent of Time, Preparation of Incidents, Episodes, Narrations, Deliberations, Didalitiks, Patheticks, Monologues, Figures, Intervals, Catastrophes, Choruse Scenes, Machines, Decorations, &c a Stock sufficient to set up any Mouncebank in Christendom, and if our new Author wou'd take an Opportunity of reading a Lecture upon his Play in these

Terms, by the help of a Zany, and a Joynt-Stool, his Scenes might go off as well as the Doctors Packets, but the Misfortune of it is, he scorns all Application to the Vulgar, and will please the better Sort, as he calls. his own sort Pursuant therefore to his Philosophical Dictates, he first chooses a single Plot, because most agreeable to the regularity of Criticism, no matter whether it affords Business enough for Diversion or Surprise. He wou'd not for the World introduce a Song or Dance, because his Play must be one intire Action We must expect no Variety of Incidents, because the Exactness of his three Hours wont give him time for their Preparation. The Unity of Place admits no variety of Painting and Prospect, by which Mischance perhaps, we shall loose the only good Scenes in the Play. But no matter for that, this Play is a regular Play, this Play has been examin'd and approv'd by such and such Gentlemen, who are staunch Criticks and Masters of Art, and this Play I will have acted Look'ee, Mr. Rich, you may venture to lay out a Hundred and fifty Pound for dressing this Play, for it was written by a great Scholar, and Fellow of a College.

Then a grave dogmatical Prologue is spoken, to instruct the Audience what shou'd please them, that this Play has a new and different Cut from the Farce they see every Day, that this Author writes after the manner of the Ancients, and here is a Piece according to the Model of the Athenian Drama Very well! This goes off Hum drum, So, so Then the Players go to work on a piece of hard knotty Stuff, where they can no more show their Art, than a Carpenter can upon a piece of Steel Here is the Lamp and the Scholar in every Line, but not a Syllable of the Poet Here is elaborate Language, Sounding Epithets, Flights of Words that strike the Clouds, whilst the poor Sense lags after like the Lanthorn in the Tail of the Kite, which appears only like a Star, while the Breath of the Players

Lungs has Strength to bear it up in the Air

But the Audience, willing perhaps to discover his ancient Model, and the Athenian Drama, are attentive to the first Act or two, but not finding a true Genius of Poetry, nor the natural Air of free Conversation, without any Regard to his Regularity, they betake themselves to other Work, not meeting the Diversion they expected on the Stage, they shift for themselves in the Pit, every one turns about to his Neighbour in a Mask, and for default of Entertainment now, they strike up for more diverting Scenes when the Play is done, and tho' the Play be regular as Aristotle, and modest as Mr Collier cou'd wish, yet it promotes more Lewdness in the Consequence, and procures more effectually for Intreague than any Rover, Libertine, or old Batchelour whatsoever At last comes the Epilogue, which pleases the Audience very well, because it sends them away, and terminates the Fate of the Poet, the Patentees rail at him, the Players Curse him, the Town damns him, and he may bury his Copy in Pauls, for not a Bookseller about it will put it in Print

This familiar Account, Sir, I wou'd not have you charge to my Invention, for there are Precedents sufficient in the World to warrant it in every particular; the Town has been often disappointed in those Critical Plays, and some Gentlemen that have been admir'd in their speculative Remarks, have been ridicul'd in the practick. All the Authorities, all the Rules of Antiquity have prov'd too weak to support the Theatre, whilst others who have dispenc'd with the Criticks, and taken a Latitude in the Œconomy of their Plays, have been the chief Supporters of the Stage, and the Ornament of the Drama, this is so visibly true, that I need bring in no instances to enforce it; but you say, Sir, 'tis a Paradox that has often puzled your Understanding, and you lay your Commands upon me to solve it, if I can.

Lookee, Sir, to add a Value to my Complaisance to you, I must tell you in the first Place, that I run as great a hazard in nibling at this Paradox of Poetry, as Luther did by touching Transubstantation, 'tis a Mistery that the World has sweetly slept in so long, that they take it very ill to be waken'd, especially being disturb'd of their rest, when there is no Business to be done. But I think that Bellarmin was once as Orthodex as Aristotle, and since the German Dostor has made a shift to hew down the Cardinal, I will have a tug with ipse distit, tho' I dye for't

But in the first Place, I must beg you, Sir, to lay aside your Superstitious Veneration for Antiquity, and the usual Expressions on that Score, that the present Age is illiterate, or their taste is vitiated, that we live in the decay of Time, and the Dotage of the World is fall'n to our Share-'Tis a mistake, Sir, the World was never more active or youthful, and true downright Sense was never more Universal than at this very Pay; this neither confin'd to one Nation in the World, nor to one part of a City, 'tis remarkable in England as well as France, and good genuine Reason is nourish'd by the Cold of Swedeland as by the Warmth of Italy, 'tis neither abdicated the Court with the late Reigns, nor expell'd the City with the Play-house Bills, you may find it in the Grand-Jury at Hick's Hall, and upon the Bench sometimes among the Justices; then why shou'd we be hamper'd so in our Opinions, as if all the Ruins of Antiquity lay so heavily on the Bones of us, that we cou'd not stir Hand nor Foot No, no, Sir, spse dixit is remov'd long ago, and all the Rubbish of old Philosophy, that in a manner bury'd the Judgment of Mankind for many centuries, is now carry'd off, the vast Tomes of Aristotle and his Commentators are all taken to pieces, and their Infallibility is lost with all Persons of a free and unprejudic'd Reason

Then above all Men living, why shou'd the Poets be hoodwink'd at this rate, and by what Authority shou'd Aristotle's Rules of Poetry stand so fixt and immutable? Why, by the Authority of two Thousand Years standing, because thro' this long Revolution of time the World has still continu'd the same—By the Authority of their being receiv'd at Athens,

a City, the very same with London in every particular, their Habits the same, their Humours alike, their publick Transactions and private Societies Alamode France; in short, so very much the same in every Circumstance, that Aristotle's Criticisms may give Rules to Drury Lane, the Areopagus give Judgment upon a Case in the Kings Bench, and old Solon shall give

Laws to the House of Commons

But to examine this Matter a little farther, all Arts and Professions are compounded of these two parts, a Speculative Knowledge, and a practical Use, and from an excellency in both these any Person is raisd' to Eminence and Authority in his Calling The Lawyer has his Years of Student in the Speculative Part of his Business, and, when promoted to Bar, he falls upon the Practick, which is the Tryal of his Ability, without all dispute the great Cook has had many a tug at the Bar, before he cou'd raise himself to the Bench, and had made sufficiently evident his Knowledge of the Laws in his Pleadings before he was admitted to the Authority

of giving Judgment upon the Case

The Physician to gain Credit to his Prescriptions, must labour for a Reputation in the Cure of such and such Distempers, and before he sets up for a Galen or Hippocrates, must make many Experiments upon his Patients. Philosophy it self, which is a Science the most abstract from · Practice, has its publick Acts and Disputations, it is rais'd gradually, and its Professour commences Doctor by degrees, he has the Labour of maintaining Theses's, Methodising his Arguments, and clearing Objections, his Memory and Understanding is often puzled by Oppositions couch's in Fallacies and Sophisms, in solving all which he must make himself remarkable, before he pretends to impose his own Systems upon the World Now if the Case be thus in Philosophy, or in any branch thereof, as in Ethicks, Physicks, which are call'd Sciences, what must be done in Poetry, that is denominated an Art, and consequently implies a Practice in its Perfection?

Is it reasonable that any Person that has never writ a Distich of Verses in his Life, shou'd set up for a Dictator in Poetry, and without the least Practice in his own Performance, must give Laws and Rules to that of others? Upon what Foundation is Poetry made so very cheap, and so easy a Task, by these Gentlemen? an excellent Poet is the single Production of an Age, when we have Crowds of Philosophers, Physicians, Lawyers Divines, every Day, and all of them competently famous in their Callings In the two learned Commonwealths of Rome and Athens, there was but one Virgil, and one Homer, yet have we above a hundred Philosophers in each, and most part of 'em, forsooth, must have a touch at Poetry, drawing it into Divisions, Sub-divisions, &c when the Wit of 'em all set together, wou'd not amount to one of Martial's Epigrams

Of all these I shall mention only Aristotle, the first and great Law-giver,

in this Respect, and upon whom all that follow'd him are only Com-Among all the vast Tracts of this Voluminous Author, we don't find any Fragment of an Epick Poem, or the least Scene of a Play, to authorise his Skill and Excellence in that Art. Let it not be alledg'd, that for ought we know he was an excellent Poet, but his more serious Studies wou'd not let him enter upon Affairs of this Nature, for every Body knows, that Aristotle was no Cinick, but liv'd in the Splendour and Air of the Court, that he lov'd Riches as much as others of that Station; and being sufficiently acquainted with his Pupil's Affection to Poetry, and his Complaint that he wanted an Homer to aggrandize his Actions, he wou'd never have slipt such an Opportunity of farther ingratiating himself in the King's Favour, had he been conscious of any Abilities in himself, for such an Undertaking, and having a more noble and copious Theme in the exploits of Alexander, than what inspir'd the blind Bard in his Hero Achilles. If his Epistles to Alexander were always answer'd with a considerable Present, what might he have expected from a Work like Homer's upon so great a Subject, dedicated to so mighty a Prince, whose greatest Fault was his vain Glory, and that took such Pains to be Deify'd among Men.

It may be objected, that all the Works of Artstotle are not recover'd; and among those that are lost, some Essays of this kind might have perish'd. This supposition is too weakly founded, for altho' the Works themselves might have scap'd us, 'tis more than probable that some Hint or other, either in the Life of the Conquerour, or Philosopher, might appear, to convince us of such a Production. Besides, as 'tis believ'd, he writ Philosoph's, because we have his Books; so, I dare swear, he writ no Poetry, because none is extant, nor any mention made thereof that ever I cou'd hear of

But stay—Without any farther enquiry into the Poetry of Arstolle, his Ability that way is sufficiently apparent by that excellent Piece he has left behind him upon that Subject—By your Favour, Sir, this is Penno Principu, or, in plain English, give me the Sword in my own Hand, and I'll fight with you—Have but a little Patience till I make a Flourish or two, and then, if you are pleas'd to demand it, I'll grant you that and every thing else.

How easy were it for me to take one of Doctor Tillosson's Sermons, and out of the OEconomy of one of these Discourses, trump you up a Pamphlet, and call it, The Art of Preaching In the first Place I must take a Text, and here I must be very learn'd upon the Etimology of this Word Text, then this Text must be divided into such and such Partitions, which Partitions must have their hard Names and Derivations, then these must be Spun into Sub-divisions, and these back'd by Proofs of Scripture, Ratiocination Oratoris, Ornamenta Figurarum Rhetoricarum, and, Authoritas Patrum Ecclesiae, with some Rules and Directions how these ought to be

manag'd and apply'd; and closing up this difficult Pedantry with the Dimensions of Time for such an Occasion, you will pay me the Compliment of an excellent Preacher, and affirm, that any Sermon whatsoever, either by a Preshiter at Geneva, or Jesust in Spain, that deviates from these Rules, deserves to be hist, and the Priest kick'd out of his Pulpit I must doubt your Complaisance in this point, Sir, for you know the Forms of Eloquence are divers, and ought to be suited to the different Humour and Capacities of an Audience, you are sensible, Sir, that the fiery Cholerick Humour of one Nation must be entertain'd and mov'd by other Means than the heavy flegmatick Complexion of another; and I have observed in my little Travels, that a Sermon of three quarters of an Hour, that might please the Congregation at St James's, wou'd never satisfy the Meeting House in the City, where People expect more for their Money, and having more Temptations of Roguery, must have a larger Portion of Instruction

Be pleas'd to hear another Instance of a different kind, tho' to the same Purpose I go down to Woollich, and there, upon a Piece of Paper I take the Dimensions of the Royal Soveraign, and from hence I frame a Model of a Man of War, I divide the Ship into three principal Parts, the Keel, the Hull, and the Rigging; I subdivide these into their proper Denominations, and by the help of a Saylor, give you all the Terms belonging to every Rope, and every Office in the whole Ship Will you from hence infer, that I am an excellent Shipwright, and that this Model is proper for a Trading Junck upon the Volga, or a Venetian Galley in the Adriance

Sea?

But wou'll object, perhaps, that this is no parallel Case, because that Aristotle's Ars Poetica was never drawn from such slight Observations, but was the pure effect of his immense Reason, thro' a nice Inspection

into the very Bottom and Foundation of Nature

To this I answer, That Verity is eternal, as that the Truth of two and two making four was as certain in the Days of Adam as it is now, and that, according to his own Position, Nature is the same apud omnes Gentes Now if his Rules of Poetry were drawn from certain and immutable Principles, and fix'd on the Basis of Nature, why shou'd not his Ars Poetica be as efficacious now, as it was two Thousand Years ago? And why shou'd not a single Plot, with perfect Unity of Time and Place, do as well at Lincolns-Inn-Fields, as at the Play-house in Athens No, no, Sir, I am apt to believe that the Philosopher took no such Pains in Poetry as you imagine The Greek was his Mother Tongue, and Homer was read with as much Veneration among the School-boys, as we learn our Catechism Then where was the great Business for a Person so expert in Mood and Figure, as Arisoile was, to range-into some Order a parcel of Terms of Art, drawn from his Observation upon the Iliads, and these to call the Model of an Epick Poem. Here, Sir, you may imagine, that I am caught,

and have all this while been spinning a Thread to strangle my self, one of my main Objections against Aristotle's Criticisms, is drawn from his Non-performance in Poetry. And now I affirm, that his Rules are extracted from the greatest Poet that ever liv'd, which gives the utmost Validity to the Precept, and that is all we contend for

Look ye, Sir, I lay it down only for a Supposition, that Aristotle's Rules for an Epick Poem were extracted from Homer's Iliads, and if a Supposition has weigh'd me down, I have two or three more of an equal

Ballance to turn the Scale

The great Esteem of Alexander the great for the Works of old Homer, is sufficiently testify'd by Antiquity, insomuch that he always slept with the Iliads under his Pillow Of this Stagistic to be sure was not ignorant. and what more proper Way of making his Court cou'd a Man of Letters Devise, than by saying something in Commendation of the King's Favourite? A Copy of Commendatory Verses was too mean, and perhaps out of his Element Then something he wou'd do in his own way, a Book must be made of the Art of Poetry, wherein Homer is prov'd a Poet by Mood and Figure, and his Perfection transmitted to Posterity, and if Prince Arthur had been in the Place of the Ihads, we shou'd have had other Rules for Epick Poetry, and Doctor B——re had carry'd the Bays from Homer, in spight of all the Criticks in Christendom, but whether Aristotle writ those Rules to Complement his Pupil, or whether he wou'd make a Stoop at Poetry, to show that there was no Knowledge beyond the flight of his Genius, there is no Reason to allow that Homer compil'd his Heroick Poem by those very Rules which Aristotle has laid down For granting that Aristotle might pick such and such Observations from this Piece, they might be meer Accidents resulting casually from the Composition of the Work, and not any of the essential Principles of the Poem. How usual is it for Criticks to find out Faults, and create Beauties, which the Authors never intended for such, and how frequently do we find Authors run down in those very parts, which they design'd for the greatest Ornament How natural is it for aspiring ambitious Schoolmen to attempt matters of the highest Reach, the wonderful Creation of the World, (which nothing but the Almighty Power that order'd it, can describe) is brought into Mood and Figure by the arrogance of Philosophy But till I can believe that the Vertigo's of Cartesius, or the Atoms of Epicurus can determine the almighty Fiat, they must give me leave to question the Infallibility of their Rules in respect of Poetry

Had Homer himself by the same Inspiration that he writ his Poem, left us any Rules for such a Performance, all the World must have own'd it for Authentick But he was too much a Poet to give Rules to that, whose excellence he knew consisted in a free and unlimited Flight of Imagination, and to describe the Spirit of Poetry, which alone is the True Art of Poetry,

he knew to be as impossible, as for humane Reason to teach the gift of Prophecy by a Difinition.

Neither is Aristotle to be allow'd any farther Knowledge in Dramatick than in Epick Poetry, Euripides, whom he seems to Compliment by Rules adapted to the Model of his Plays, was either his Contemporary, or liv'd but a little before him, he was not insensible how much this Author was the darling of the City, as appear'd by the prodigious Expence disburs'd by the publick for the Ornament of his Plays, and 'tis probable, he might take this Opportunity of improving his Interest with the People, indulging their Inclination by refining upon the Beauty of what they admir'd And besides all this, the Severity of Dramatick Rage was so fresh in his Memory in the hard Usage that his Brother Soph not long before met with upon the Stage, that it was convenient to humour the reigning Wit, least a second Aristophanes shou'd take him to Task with as little Mercy as poor Socrates found at the Hands of the first

I have talk'd so long to lay a Foundation for these following Conclusions, Aristolle was no Poet, and consequently not capable of giving Instructions in the Art of Poetry, his Ars Poetica are only some Observations drawn from the Works of Homer and Euripides, which may be meer Accidents resulting casually from the Composition of the Works, and not any of the essential Principles on which they are compil'd That without giving himself the Trouble of searching into the Nature of Poetry, he has only complemented the Heroes of Wit and Valour of his Age, by joining with them in their Approbation, with this Difference, that their Applause was play, and his more Scholastick

But to leave these only as Suppositions to be relish'd by every Man at his Pleasure, I shall without complementing any Author, either Ancient or Modern, inquire into the first Invention of Comedy, what were the true Designs and honest Intentions of that Art, and from a Knowledge of the *End*, seek out the *Means*, without one Quotation of *Aristotle*, or

Authority of Euripides

In all Productions either Divine or Humane, the final Cause is the first Mover, because the End or Intention of any rational Action must first be consider'd, before the material or efficient Causes are put in Execution Now to determine the final Cause of Comedy we must run back beyond the material and formal Agents, and take it in its very Infancy, or rather in the very first Act of its Generation, when its primary Parent, by proposing such or such an End of his Labour, laid down the first Scetches or Shadows of the Piece Now as all Arts and Sciences have their first rise from a final Cause, so 'tis certain that they have grown from very small beginnings, and that the current of time has swell'd 'em to such a Bulk, that no Body, can find the Fountain, by any Proportion between the Head and the Body, this, with the Corruption of time, which has debauch'd things

from their primitive Innocence, to selfish Designs and Purposes, renders it difficult to find the Origin of any Offspring so very unlike its Parent.

This is not only the Case of Comedy, as it stands at present, but the Condition also of the ancient Theatres, when great Men made Shows of this Nature a rising Step to their Ambition, mixing many lewd and lascivious Representations to gain the Favour of the Populace, to whose Taste and Entertainment the Plays were chiefly adopted We must therefore go higher than either Aristophanes, or Menander, to discover Comedy in its primitive Institution, if we wou'd draw any moral Design of its Invention to warrant and authorise its Continuance.

I have already mention'd the difficulty of discovering the Invention of any Art in the different Figure it makes by Succession of Improvements; but there is something in the Nature of Comedy, even in its present Circumstances, that bears so great a Resemblance to the Philosophical Mythology of the Ancients, that old Æsop must wear the Bays as the first and original Author, and whatever Alterations or Improvements farther Application may have subjoin'd, his Fables gave the first-Rise and Occasion.

Comedy is no more at present than a well-fram'd Tale handsomly told, as an agreeable Vehicle for Counsel or Reproof This is all we can say for the Credit of its Institution; and is the Stress of its Charter for Liberty and Toleration Then where shou'd we seek for a Foundation, but in Esop's symbolical way of moralizing upon Tales and Fables, with this difference, That his Stories were shorter than ours: He had his Tyrant Lyon, his Statesman Fox, his Beau Magpy, his coward Hare, his Bravo Ass, and his Buffoon Ape, with all the Characters that crowd our Stages every Day, with this Distinction nevertheless, That Esop made his Beasts speak good Greek, and our Heroes sometimes can't talk English

But whatever difference time has produc'd in the Form, we must in our own Defence stick to the End, and Intention of his Fables Utile Dulc; was his Motto, and must be our Business, we have no other Defence against the Presentment of the Grand Jury, and for ought I know it might prove a good means to mollify the Rigour of that Persecution, to inform the Inquisitors, that the great Esop was the first Inventor of these poor Comedies that they are prosecuting with so much Eagerness and Fury, that the first Laureat was as just, as prudent, as pious, as reforming, and as ugly as any of themselves And that the Beasts which are lug'd upon the Stage by the Horns are not caught in the City, as they suppose, but brought out of Esop's own Forrest. We shou'd inform them besides, that those very Tales and Fables which they apprehend as obstacles to Reformation, were the main Instruments and Machines us'd by the wise Esop for its Propagation, and as he would improve Men by the Policy of Beasts, so we endeavour to reform Brutes with the Examples of Men. Fondlewife and his young Spouse are no more than the Eagle and Cockle, he wanted

Teeth to break the Shell himself, so somebody else run away with the Meat,—The Fox in the Play, is the same with the Fox in the Fable, who stuft his Guts so full, that he cou'd not get out at the same Hole he came in; so both Reynards being Delinquents alike, come to be truss'd up together. Here are Precepts, Admonitions, and Salutary Innuendo's for the ordering of our Lives and Conversations couch'd in these Allegories and Allusions The Wisdom of the Ancients was wrapt up in Veils and Figures, the Egiptian Hierogliphicks, and the History of the Heathen Gods are nothing else; but if these pagan Authorities give Offence to their scrupulous Consciences; let them but consult the Tales and Parables of our Saviour in holy Writ, and they may find this way of Instruction to be much more Christian than they magine, Nathan's Fable of the poor Man's Lamb had more Influence on the Conscience of David, than any force of downright Admonition. So that by ancient Practice, and modern Example, by the Authority of Pagans, Jews, and Christians, the World is furnish'd with this so sure, so pleasant, and expedient air Art, of schooling Mankind into better Manners. Now here is the primary Design of Comedy, illustrated from its first Institution, and the same end is equally alledg'd for its daily Practice and Continuance—Then without all Dispute, whatever means are most proper and expedient for compassing this . End and Intention, they must be the just Rules of Comedy, and the true Art of the Stage

We must consider then, in the first place, that our Business lies not with a French or a Spanish Audience, that our Design is not to hold forth to ancent Greece, nor to moralize upon the Vices and Defaults of the Roman a Commonwealth. No, no An English Play is intended for the Use and Instruction of an English Audience, a People not only separated from the rest of the World by Situation, but different also from other Nations as well in the Complexion and Temperament of the Natural Body, as in the Constitution of our Body Politick. As we are a Mixture of many Nations, so we have the most unaccountable Medley of Humours among us of any People upon Earth, these Humours produce Variety of Fellies, some of 'um unknown to former Ages, these new Distempers must have new Remedies, which are nothing but new Counsels and Instructions

Now, Sir, if our Utile, which is the End, be different from the Ancients, pray let our Dulce, which is the Means, be so too, for you know that to different Towns there are different ways, or if you wou'd have it more Scholastically, ad diversos fines non idem conducti medium, or Mathematically, One and the same Line cannot terminate in two Centers. But waving this manner of concluding by Induction, I shall gain my Point a new way, and draw it immediately from the first Principle I set down. That we have the most unaccountable Medley of Humours among us of any Nation upon Earth; and this is demonstrable from common Experience: We shall

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find a Wildair in one Corner, and a Morose in another, nay, the space of an Hour or two shall create such Vicissitudes of Temper in the same Person. that he can hardly be taken for the same Man We shall have a Fellow bestir his Stumps from Chocolase to Coffee-House with all the Joy and Gayety imaginable, tho he want a Shilling to pay for a Hack; whilst another, drawn about in a Coach and Six, is eaten up with the Spleen, and shall loll in State, with as much Melancholy, Vexation, and Discontent, as if he were making the Tour of Tyburn Then what sort of a Dulce, (which I take for the Pleasantry of the Tale, or the Plot of the Play) must a Man make use of to engage the Attention of so many different Humours and Inclinations Will a single Plot satisfie every body? Will the Turns and Surprizes that may result naturally from the incient Limits of Time, be sufficient to rip open the Spleen of some, and Physick the Melancholy of others, screw up the Attention of a Rover, and fix him to the Stage, in spight of his Volatile Temper, and the Temptation of a Mask? To make the Moral Instructive, you must make the Story diverting, the Spleenatick Wit, the Beau Courtier, the heavy Citizen, the fine Lady, and her fine Footman, come all to be instructed, and therefore must all be diverted; and he that can do this best, and with most Applause, writes the best Comedy, let him do it by what Rules he pleases, so they be not offensive to Religion and good Manners.

But hic labor, hoc opus, How must this Secret of pleasing so many different Tastes be discovered? Not by tumbling over Volumes of the Ancients, but by studying the Humour of the Moderns. The Rules of English Comedy don't lie in the Compass of Arisioile, or his Followers, but in the Pit, Box, and Galleries. And to examine into the Humour of an English Audience, let us see by what means our own English Poets have succeeded In this Point To determine a Suit at Law we don't look into the Archives of Greece or Rome, but inspect the Reports of our own Lawyers, and the Acts and Statutes of our Parliaments, and by the same Rule we have nothing to do with the Models of Menander or Plautus, but must consult Shake spear, Johnson, Fletcher, and others, who by Methods much different from the Ancients, have supported the English Stage, and made themselves famous to Posterity We shall find that these Gentlemen have fairly disperac'd with the greatest part of Critical Formalities, the Decorums of Time and Place, so much cry'd up of late, had no force of Decorum with them, the Economy of their Plays was ad libitum, and the Extent of their Plots of ally limited by the Convenience of Action I wou'd willingly understand the Regularities of Hamlet, Mackbeth, Harry the fourth, and of Fletcher's P'ays, and yet these have long been the Darlings of the English Audience, and are lake to continue with the same Applause, in Defiance of all the Criticisms that ever were publish'd in Greek, and Laun

But are there no Rules, no Decorums to be observ'd in Comedy? Must

we make the Condition of the English Stage a State of Anarchy? No, Sir—For there are Extreams in Irregularity, as dangerous to an Author, as too scrupulous a Deference to Criticism, and as I have given you an Instance of one; so I shall present you an Example of the tother

There are a sort of Gentlemen that have had the Jaunty Education of Dancing, French, and a Fiddle, who coming to Age before they arrive at Years of Discretion, make a shift to spend a handsom Patrimony of two or three Thousand Pound, by soaking in the Tavern all Night, lolling A-bed all the Morning, and sauntering away all the Evening between the two Play-houses with their Hands in their Pockets, you shall have a Gentleman of this size upon his Knowledge of Covent-Garden, and a knack of witticising in his Cups, set up immediately for a Playwright. But besides the Gentleman's Wit and Experience, here is another Motive: There are a parcel of saucy impudent Fellows about the Play-house, call'd Doorkeepers, that can't let a Gentleman see a Play in Peace, without jogging, and nudging him every Minute Sir, will you please to pay-Sir, the Ad's done, will you please to pay, Sir. I have broke their Heads all round two or three times, yet the Puppies will still be troublesom. Before gad, I'll be plagued with 'em no longer, I'll e'en write a Play my self, by which means, my Character of Wit shall be establish'd, I shall enjoy the Freedom of the Flouse, and to pin up the Basket, pretty Miss-shall have the Profits of my third Night for her Maidenhead Thus we see, what a great Blessing is a Coming Girl to a Play-house. Here is a Poet sprung from the Tail of an Actress, like Minerva from Jupiter's Head But my Spark proceeds-My own Intreagues are sufficient to found the Plot, and the Devil's in't, if I can't make my Character talk as wittily as those in the Trip to the Jubilee -But stay-what shall I call it first? Let me see-The Rival Theatres —Very good, by gad, because I reckon the Two Houses will have a Contest about this very Play.—Thus having found a Name for his Play, in the next place he makes a Play to his name, and thus he begins.

ACT I. Scene Covent-Garden. Enter Portico, Piaza and Turnstile.

Here you must note, that *Pornco* being a compound of Practical Rake, and Speculative Gentleman, is ten to one, the Author's own Character, and the leading Card in the Pack. *Piaza* is his Mistress, who lives in the Square, and is Daughter to old *Pillariso*, an odd out-o'the-way Gentleman, something between the Character of *Alexander* the Great, and *Solon*, which must please, because it is new.

Turnsiste is maid and Confident to Piaza, who for a Bribe of ten Pieces, lets Pornico in at the Back-door; so the first Act concludes.

In the second Enter Spigotoso, who was Butler perhaps to the Czar of Muscovy, and Fossetana his Wife; after these Characters are run dry, he brings you in at the third Act, Whinewell, and Charmarillis for a Scene of Love to please the Ladies; and so he goes on without Fear or Wit,

till he comes to a Marriage or two, and then he writes—Finis.

'Tis then whisper'd among his Friends at Will's and Hippolito's, That Mr. such a one has writ a very pretty Comedy, and some of 'em to encourage the young Author, equip him presently with Prologue and Epilogue, then the Play is sent to Mr. Rich or Mr. Betterion in a fair legible Hand, with the Recommendation of some Gentleman that passes for a Man of Parts, and a Critick, In short, the Gentleman's Interest has the Play acted, and the Gentleman's Interest makes a Present to pretty Miss—she's made his Whore, and the Stage his Cully, that for the loss of a Month in Rehearsing, and a Hundred Pound in Dressing a confounded Play, must give the Liberty of the House to him and his Friends for ever after

Now such a Play may be written with all the Exactness imaginable in respect of Unity in Time and Place, but if you inquire its Character of any Person, tho' of the meanest Understanding of the whole Audience, he will tell you 'tis intollerable Stuff, and upon your demanding his Reasons, his Answer is, I don't like it. His Humour is the only Rule that he can Judge a Comedy by, but you find that meer Nature is offended with some Irregularities; and tho' he be not so learn'd in the Drama, to give you an Inventory of the Faults, yet I can tell you, that one part of the Plot had no Dependance upon another, which made this simple Man drop his Attention and Concern for the Event, and so disingaging his Thoughts from the Business of the Action, he sat there very uneasy, thought the time very tedious, because he had nothing to do The Characters were so uncoherent in themselves, and compos'd of such Variety of Absurdities, that in his Knowledge of Nature he cou'd find no Original for such a Copy, and being therefore unacquainted with any Folly they reprov'd, or any Vertue that they recommended, their Business was as flat and tiresome to him, as if the Actors had talk'd Arabick

Now these are the material Irregularities of a Play, and these are the Faults, which downright Mother-Sense can censure and be offended at, as much as the most learn'd Critick in the Pit And altho' the one cannot give me the Reasons of his Approbation or Dislike, yet I will take his Word for the Credit or Disrepute of a Comedy, sooner perhaps than the Opinion, of some Virtuoso's, for there are some Gentlemen that have fortify'd their Spleen so impregnably with Criticism, and hold out so stiffy against all Attacks of Plesantry, that the most powerful Efforts of Wit and Humour cannot make the least Impression What a Misfortune is it to these

Gentlemen to be Natives of such an ignorant, self will'd, impertinent Island, where let a Critick and a Scholar find never so many Irregularities in a Play, yet five hundred saucy People will give him the Lie to his Face, and come to see this wicked Play Forty or Fifty times in a Year. But this Vox Populi is the Devil, tho' in a Place of more Authority than Aristotle, it is call'd Vox Der Here is a Play with a Vengeance, (says a Critick) to bring the Transaction of a Years time into the Compass of three Hours, to carry the whole Audience with him from one Kingdom to another, by the changing of a Scene: Where's the Probability, nay, the Possibility of all this, the Devil's in the Poet sure, he don't think to put Contradic-

tions upon us?

Lookee, Sir, don't be in a Passion, the Poet does not impose Contradictions upon you, because he has told you no Lie, for that only is a Lie which is related with some fallacious Intention that you should believe it for a Truth, now the Poet expects no more that you should believe the Plot of his Play, than old Esop design'd the World shou'd think his Eagle and Lyon talk'd like you and I; which I think was every Jot as improbable, as what you quarrel with, and yet the Fables took, and I'll be hang'd if you your self don't like 'em But besides, Sir, if you are so inveterate against improbabilities, you must never come near the Play-House at all, for there are several Improbabilities, nay, Impossibilities, that all the Criticisms in Nature cannot correct, as for instance, In the part of Alexander the Great, to be affected with the Transactions of the Play, we must suppose that we see that great Conquerour, after all his Triumphs, shunn'd by the Woman he loves, and importun'd by her he hates, cross'd in his Cups and Jollity by his own Subjects, and at last miserably ending his Life in a raging Madness, we must suppose that we see the very Alexander, the Son of *Philip*, in all these unhappy Circumstances, else we are not touch'd by the Moral, which represents to us the uneasiness of Humane Life in the greatest State, and the Instability of Fortune in respect of worldly Pomp. Yet the whole Audience at the same time knows that this is Mr. Betterton, who is strutting upon the Stage, and tearing his Lungs for a Livelihood And that the same Person shou'd be Mr Betterton, and Alexander the Great, at the same time, is somewhat like an Impossibility, in my Mind Yet you must grant this Impossibility in spight of your Teeth, if you han't Power to raise the old Heroe from the Grave to act his own Part

Now for another Impossibility, the less rigid Criticks allow to a Comedy the space of an artificial Day, or Twenty Four Hours, but those of the thorough Reformation, will confine it to the natural or Solar Day, which is but half the time Now admitting this for a Decorum absolutely requisite: This Play begins when it is exactly Six by your Watch, and ends precisely at Nine, which is the usual time of the Representation Now is it feazible

in rerum Natura, that the same Space or Extent of Time can be three Hours, by your Watch, and twelve Hours upon the Stage, admitting the same Number of Minutes, or the same Measure of Sand to both I'm afraid, Sir, you must allow this for an Impossibility too; and you may with as much Reason allow the Play the Extent of a whole Year, and if you grant me a Year, you may give me Seven, and so to a Thousand For that a Thousand Years shou'd come within the Compass of three Hours is no more an Impossibility, than that two Minutes shou'd be contain'd in one.

Nullum minus continet in se majus, is equally applicable to both.

So much for the Decorum of Time, now for the Regularity of Place. I might make the one a Consequence of t'other, and alledge, That by allowing me any Extent of Time, you must grant me any Change of Place; for the one depends upon t'other, and having five or six Years for the Action of a Play, I may travel from Constantinople to Denmark, so to France, and home to England, and rest long enough in each Country besides: But you'll say, How can you carry us with you? Very easily, Sir, if you be willing to go? As for Example. Here is a New Play, the House is throng'd, the Prologue's spoken, and the Curtain drawn represents you the Scene of Grand Casto Whereabouts are you now, Sir Were not you the very Minute before in the Pit in the English Play-house talking to a Wench, and now Presto pass, you are spirited away to the Banks of the River Nile. Surely, Sir, this is a most intolerable Improbability, yet this you must allow me, or else you destroy the very Constitution of Representation. Then in the second Act, with a Flourish of the Fiddles, I change the Scene to Astrachan O this is intolerable! Look'ee Sir, 'tis not a lot more intolerable than the other, for you'll find that 'tis much about the same distance between Egypt and Astrachan, as it is between Drury-Lane and Grand Casto; and if you please to let your Fancy take Post, it will perform the Journey in the same moment of Time, without any Disturbance in the World to your Person You can follow Quintus Curtius all over Asia in the Train of Alexander, and trudge after Hannibal like a Cadet through all Italy, Spain, and Africk, in the space of Four or Five Hours, yet the Devil a one of you will stir a Step over the Threshold for the best Poet in Christendom, tho he make it his Business to make Heroes more amiable, and to surprize you with more wonderful Accidents and Events.

I am as little a Friend to those rambling Plays as any body, nor have I ever espous'd their Party by my own Practice, yet I cou'd not forbear saying something in Vindication of the great Shakespear, whom every little Fellow that can form an Arisus primus will presume to condemn for Indecorums and Absurdities; Sparks that are so spruce upon their Greek and Latin, that, like our Fops in Travel, they can relish nothing but what is Foreign, to let the World know, they have been abroad forsooth: but it must be so, because Aristotle said it, now I say it must be otherwise because

Shakespear said it, and I'm sure that Shakespear was the greater Poet of the two. But you'll say that Aristotle was the greater Critick——That's a mistake, Sir, for Criticism in Poetry, is no more than Judgment in Poetry; which you will find in your Lexicon. Now if Shakespear was the better Poet, he must have the most Judgment in his Art; for every Body knows, that Judgment is an Essential part of Poetry, and without it no Writer is worth a Farthing. But to stoop to the Authority of either, without consulting the Reason of the Consequence, is an Abuse to a Man's Understanding, and neither the Precept of the Philosopher, nor Example of the Poet, shou'd go down with me, without examining the Weight of their We can expect no more Decorum or Regularity in any Business, than the Nature of the thing will bear, now if the Stage cannot subsist without the Strength of Supposition, and Force of Fancy in the Audience, why shou'd a Poet fetter the Business of his Plot, and starve his Action, for the nicety of an Hour, or the Change of a Scene, since the Thought of Man can fly over a thousand Years with the same Ease, and in the same Instant of Time, that your Eye glances from the Figure of Six, to Seven, on the Dial-Plate, and can glide from the Cape of Good-Hope to the Bay of St Nicholas, which is quite cross the World, with the same Quickness and Activity, as between Covent-Garden Church, and Will's Coffee-House Then I must beg of these Gentlemen to let our old English Authors alone ---- If they have left Vice unpunish'd, Vertue unrewarded, Folly unexpos'd, or Prudence unsuccessful, the Contrary of which is the Utile of Comedy, let them be lash'd to some purpose, if any part of their Plots have been independent of the rest, or any of their Characters forc'd or unnatural, which destroys the Dulce of Plays, let them be hiss'd off the Stage But if by a true Decorum in these material Points, they have writ successfully, and answer'd the end of Dramatick Poetry in every Respect, let them rest in Peace, and their Memories enjoy the Encomiums due to their Merit, without any Reflection for waving those Niceties, which are neither instructive to the World, nor diverting to Mankind; but are like all the rest of Critical Learning, fit only to set People together by the Ears in ridiculous Controversies, that are not one lot material to the Good of the Publick, whether they be true or false.

And thus you see, Sir, I have concluded a very unnecessary Piece of Work, which is much too long, if you don't like it, but let it happen any way, be assur'd, that I intended to please you, which shou'd partly excuse,

ŜIR,

Your most humble Servant.

FINIS

LOVE'S CATECHISM

Compiled by

. THE AUTHOR OF THE

RECRUITING

OFFICER

For the Use and Benefit of all Young Batchelors, Maids, and Widows, that are inclinable to change their Condition.

Love's Catechism

Tom Come, my Dear, have you con'd over the Catechise I taught you last Night?

Betty. Come, Question me

Tom. What is Love?

Betty. Love is I know not what, it comes I know not how, and goes I know not when

Tom. Very well, an apt Scholar But where do's Love enter?

Bet Into the Eyes

Tom And where goes it out?

Bet I won't tell ye

Tom What are the Objects of that Passion?

Bet Youth, Beaty, and clean Linnen

Tom The Reason?

Bet The two first are Fashsonable in Nature, and the third at Court

Tim That's my Dear, what are the Signs and Tokens of that Passion?

Bet A Stealing Look, a Stammering Tongue, Words improbable, Designs impossible, and Astions impracticable

Tom. That's my good Child, Kiss me But what must a Lover do to

obtain a Mistress?

Bet He must adore the Person that disdains him, he must bribe the Chambermaid that betrays him, and court the Footman that Laughs at him; he must, he must

Tom Nay, Child, I must Whip you if you don't mind your Lesson,

he must Treat his .

Bet O, ay, he must treat his Enemies with Respect, his Friends with Indifference, and all the World with Contempt, he must suffer much, and fear more, he must desire much, and hope little, in short, he must embrace his Ruine, and throw himself away.

Tom Had ever Man so hopeful a Pupil as mine? Come, my Dear, why is Love call'd a Riddle?

Bet. Because being Blind, he leads those that See; and tho' a Child, he governs a Man.

Tom Mighty well And why is Love Pictur'd Blind?

Bet Because the Painters out of the Weakness, or Privilege of their Art chose to hide those Eyes that they could not Draw.

Tom That's my dear little Scholar, Kiss me again. And why shou'd Love, that's a Child, govern a Man?

LOVE'S CATECHISM

Bet. Because that a Child is the End of Love.

Tom. What are the Hindrances of Love?

Bet. A mean Habit and no Money.

Tom. Why?

Bet Because 'tts a Maxim now a-days, that there's no Scandal like Rags, nor any Crime so shameful as Powerty.

Tom How must a Man remedy this?

Bet Why the World's wide enough, let Men bustle, for Fortune has taken Fools under her Protection, but Men of Sense are left to their Industry.

Tom But what say you to those amorous Puppies that can't counterfeit

the Passion of Love without feeling it?

Bet 'Tis true, the the whining part be out of Doors in Town, yet 'tis in force with the Country Ladies

Tom S'death, Betty, you have a delicate pair of Eyes, pray what d'ye do with 'm?

Bet Why, Tom, don't I see every Body? .

Tom Ay, but if some Women had 'em, they wou'd kill every body.

Well, what say you to a good Husband?

Bet. That's a Rarity, and truly there are so many bad ones now, which give me such an Impression of Matrimony, that I shall be api to condemn my Person to a long Vocation all its Life

Tom Why then I find your Inclinations are for a silent, solitary sort

of a Man

Bet. O, by no means, for if ever I Marry, I'll beware of a sullen, silent Fool, one that's always Musing, but never thinks. There's some Dwersion in a talking Blockhead, and if a Woman must wear chains, I wou'd have the Pleasure of hearing'em Ratile a little

Tom But what say you to my Lady what d'ye call 'ums Page that was here to Day' I observ'd by his sweet Addresses to you, that he's up to the

Head and Ears in Love

Bet Do you think that I am so weak as to fall in Love with a Fellow at

first Sight?

Tom Pshaw, now you spoil all, I warrant you the young Whipster has got to some of his boon Companions already, has avow'd his Passion, toasted your Health, call'd you ten thousand Angels, has run over your Lips, Eyes, Neck, Shape, Air, and every thing in Description that warms their Mirth to a second Enjoyment

Bet Well, as much as you Banter, I'll have you to know there are some of your Sex have prais'd me for Wit and Beauty before now, and wou'd be my

humble Servant when I please

Tom You're in the right, Betty, for Pride is the Life of a Woman, and Flattery her Daily Bread, and she's a Fool that won't believe a Man there, as much as she that believes him any thing else.

LOVE'S CATECHISM

Bet I own my self a Woman, full of my Sex, a gentle, generous Soul, easte and yielding to soft Desires, a spacious Heart, where Love and all his Train might Lodge in a chast Inn

Tom Why then you pretend as if you would not pluck the Fruits of

Love without Marriage?

Bet Truly, I must acknowledge that as the weak Frailty of Flesh and Blood, will not give one leave to Swear to an absolute Resistance of a Temptation, yet I can safely promise to aword it, and that's as much as the best of us can do

Tom. Right, right, Betty

Bet But suppose, Tom, now that you had a fancy for a young Woman, in

what manner would you address her?

Tom. I would throw my self at her Feet, speak some Romantick Nonsense or other, address her like Alexander in the height of his Victory, confound her Senses, bear down her Reason, and away with her

Betty. That's the right way of those who have a Design upon a Woman's Virtue, but my Chastity shall ne'er submit to Cupid's Arms without Marrying, and that too with one whose Temper and mine may agreeably make one another happy; for,

Wedlock we own ordain'd by Heaven's Decree, But such as Heaven ordain'd it first to be, Concurring Tempers in the Man and Wife, As mutual Helps to draw the Load of Life. View all the Works of Providence below, The Stars with Harmony and Concord move, View all the Works of Providence above, The Fire, the Water, Earth, and Air, we know, All in one Plant agree to make it grow Must Man, the chiefest Work of Art Divine, Be doom'd in endless Discord to repine? No, we shou'd injure Heaven by that Surmise, Omnipotence is just, were Man but wise

Tom Nay, Madam, if you are for Verse, I'll at you presently

Betty As soon as you please

Tom Why dost thou all Address deny?
Hard-hearted, pretty Betty, why?
See how the trembling Lovers come,
That from thy Lips expect their Doom

Betty. Thomas, I hate them all, they know,
Nay, I have often told them so,
Their silly Politicks abhorr'd,
I scorn to make my Slave my Lord.

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LOVE'S CATECHISM

Tom But Rschard's Eyes proclaim his Love
Too brave, tyrannical to prove.

Betty. Ah, Thomas' when we lose our Pow'r, We must obey the Conquerour.

Tom Yet where a gentle Prince bears sway,

It is no Bondage to obey

Betty But if like Nero, for a while,
With Arts of Kindness he beguile,
How shall the Tyrant be withstood
When he has writ his Laws in Blood.

Tom. Love (pretty Betty) all commands,
It fetters Kings in charming Bands,
Mars yields his Arms to Cupid's Darts,
And Beauty softens savage Hearts

Betty If nothing else can pull the Tyrant down, Kill him with Kindness, and the Day's your own

Tom Well, Betty, now we are got into a Discourse of Love Affair., I'll sing you the Batchellor's Song

Betty With all my Heart.

Tom Now for it.

The Batchelor's SONG.

Like a Dog with a Bottle, fast ty'd to his Tail,
Like Vermin in a Trap, or a Thief in a Jail.
Or like a Tory in a Bog,
Or an Ape with a Clog,
Such is the Man, who when he might go free,
Does his Liberty lose,
For a Matrimony Nooze,
And sells himself into Captivity
The Dog he do's howl, when his Bottle do's jog;
The Vermin, the Thief, and the Tory in wain
Of the Trap, of the Jail, of the Quagmire complain.
But welfare poor Pug, for he plays with his Clog, 'S'
And though he would be rid on't rather than his Life,
Yet he lugs it, and he hug's it, as a Man do's this Wife

FINIS

THREE

EPILOGUES

WITH A

PROLOGUE

AND

MISCELLANEOUS

POEMS

THE GROVE, OR LOVE'S PARADICE

By Mr Oldmixon. [1.700]

EPILOGUE

Writ by Mr Farquhar

Ime was when Poets rul'd without disputes, Turn'd Men to Gods, transform'd their Gods to Brutes Our Poets change the Scene, with mighty odds Make Men the Brutes, make nothing of their Gods. 'Tis strange to see by what surprizing skill, Things are transform'd by Brothers of the Quill No more than this-high-Presto-pass, Great Jupiter's a Bull -Great Beaux's an Ass Whene'er they please to give their thoughts a loose, Jove's made a Swan, your Alderman's a Goose Things of most differing forms too we may find, By spells of Poetry in one combin'd The blustering Face, which Red-Coats bear about, Is the false Flag which Cowards still hang out, And that shall huff, and rant, swear loud and ban, Hector his God, and yet be kickt by Man They make the Villain look precise and grave, And the poor harmless Cit, a thriving Knave Strange contradictions! reconcil'd we see, They sometimes make even Man and Wife agree Poets of Old chang'd Io to a Cow, But what strange Monsters Women are made now? Females with us, without the Poct's fraud, Change often to the worst of Beasts, a Bawd There are but two things from all change secure, Nought can transform a Poet or a Whore Others for being chang'd, their Stars may blame, Their punishment is this—Still they're the same, Like paint on Glass that's valu'd at such cost, Poets ne're fade, altho the Aft be lost

THE PATRIOT, OR THE ITALIAN CONSPIRACY

(Altered from Lee by Charles Gildon)

1703

EPILOGUE

Mr. Mills comes forward and makes an Apology for want of an Epilogue; then Mr Penkethman enters dress'd like a Beau, and says he has one by a Friend, Mr Farquhar

COmething you may expect—I'm dash'd—I doubt I ne'r, shall have the Face, to stand it out Something you may expect, to raise delight Foolish enough at least, when Beaux do write Tho here we stand, and look Wit evermore, We never ventur'd to talk Wit before Our outward parts, each Night, we here expose, But for our Inward, gad we nere shew those. We dont pretend to write, with Wit, nor Care, But only, as we Dance, we write, with Air, With careless sliding Stile, just like our Gate, But Gay, and Modish, Thoughtless, as our Pate, A soft and flowing Number, fit for Song, And that we write, just as we sing it, wrong Prologues and Epilogues, we often make 'um, But then these Rogues, the Players, never speak 'um, We, that support their House! alack a day! We, make more Comedy, on the Stage, than they What draws the Ladies, pray? but such as we? They bring not here, their lovely Eyes, to see Poor Juleo slain, but to kill Beaux, like me The Poets too, from us, draw all the Profit, Tho' not their Wit, we make, the Subject of it. But we, good-natur'd we, those things can smother, As we put up Affronts, from one another I cou'd not for my Life, see this poor Rogue,

EPILOGUES, PROLOGUE &c.

Have this Play lost, for want of Epilogue. And therefore beg, you wou'd not damn it thus, The Ladys, can't refuse, when ask'd by us; You side-Box Beaux, I've orders, to engage From all us, Brother Beaux, here on the Stage. You, Sir, and I, and you, and he that writes, Were all resolv'd, to meet, anon, at Whites, There, spight of Criticks Malice, save the Play, And make a Party, for the Poets day.

THE PLATONIC LADY

By Susanna Centlivre [1707]

PROLOGUE

By Captain Farquhar

Spoken by Mr. Betterton.

Ejoice, ye Fair, the British Warrior's come, Victorious o're, to your soft Wars at home. Each Conqueror flies, with eager Longing's fraught, To clasp the Darling Fair, for which he fought He lays his Trophies down before those Eyes, By which Inspir'd, he won the Glorious Prize Prouder, when wellcom'd by his Generous Fair, Of dying in her Arms, than Conquering there. O! cou'd our Bards of Britains Isle but write With the same Fire with which our Hero's fight. Or cou'd our Stage but represent a Scene, To Copy that on great Ramillis Plain, Then we with Courage wou'd assert our Plays, And to your glorious Laurels joyn our Bays.

EPILOGUES, PROLOGUE &c.

But our poor *Pegasus*, a Beast of ease, Cares not for foraging beyond the Seas Content with *London* Provender, he flyes, To make each Coxcomb he can find, a Prize: And after trudging long, perhaps he may Pick up a Set of Fools, to furnish out a Play. To make him Eat, and you to Entertain, That for his safety fought beyond the Main. Your Courage There, but Here your Mercy show; The Brave scorn to insult a Prostrate Foe

MISCELLANEOUS P O E M S

The pliant Soul of erring Youth
Is, like soft Wax, or moisten'd clay,
Apt to receive all heav'nly Truth,
Or yield to Tyrant ill the Sway
Shun Evil in your early Years,
And Manhood may to Virtue rise,
But he who, in his Youth, appears
A Fool, in Age will ne'er be wise.

LOVE Undiscover'd

Thus fated to endure Love in its last Extremity, Despairing of a Cure?

Oh! that I could contrive some Way, My Passion to declare, To tell my Charmer how each Day, I linger with Despair

If PHILLIS knew how much I love, If she knew how I burn, She could not sure so Cruel prove, And make me no Return

Presumption 'tis in me, I know, Such Beauty to desire, And 'twould in any One be so, That should so high aspire What shall I do? no Joys appear, Without her, Life's a Pain.
Tormented thus 'twixt Hope and Fear, I waste my Days in vain.

The INCONSTANT

A SONG

1

If Love such a Passion a Mine, Would kindle in C#LIA's Breast, And with Equal Desire, Her Heart would inspire, No Mortal could then be more blest.

11

We Two in a Desart alone,
Despising the World and its Care,
Still each other to see,
Would much Happier be,
Than those who are Happiers there

· III

If missing my Cælia by Chance,
Thro' the Woods I had sought her in vain,
The Complaints of my Love,
By the Birds of the Grove,
Should be carry'd to Cælia again

ΙV

And pleas'd with my Languishing Voice,
They should Eccho my Words thro' the Air
They should tell her, her Sight
Was my only Delight,
And her Absence my only Despair

EPILOGUES, PROLOGUE &c.

v

All the Heat of the Day in a Shade Would I sit, and admire her Charms, In the Evening I'd walk, To my Cælia I'd talk, And have her all Night in my arms.

VI

But alas! while I thus entertain
My self with the Thoughts of my Fair,
She I fancy, so Kind,
May be False as the Wind,
Inconstant and Light as the Air.

A Final Couplet

Death now appears to seize my latest Breath, But all my Miseries will end with Death

A

POEM

OR

The Spanish Expedition

Under the COMMAND of

CHARLES Earl of Peterborough

UNTIL

The Reduction of the City of Barcellona to the Obedience of Charles III.

King of Spain.

The Right Honourable

CHARLES

Earl of PETERBOROUGH

AND

MONMOUTH

My Lord. Y Presumption in Dedicating to Your Lordship this Poem (found among my dear Deceas'd Husband's Writings) will I hope obtain not only Your Lordships Pardon, but favourable Acceptance, for to whom should this Address be made, but to that Hero who is the glorious Subject of the Song, Happy, could it by Art represent what was really done by Your Lordship in that Expedition, so surprising, as not only surpasses all Poetick Description, but makes even Truth it self Romantick. The Difficulties Your I ordship had to encounter in the different Interest and Or mons of your Confederates was not the least part of that Undertaking. You were to convince before you engag'd, and Your invincible Reason was to confirm assured Conquest to Your Sword Monjuich beyond Obilisks and Pyramids will be the Eternal Monument of your Fame, whereupon the Fall of that great the unhappy Prince of Darmstad, Your Lordship Heroically interpos'd, turn'd and assured the l'ate of the Austrian Monarchy, Barcellona became the Rival of Madrid, and Madrid it self had received its natural Lord And had not Envy it self blasted the sure laid Design, my Lord Mordaunt had rival'd the Glory of the Black Prince himself on the Theatre of Spain Accept, Great Sir, these Lawrels planted by your transcendent Valour and reap'd by your Victorious Arm. Accept that Tribute which is here offer'd by an humble but sincere Hand, to that magnificent Vertue which hath restored the Foundation of the Austrian Spanish Monarchy, which none but our great Queen can establish and confirm

That your Lordship may live to see the noble Effects of so glorious an Undertaking ratify'd in a sure and lasting Peace, the West-India Trade flowing into the British Channel, and the good Wishes of all good Men deriv'd into lasting Blessings upon your Lordship and noble Family is the hearty Prayer of

My Lord,
Your Lordships
Most Devoted
Humble Servant,
Marg Farquhar

THE

PREFACE

THE Author of this Poem, (tho' an Officer that Time in the Army,) was not imbark'd in the Spanish Expedition, but was oblig'd to an ingenious Friend for his Informations, wherein he himself was actually engag'd till the Reduction of the City of Barcellona, which afforded the Author Matter for the

Composition of this Poem

The Author's tedious Sickness whereof he dy'd, hinder'd him from making such Corrections which he design'd, especially in the Two last Canto's, and some considerable Time elaps'd since his Death before the Original was produc'd under his own Hand, nor indeed had it been now publish'd, but at the Instance of some of his ingenious Friends, though doubtless had he liv'd it wou'd have appear'd much more correct, which 'tis hop'd may be pleaded as a justifiable Excuse for its present Defetts, especially in curtailing the Names of such Officers of whom he gives such deserving Characters, which the Publisher wou'd not presume to fill up for fear of Mistake, but judges it not very difficult to come to the Knowledge of 'em by viewing the Lists of such Regiments and Officers which compos'd that Army who were at the Reducing the City of Barcellona.

As the Author has been very fortunate in pleasing the Ingenious of both Sexes in his Comedies, so it may be hop'd this posshumous Work of his may not be unacceptable, and that the Criticks in Poetry may not be too severe in their

Censures.

Α

P O E M

C A N T O I

O W had those Fleets once Rivals in dispute, Had battle'd often, for a bare Salute Owh'd the same common Cause, their Squadrons meet And yield a Prospect formidably great, With loosen'd Sails before the Winds they go, Here English Flags, there Belgick Stremers flow. Those in the Van, with awful Pomp appear, And these, he by, to guard the lagging Rear, Capacious Transports, big with warlike Force, Sail safe between, and keep the middle Course While on their Wasts the chearful Soldiers stand And long to stretch their Joints on welcome Land. For Preparation both in Men and Store, No Expedition run so high before, United firm the Nations frankly vote, To carry Terrors off to Lands remote, Close the Design—the differing People guess, And all impatient, wait the great Success, Tho' eager for th' Event, yet much they dread, A brave and pushing General at their Head Loud Murmurs ran, and with a sawcy Voice, Arrain the best of Sovereigns in her Choice.

Some in Experience tardy Measures make, First, by fresh Errors, rectifie Mistake, Improv'd at last, they mend as they decay, Their Judgments rise, as they rise in Pay. By dint of lingring time slow Captains made, They work upon the War, as on a Trade.

Such have we seen on the Alsatian Plain, Make mighty Conquests to retire again. For Contributions strenuous they excell, No Hero's ever canton'd Troops so well, They spin the War in cuning dull delay, By Night unravel what they wove by Day, With lingring Steps, o'er difficulties climb, And wait Peace issuing from the Womb of Time Not such the Heroes, whom the Gods create Expressly for the War with Martial Heat, Who dart like Sun Beams to the utmost Line, At once set out, and reach the grand Design Thus Phelep's Son had half the World o'er run Before the assonisht World perceiv'd his Course begun Such Mordaunt was, on whom this Business lay, Mordaunt, had Fire to o'er inform his Clay, But not superfluous, The Hero glowing at his Army's Head. The Soldiers caught the Sparkles as they fled, Which made each Man a Mordaunt that he led. From the First Light his active Judgment flows. Almost by Intuition Mordaunt knows War not his Province; yet the Hero knew, To take in long Experience at a View, Stood in his Ken, and with a bold Essay, Mark'd all the Heights and Distances of Sway, Chalk'd Nassaw's Steps at Namur and the Boyn, And Marlborough's larger Strides on Blenheim's Bloody Plain, Early the Hero in the Senate Stood A Daring Champion for his Country's Good, Brought all its past Miscarriages about, And lash'd within, the Errors made without. The listning Peers an awful Silence guard, Their strickt Attention he could well reward. When siding Parties strong Debate had warm'd, And just perswasive Warmih had Mordauni arm'd, Gods how he spoke— His Eloquence like some full Bosom'd Flood, With native Surface undistain'd with Mud, Not broke by abrupt Banks, nor sunk in Holes, But thro' the Plain, rather decimes than rowls, With an Impetuous, but unbroken Sway, O'er the weak bending Reeds does gently play.

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But if some Dike oppose its Barrier Side, The *Torrent* swells, grows rapid in its Pride, And forces all with Arbitrary Tyde

Long had he waited for a bold Command,
To stretch his Soul and executing Hand,
It offers now—the Royal Seals ordain,
To Mordaunt, Power supream upon the Plain,
And Shovell post his Partner on the Main.
Shovell had oft' the British Squadrons led,
Oft' frighted Theus from her wai'ry Bed,
The Nymph agast, starts from her Coral Throne,
Wak'd with his Tempest louder than her own
With him, the Nations knew their Fleet secure,
And Seamen fought because of Conquest sure.
From two such Chiefs united in Employ,
The Coward shakes with Fear, the Brave with eager Joy,
The People feel alternate Hopes and Fears,
And Mothers melt in antidated Tears

Now, from the kinder North a Gale is sent. That streins each Concave Sail to stiff Extent, Southward they steer and shun that hostile Place, Where Tourville lost his Ships and found Disgrace, Press'd hard by Russel with impetuous Shocks, Some drive on Shoals, some Strike on couchant Rocks Monstrous Deformities the Surges bore, And scatter'd Ruins, thick emboss the Shore Unhappy Tourville from the deep retires, And mourns his Fleet consum'd by foreign Fires, Mourns his Sun Royal, now an Orb of Flame, As if there were an Omen in the Name, Forward they sail and pass that boisterous Bay, Where deadest Calms ne'er influence the Sea, Where unprovok'd by Winds the Billows roar, Rowl Mountain high and dash the humble Shoar

Next they proceed by Bayonne's verdant Isles,
Not distant far, inrich'd with foreign Spoils
Stands Vigo Bay—within, the flota lies,
From India's rifled Stores, a wealthy Prizer
The Ships of Force range in a Line before,
Boom'd in, and fenc'd with Batteries from the Shore,
In vain—for now the dreadful Engins play,
Ormond by Land, and Rook attacks by Sea
The Boom flies short, the abandon'd Forts begin

To turn their Fire, and pour fresh Vengeance in, Confederate Horrors of the Land and Sea, In thick Obscurities involve the Day, The adverse Elements compound the Spoil, And share the Profits of the Warrior's Toil They sooth each others Enmity and Rage, In joint Destruction o'er the purpl'd Stage, What e'er escap'd th' Extreams of Fire and Sea, Became a British or a Belgick Prey. This was Great Ormond's valiant Feat of Arms, Who's martial Presence animates and charms, Mars the great God of War frowns in his Eye, And Cupid, God of Love, sits smiling by, A Friend he is to all, that's just and brave, And equally hates the Coward and the Knave Whilst others basely scorn the humble Crowd, And strive to climb, because they wou'd be proud His graceful Presence is to none denied, For he's too great to stoop to slavish Pride. His Veins have often shed a purple Flood, And like the Sea, his precious vital Blood Has flow'd, and always ready is to flow, To guard this British Island from the Foe 'Twas here he soiz'd the Plate of France and Spain, And burnt their Naval Strength upon the Main, And thus return'd loaded with Indian Pelf, He all enrich'd, except it was himself. Hence where rich Tagus by Lasbona's Side, Pays Oceans Tribute with his golden Tide, They bend their Course—Unhospitable Ground Where hule Faith, and less of Friendship's found, Where scanty Gains reward the Labourer's Toil, Choak'd by the Clergy, Weeds that load the Soil, What Seeds of Good thou gain'st by foreign Aid, By thy unkindly Sands are ill repaid! For Albion's Blood which widow'd Tears lament, What canst thou pay? For Albion's Treasure spent; What canst thou pay' poor parch'd ungrateful Coast, For that brave Hand which great Ruvigni lost. That giving Hand, felt by his Friend and Foe, Which Favours there, and here did Fate bestow Again they sail, and thro' some hazy Frets, Steer from resisting Gales, and gain the Streights,

Where an old Hero of immortal Fame, Ceas'd from his Labour and inscrib'd his Name. Here, a stupendious Promontory stands, The Southern Point of European Lands, Its Eastern Front a Steep of ridgy Rocks, On its dull Base sustains Levantine Shocks, Along the Western Side the Hill decays, In Hills alternate, and rough abrupt Ways, And where so e'er the Interspaces fill, Botanick Nature shews her utmost Skill, Here Æsculapius trac'd the simpling Path, And here Instructed left his Art to Garth Extending on the coasting Plain below, Where Eastern Winds with fragrant Murmurs blow, There stands a Town, under a Growth of Fame, To which its Passage owes its modern Name, This Place was first by British Fleets possess'd, With Galick Fury since with Danger prest Sustaining every Hardship that befell, Six Months besieg'd, six Months defended well. Now Mordaunt's Frigat hasts this Bay to gain Whence Ponts run from Leak, but run in vain The Hero thence descends, and pusht to Land, Where Darmstadt meets him on the crowded Sand, Darmslads who twice the dubious Place sustain'd, Sav'd by his Conduct, by his Counsel gain'd, Him Mankind owns temper'd with lawful Sway, Pious and Prudent, watchful, just and gay, He govern'd Hearts—spontaneous Hands obey. He ne'er gave Mandate with an idle Hand, His own Example was his first Command, Prompt to relieve, none left him unredrest, Or by his Smiles deceiv'd, or Frowns opprest, In Peace and War so known to govern well, He ne'er was Cause of Grief untill he fell, Then all Men griev'd Some time elaps'd, the Herocs walk and view Where threatning French their first Approaches drew, Here now in spight of Opposition made, A Royal Battery on the Breach was laid, All wrought to raise the Breast and Terrace high, Nor did the Prince himself stand idly by, There lay a Bulwark gaping on the Side,

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A practicable Breach, but never tried,
The doubtful Foe durst no Attack begin,
They knew that Death and Darmstadt lodg'd within,
Hence they ascend, and to that Battery came,
Which to its first Projector owes its Name;
Here they observe, nor did refuse their Praise,
The French surmount impracticable Ways,
Thick panting up the craggy Mount they crawl,
And Giant like, storm rugged Nature's Wall,
Like Emmets, in promiscuous Swarms they creep,
Cling to the Rocks and graple with the Steep

The Summit gained, their trembling Eyes they cast With Horror back upon the Danger past; Scarce dare their giddy Brains the Distance take Which now their mangled Carcasses must make, For now the Prince attacks—the Gallick Foe. From custom'd Fate in Fire no Weakness show. But shiver at the Thought of untry'd Death Below. Horrid the Sense—from Steep to Steep they bound, At last with frightful Smash they daub the Ground, Some Stuck half way, on pointed Rocks complain And cry for Death to ease their wretched Pain. The Prospect lengthen'd, for below are seen Promiscuous Arms, Brains, Legs, and Trunks of Men, Some by the Sword chose Death's profound Abyss, Rather than leap this dreadful Precipice O! faithless Rock that bore the warm Embrace Of Champions courting thee in Glory's Race! That stretch'd thy treacherous Arms to help the Brave With eager Toil, only to find a Grave! Thus Mortals at Ambition's louder Call, With Labour gain the Top, with Ruin thence to fall Now having view'd the Incampment of the Foe, And by what Oblique Lines the Trenches go, Where every Chief his Prize of Glory won, Where Ajax fought, and where Thyrsites run, They with the Lesser Circumstances end, And both the Heroes to the Fleet descend

Now by Europa's Point they stretch away, Quiting the Streights, and gain the Midland Sea, A Native Barrier, serving to-restrain, The Moorish Enmity and Rage of Spain, Then towards that Place, were by the Current set

Where Rook's rough Squadron with Tholouse's met, Where wasted Stores, Fatigue and haizy Weather Parted the Fray, and gave the Odds to neither, Thus when Ulysses on the Trojan flew, And interposing Pallas Stood in View, Both Parties toil'd, compounded the Offence, And thank'd the Gods for giving a Pretence

BARCELLONA

CANTOII

TWAS Summer now, and heavy Calms begun
To clog their Course, and hang upon their Run.
Then the Commanders in a thick Resort,
Hasten on Board the Flag, the Naval Court
This goodly Ship o'er all the Seas renown'd,
Shew'd like an Island with the Forrest crown'd
In it's Autumnal Dress, when Winds forbear
To strike the Bosom of the Balmy Air,
And sickly Leaves hang fading o'er the Place,
Meet no Disturbance but decay in Peace
Here waiting Crowds obsequiously draw near,

For Interest, makes Men Courtiers even here In Tempests, born, those Children of the Main—Compose their ruffled Looks with little Pain, And soft as Calms can sooth and cringe for Gain Now whilst the num'rous Chiefs themselves address To entertainments proper for the Place, Mordauni retires, by busic Crowds unseen, And with him takes the Stranger Guiscard in. Sometime claps'd—Mordauni desires to know What Fate had caus'd the courteous Gaul forgoe His Native Land, to join a foreign Foe.

Then Gusscard thus-from near the Banks of Rhosne I lately fled, whose bleeding People groan, Beneath a Tyrant's Rage, no Rods before Were e'er so sharp, no Land such Lashing bore, In vain the labouring Hind manures the Soil, Destruction reaps the Harvest of his Toyl, All that from foreign Shoars the Merchant gains, Extracted out of Industry and Pains, Oppression grasps at once, and in a Day, The Labours of a Life are snatch'd away, The Poor and Weak are always in the wrong, Nor is there Property, but in the Strong, In vain the Household Gods they all invoke, Their Gods are snatch'd away, their Altars broke, The Free born Mind is now no longer free, Nor Reason acts but by the King's Decree. Strange Arbitrary Sway that thus commands A Forfeiture of Sense as well as Lands, Religion to the Gown becomes a Sport, Priests like Dragoons, take Order from the Court, No sacred Mission from their God they bring, Their Gospel is a warrant from their King, By that, these ghostly Villains preach and pray, Draw forth Confessions, privately betray, And make all Scals of Secresy give way Hence, Patriots unheard are doom'd to feel The lasting Rigours of the dark Bastile. Sudden and Sure as the Arrests of Fate Are those, for that close, Limbo of the State, Hard to repass, as Hell's infernal Gate Here, lusty Youth, whose light aspiring Soul, The wide capacious World could scarce controul, In vain laments his darling Freedom crost, And his whole Brood of noble Pleasures lost There aged Truth to Walls may plead his Cause, The H'alls his Judges, and his Chains the Laws, Tortur'd by private Racks, the Wretch sometimes Is forc'd to own some ne'er committed Crimes, Condemn'd by false Confessions he must bleed, And private Murder expiates the Deed Unknown to Parents, here may Children die Unknown to Friends, there, dearest Friends may lie The Lover doubly chain'd may here expire,

And th' unconscious Maid still hope with warm Desire. Such is the Tyrant's Vengeance on the Land, But where his hostile Fleets the Seas command. A fresher Scene of Misery succeeds, Where many a poor Cevennian Captain bleeds, Where those, that in soft Plenty liv'd before, Now chain'd in Couples, naked, gaul'd and sore, Ferk at each Lash, and lug the bended Oar. Thus long enslav'd, they no Resistance made, But bore what Burdens their Oppressors laid, At length Religion rous'd him in her Cause, And Nature urging to assert her Laws, Wide Interests join in the vindictive Scene, Opinions close and leave no Chasme between, But like descending Branches, all agree To centre in the Root of Liberty 'Twas then the lusty Youth together crowd, Each catching at what Arms his Fury shew'd, At first, with generous Rage they firmly stand, Till veteran Force o'er run the harrast Land, Then to the Woods and Wilds for Refuge go, There they remain and wait the Tyrant's Blow. Such is the wretched Case of those for whom To supplicate Relief, I abandon Home, To Anna, the Asylum of Distress, Whose great Endeavours distant Nations bless, To Anna, the Afflicted all must sue, Thither my Course, when I fell in with you. And hope, great Sir, this powerful Fleet I see, For our Assistance may appointed be Then Mordaunt thus—I own most courteous Gaul, Your pressing Wants for speedy Succours call, Cevennian Troubles reach remotest Land, And may expect Relief from Anna's Hand, But now her Armies bend a different Course, He paused——and then continued his Discourse. Scarce had that Villain Priest of working Brain, Betray'd to France the Civil Rights of Spain, When thro' the several Nations that compose

That Empire, Discontents and Fears arose, Of these, a People vigorous fierce and tall, Who from *Valentia* reach the Bounds of *Gaul*, Early assert their *Native Rights*, and Show

What ever Zeal, depriv'd of Power can do; In broken Troops, they scower the Neighbouring Plain, Then fly for Refuge to their Hills again. Then like fell Hawks descending low, to bear Their ravish'd Prey, soon quit the Danger there, Mount out of Sight, and hide themselves in Air

This rash Attempt to surer Bondage leads Here were the Hands, but destitute of Heads The Nobles challeng'd by their injur'd Laws, Receive a moving Call t'assert their Cause, Yet prudence louder calls, to arm forbear, Without a Prospect of Protection near, The bleeding People, thus oppress'd complain, Look on their Chiefs for Help but look in vain, Of Leaders destitute, and warlike Stores, Thus humbly sue to those Confederate Powers. Who the third Charles protect, and in his Ghoice Preserve the Scale of Europe in a Poize Albion, the first of these, a wealthy Land, Stretching to distant Shoars her wide Command, Now rul'd by Anne, the Blessing of her Age, The Scourge of Tyranny and lawless Rage, Justice at her Command keeps even Course, And her Example gives her Precepts Force, These join'd, suppress all Evils in their Growth, None can withstand the Unity of both; Her, every Art, does for its Patron chuse, The Theme of Wit and Subject of the Muse Converted Malice owns, her Rightful State, And proselited Faction shuns Debate, Under so just a Management we live, Subjects, secure of Application, give, In Glory, she does all those Kings succeed, Which former Times transcrib'd for her to read. Her Predecessor, of immortal Fame, In the full Tyde of France had stopt the Stream, But she, by her Lieutenants has done more, And urg'd the Stream back, to the Spring of Power. Albion had often bled in Hopes of Ease, Engag'd in War, only to purchase Peace, Oft push'd her Squadrons thro' th' embattl'd Way, And drove the panting Monster to a Bay While no Advantage she propos'd to find,

Beyond the common Safety of Mankind. Her, Darmstad serv'd at th' Hibernian Flood, And urg'd her Troops thro' Deluges of Blood. On Belgick Plains, while still the Hero trod His Father's Steps in Worship of his God, And now in Albion shews himself again, To press the Rescue of Revolung Spain Where with strong Reasons, and a graceful Mien He mov'd the Senate and the sacred Queen. Shows Catalonia ready to declare, Invokes Assistance, and demands the War. How the three Kingdoms, on the Midland Sea, Oppress'd with Wrongs, but by Constraint obey: How a small Force sent outwards might insure Men prompt for Vengeance, for Revolt mature Enough disgusted at a Foreign Line, To out the French and bring the Austrian in Then having urg'd the Profits that must rise From France, Strip'd naked out of all Allies, He show'd those great Advantages, that are To recompence the Charge of such a War How intercepted Trade, that moves but slow, Will cease to stagnate, and begin to flow. How Eastern Commerce must begin to thrive. When Spanish Harbours their Protection give And Indian Drugery encourag'd thus, Must leave th' Elixir of its Toil for us Whilst France crampt up, and stop'd in its Supplies, Must fall by Steps that raise the Great Allies. His Reasons carry a prevailing Force, And Catalonia ends our present Course He spoke They talk'd a while. Guiscard withdrew. And shew'd himself again to publick View

CANTOIII

↑T Mordaunt's Prayer Stiff Gales their Canvas fill, And bring their Fleet in Sight of Monjuich Hill: Next, from the Mountain to the roulling Main, Appears that spacious, that delightful Plain, Where Barcelona stands: A fruitful Ground, Where Natures Plenty is spontaneous found Thick studded on the Vale fair Structures lay, Like Daizies on young Meadows set in May At length the City opens to the Sight, Aspiring Churches make th' unequal Height, Tall Steeples o'er the Buildings proudly rise, Whose pointed Spires menace the lofty Skies Eastward, some Furlongs off the Town, they stretch, And drop their Anchors, out of Cannon Reach, Th' impatient Soldiers, after three Months Stay, With Longings, wait on Board the Rise of Day, Some nodding, in dry Battle spend the Night, And safely rush into the thickest Fight Some fix their Arms, some brace the sullen Drum, Some dream of Conquest, and of Plunder some

Now Light ascending gilds the Eastern Skies, The Shades sink downwards as the Beams arise. The Bird of Darkness with the Night retires, And Stars decreasing wink away their Fires When every Warriour with bright Arms in Hand, Stand active for the expected Word to land. Around, throng'd Troops do in the Boats appear With Colours loose, and all the Sounds of War The Sailors Shouts, and Soldiers chearful Cries, Percussive shake the Shoars and pierce the Skies. Mordaunt himself the Signal, leads the Van, The Gods lookt down and blest the Godlike Man. The Tritons proud, their favourite Burden bore. And Winds Confederate, wash him to the Shoar The Chiefs with active Bounds, their Boats forsake, Possess the Land, there, firmer Stations take

The Soldiers tread the Glebe with eager Joy, Whilst mutual Welcomes, Tongues and Hands employ, Transported, some upon their Captains call To be led streight to Barcellona's Wall, While some supine, upon the Welcome Strand, With Limbs extended, print the passive Sand. Thence view the Fleet, and thence Remembrance take Of their past Hardships on the boistrous Lake, Recount their tedious Voyage o'er and o'er; What Oaken Beds, what Sickness, Thirst they bore, Then thank'd the Gods that brought them safe to Shoar Some climb the neighbouring Summits to descry The Approach of adverse Troops; and some to spy, If any Hope of Booty might be nigh To these, descending from the Hills afar, Appear the dusty Clouds of marching War The moving Cohorts, in a dubious Mien, Now, Friends to France, now, seem'd to England's Queen Till Darmstad's Ken, the wide Conjecture ends, And Catalonian Shouts confess'd 'em Friends, · All arm'd and well appointed for the Fight, And firmly bent to vindicate their Right. The Priests and Nobles own their Austrian King, And Acclamations thro' both Armies ring The Country thus declar'd, remain'd alone, To fix their Conquest, the proud Barcelone A Town large, wealthy, populous and strong, Fit for a Stay to Empire, yet whilst young Where old *Velasco* in Command grown Grey, With his Confederate Strength, collected lay, The Chiefs in Counsel sat, the general Voice, Votes for a Siege, great Mordaunt's hardy Choice, Which push'd successful, forcibly must gain A powerful Influence on the Fate of Spain Thus bold, they thus determine, and their Care Succeeds to disimbark the Stores of War Mordaunt's Example urg'd his Orders on, Refresh'd the Faint, and made the Tardy run: Deaf to the Calls that clamorous Nature makes, He restless moves, nor craving Slumber, wakes. Here confluent Crowds with animating Voice, Tug to the creeking Machines grating Noise,

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By firm endeavour, and prevailing Hands,

Their ponderous Wheels plough thro' the sinking Sands: On lofty Carriages erected stood
The weighty Guns, late Burdens to the Flood:
The Ships, now lighter made, amaze the Foe,
Put on new dreadful Forms, and taller grow.
Upward the lofty Pines are seen to shoot,
As when they sprouted from their Mountain Root
The thronging Catalans with Care supply
Materials for erecting Batteries high
All labour'd—All must labour to be Great,

Or, Mordaunt like, make such a Work compleat Above the Tops of lofty Mountains, where Ether, releas'd from Storms, breaths balmy Air, The Genij dwell intelligent, and show Respective Care o'er Provinces below. Of these, a Spright, fierce, bloody, hugely tall, Subtle, and vigilant, protected Gaul, Of Strength, and Stature, equal to his Care, Tyranically Proud, Majestically Fair His Native Lillies on his Cheeks were spread, And martyr'd Blood laid on the blushing Red His Temples, ravish'd Crowns and Rights, adorn, And at his Feet, lay Heaps of Treaties torn.

Long had he toil'd, nor where his Labours lame To fetter Europe and make France Supream Strong his Efforts, he aw'd declining Spain, Inspir'd old Richlieu, and spur'd on Turenne The former, Leagues occasional to make, With antidated Purpose, Leagues to break Decisive Sword, the casuist Warriour draws, And Success pleads, and justifies the Cause Hence, the proud Genius saw the ancient Bounds Of France abscon'd, in Tracts of conquer'd Grounds. Hills set on Hills, and Rivers thro' the Plain, Met Rivers, to oppose his Troops in vain In vain, the Pirenees point chilling Snows, Currents, in vain, Banks limitting expose: The rapid Rhine, smooth'd his indignant Wave, And. I cans trod upon the murmuring Slave Progressive thus, he turn'd his haughty View, Iberia's Proud Dominion to Putsue, Soon gave Pretence to his ambitious Aims, And Priest-craft brib'd, young Bourbon, there Proclaims.

Then who remain'd the sinking World to save, Great Nassaw fell—the Spright Insults his Grave; Thence cries aloud, my labouring Task is done, Proceed Gran Lewis, boldly now go on; Now, I have stamp'd thy Victories compleat, And leave thy Force an over-match for Fate. This said the Genius with past Cares opprest. His Lillies folded in, and sunk to rest Mistaken Spright! thy Bourbon to forsake, And idely Sleep, when most requir'd to Wake. Anna's denouncing Trumpet, that defies Thy Perjur'd Prince, and fills the conscious Skies, Awakes thee not, not Europe's louder Voice, Blessing Auspicious Anna in her Choice Of Marlb'rough's Sword-not Blenheim's dreadful Plain, Ten thousand Cries invoke thy Help in vain. In vain, thy Favourite Lewis Raves and Weeps, His Angel calls in vain, his Angel sleeps And slept secure, till the big Trump of Fame, Fill'd with the lofty Notes of Mordaunt's Name, Shook the *Iberian* Hills with Ecchoing Blast, And pierc'd the Demons sloathful Ear at last Agust he rose, and casting round his Eyes, Ye Gods? it cannot be——the Demon cries, Or I have Ages slept— Such wondrous Change in Gallia's Face I see, No less than Work of Ages it can be Whence rears the Danube thus his crested Flood, And swells his Sanguine Banks with Tides of Blood. How came those reeking Heaps of Gallick slain, That tall, that monumental Spire on Hockstet Plain. What heavenly Form, serene, augustly Fair, Adorns the Top, and lights the ambient Air? The Genius here, with dubious Wonder prest, First June fancy'd, then Minerva guest, Till downwards looking, Bourbon's prostrate Mien, Confess'd the greater Goddess, England's Queen. The Spirit Starts, shock'd with a wild Surprise, Strain'd hard to look, but his affrighted Eyes Ake at the Object, then falls sinking down At the bare Shadow of Great Anne's Renown, His dire Regards far thence the Demon sends, But no Place finding that his Prospect mends,

Dispair and Grief his hardned Silence broke, Oh! had I never slept, or ne'er awoke, Inrag'd, he cries-where, tell ye Furies, where My present Aid, and my late dormant Care Is wanted most, my Gallia to repair There, Marlb'rough drives us thro' the dusty Plain, Yonder, we fly from conquering Eugene. Haughty stands Baden there, at sullen Bay; Yonder, Ruvignies Squadrons push the Day. Here, Mordaunt's Cohorts vex the heated Plain, And formidable Shovell awes the Main, From Marlb'rough's Arms, I much had Cause to fear. But against those, strong Bulwark'd Towns appear, Baden he knew, for want of Quota's, slow, His Ally wou'd retard Ruvigme's Blow Eugene his rapid March thro' Seas of Blood Urg'd on, but Vendosme and the Po withstood But Mordaunt, yet a Stranger in the War, With sharp descerning Ken, he views afar, Well mark'd his early Toil, and midnight Care, His easie Access, and determin'd Air Then cries aloud——this Man, this wondrous Man, Unless prevented, turns the Fate of Spain, Mine it must be to frustrate his Design, The Work is worthy me—the Work be mine This said --- he darted thro' the yielding Air, A Train of Light, like Comets blazing Hair, Pursu'd his Course, poor frightful Mortals gaze, And from the Sight, strange wild Conjectures raise The staring Rustick, his wise Sentence past, Beware our Grain, he crys, this bodes a Blast. Well, I remember—then begins a Tale Of Blazing Star, and prophesying Whale, Another brings a Story to reply Some old, and long, successive lineal Ly Which, had like Gout, or such Traditions run I'th' Blood, from Father to the infected Son. The Zealous Priests, whose Province 'tis to pry Into Gelestial Secrets, hence descry The Church in Danger, and no Buckets nigh The busy Polyman in Disgrace, The Portent views with penetrating Face Foretells a Change at Court, himself a Place.

Some Philomaths, the Comets Rage explain, In Storms at Land and Tempests on the Main. The Pedlars, hence, much dread cold rainy Fairs, And Sailors think of going oft to Prayers, Some fatal Fevers livid Plagues confess, Physicians bow, and the fair Omen bless.

But now, their laging Sight pursues in vain, The Spright had now reach'd the subjacent Plain, From States to Kingdoms, there, he roves about To search his darling Mistress, Discord, out. Thro' his whole Progress, every where he saw The deep Impressions of the Fury's Paw In Cities, wildly did the Fury range Her Footsteps plainest, on the Crowded Change Here in a murmuring Whisper, she pursues The Merchants open Ear, with factious News, With all her Arts, the tedious War decries, Shews Funds exhausted, and no more Supplies. Here in a Wager or stocklobbing Face, With knavish Lyes she buzzes round the Place Inspir'd by Her, Sedition to excite Rehearsals here, there, Observators write, At Night, She to some Lordly Mansion flies, And, there, 'twixt Man and Wife the Fury lies. Nor was the Church from her Impressions free, Prelates and Convocations disagree, Their ancient Province, now lies far remote Not who converts a Soul adorns his Coat, But who converts a Burgess for his Vote. Opinions different, different Heat express And Doctors leave the Pulpit, for the Press. Much read in Books, but ignorant in Men, The learned Graduate draws his pusling Pen. Disturbs the Moths, old Notions to translate, In Logick good, impertinent in State Half studdy'd in prophane, half sacred Writ, 'Twixt Heaven and Hell he hangs, for neither fit

Fair Albion's Court once had the Fury seen,
There left Impressions deep, but Albion's Dzen.
Had lately from the Place the Fury chas'd,
With some few Friends, that Discords Cause embrac'd.
Reluctant, she forsook the sacred Ground,
But at the Bar, the Compensation found.

Triumphant there, she puzzled every Cause, And left to Fees or Bribes, the Power of Laws; Then, from the noisy Hall the Fury burst, And as she flew, the Neighbouring Senate curst, Touch'd at the Lobby—but no farther durst. Thus far the Gallick Guardian past the Throng, Marking the Fury as she went along To a fair Colledge he at length ascends, A new Foundation laid for pious Ends, Where first to the Library he bends his Pace, Hoping to find her in the old Recess Here Order stood in level Ranks arraid, The Dusty Shelves with Paper burthens spread, Books pil'd on Books, the greatest downward tend, And Vellum Authors to the Roof ascend, In Volumes, open on the Board, was seen, Here something blotted out, there foisted in Here, in the Margin, were large Glosses plac'd, And there whole Paragraphs intirely raz'd Now, Gensus searches every Nook with Care, The recent Ink betray'd her lately there, But late withdrawn—he trac'd her blasted Road, And found her Speeching to a list'ning Crowd, There in a Garb, that suits the Mission well, Her distant Feats, she does with Pleasure tell. In British Lands what hopeful Mischiefs stir, Behind a Mask of Zeal inspir'd by her What Indian Wonders she had seen and done, Both at the Setting and the Rising Sun What Work while she far Northward made her Stay, But not a Word of Sweden by the Way When now the Fury, lifting up her Eyes, Well knew the mighty Genius by his Size, Their Glances meet—the Demons gastly Air, Declare his pressing Wants and Business there, She took the Signal—vanish'd from their Sight, And left the Fathers in a doubtful Fright, Who straight repairing to the sacred Shrine, Oral it a Miracle, and bless the Sign The Gallick Guardian led the Fury still, Nor stopt untill they came to Moniguich Hill, Here on a Summit of a Cliff they Stand, Which awes the Sea, and brows the Neighbouring Land.

Then Genius thus—behold on yonder Tide,
The British Fleet with awful Terrour ride,
Lo! Their Battalians on the Plains appear,
Here, English Troops, there, Belgick Cohorts war,
By Spanish Rebels joyn'd on every hand,
Here flank'd by Hills, and Yonder by the Strand
Observe the working Crowd move up and down,
See how their Preparations brave the Town.
If Barcellona drops, the Province falls,
And carries Ruin to the Neighbouring Walls
Which our young Bourbon own—the care be thine
To rid my Fears, and baffle their Design

Ply Sergius close, in him is lodg'd the Care Of all their Train, and all their Stors of War His Councel must have Force, thy Task is hard, But on—and listen to thy great Reward

Thy Friend Albani sends a scarlet Hat, And Poland's Prymacy shall be thy Lot, Three banish'd Princes, whom our Cause and Care Have rendred wretched, shall attend thy Chair, Old speeching Nestor shall his Offerings bring, And Margaretta shall thy Praises sing.

He spoke, the Fury with a horrid Smile, Confess'd the Price well suited to her Toil, Then lash'd her Sides, that swell'd to meet the Blow, Her flaming Lyes with Lust of Mischief glow. Tumuli and Faction cloud her anxious Face, And crested Snakes erect, his round the Place Enough, my Darling Spright, enough, she cries Before the Sun can measure thrice the Skies, I'll blast their Hopes, and gain my glorious Prize.

C A N T O IV

C H E spoke descending, and her self convey'd Swift, as a Shot below its Level made, To Sergius Quarter she directs her Way, Sergius all Night in Broken Slumbers lay, He thought th' Access impracticably Steep, And doubt of Success interrupted Sleep In Form of Galba she approach'd his Bed, Just as the Morning had her Blushes spread On Eastern Hills, this Galba dealt in Mines, In Angles, Traverses and oblique Lines, By one, he safely cou'd th' Approach compleat, And by another, fortify Retreat In taking Aim he felt an odd Delight, But levell'd low, and seldom hit the White Thro' a clear Perspective wou'd often look, And Danger Still in full Proportion took, But when to Success a fair Passage lay, He turn'd the Glass, and drove the Means away Thus, in this borrow'd Form, the Fiend intends To mould unstable Sergeus to her Ends To you, whose Years have yielded length of Course, To judge of promising Designs with Force To you, who early with the War begun, Who much have seen, and much have made your Own, Your Galba comes, to know with that Pretence Of Judgment, Reason, or Experience, This Work, this fatal Work is thus begun, Without sufficient Force to push it on Our Warriours grant, such as full greatly dare, A Siege as ours is the toughest Tug of War. This calls for Numbers and Stupendious Stores, Neither of which, you know, my Friend, are ours, Three Moons, these Walls, sustain'd Vendosm's Attack, Oft push'd his veteran Legions bleeding back. Our living Thousands rang'd upon the Plain, Amount not here to Vendosm's Thousands slain

Our General wants—what? among other things, Councels, and thousand Advantages it brings, The Leaders, strong in Opposition grown, Distrust a Conduct wiser than their own.

Man in the common Course of Causes gains To judge of probable Events by Means, When Marlb'rough fights, Fate Victory decrees, And Prior's Song can never fail to please, Great Anna's Reign, her Subjects grateful Sence Follows but as the Cause and Consequence Aurora's Dawn the Sun must follow still, And G——ns Eyes retain their Power to kill The Bolts confess the angry Gods, no less Dejected Swains M——ns Frown confess. From flowry Meads, we guess the Climate mild, The general Joy, speaks Nations reconcil'd, Or rather says, that S-__nd has smil'd Who doubts of Wine on Gallia's happy Coast, Or Nectar, when fair C-sh is the Toast, When frighted Virgins weep and pray, we know, A----le's abroad and O---ry must go, When Poets write, inspir'd with sacred Rage, We're sure that Ormond fills the mighty Page, And when the listning Souls wound up to hear, . Wise Harley speaks, or Cooper chaims the Ear

Again from gross Defects we're sure to meet, Designs as short, Miscarriages as great. When Hackney Scriblers for a Party write, Erected Justice retributes their Spight Or thoughtless C——r rises from his Place, The Cause he urges, sinks in his Disgrace Thus Projects ill design'd, can ne'er prevail, And without needful Funds, are sure to fail, But here are Wants peculiar more to you, The Trains unfurnish'd, and the Gunners few Us will they charge, and tho' we want Supplies, Allow no Credit for Deficiencies, Thus must we labour, destitute of Means, And without Unites multiply our Tens.

If Victory shou'd on our Side take Post, Things are inverted, and their Order lost. Causes, no longer, their Effects can gain, And many Links are broke in Natures Chain.

The heavenly People must in Crowds come down, Range on our Side, and make the Cause their own; Or we, to Chance must in Procession go, As to the greatest Desity below Desist in Time, least by sinister Fame, These Works unfinish'd, shou'd preserve your Name, Assert your Folly and record your Shame.

Then Sergius thus——O Galba your Discourse,

Bears me before it with convincing Force; I own, my Reason urg'd the same before, But yours has fixt and rooted it the lower,

My Resolution mounts, and is made good, By Help of Numbers and of Neighbourhood, A single Oak shock'd with an angry Blast, Nods, bends and totters, and falls flat at last: But when rough Tempests thro' the Forrest roar, One Poplar serves an other to secure Thus 'gainst this rash Attempt we'll boldly stand, And combat Opposition Hand in Hand.

He ceas'd—the Fury thus—whilst yet you have Redemption in your Power, make hast to save When surly Death has made his Conquest sure, Not Celsus, tho' he strove, cou'd work a Cure. Celsus who sees th' Extent of humane things, And with that Softness cures with which he sings, Whose Numbers might suspend the Tyrant's Strife, And stop the listning Soul upon the Verge of Life.

To Day the Chiefs in Council sit, upon
The safest Methods how to be undone.
Your Arguments will shock the thinking few,
They'll sway the rest——she finish'd and withdrew

Now she disrobes her self of her Disguise, And stands a Fury in her former Size, Then takes another Vehicle of Air, Compress'd into the Form of Cordeher, A Caning Tool that Mordaunt had employ'd To preach the zealous Crowd to Austria' Side; He knew that o'er the vegetative Throng, No Reason cou'd prevail, to Right or Wrong, But Conscience, if well manag'd by the Gown, And Hell well threatned, gives or takes a Crown.

In this Disguise the Fury hastes away, To shed the Influence of her Spight at Sea:

From Ship to Ship, incessantly she goes, And plies the principal Commanders close, Instructes, shifts her Subjects oft, and makes Her Language sute the Man, to whom she speaks, She Phocas moves with Magisterial Mien. All Confidence without, and none within, In Speech decisive, partial in his Choice, Of shallow Sense, and arbitrary Voice Blest with these Talents, Darlings of the Crowd, The forked Fabrick stalk'd and talk'd aloud, Swell'd like a Billow, blustering wou'd he stand Upon his Wooden Province, there command Tyrant at Sea, and Spaniel on the Land. To some she is cautious, and with wonderous Skill, Utters some Good, with Aspect fixt on Ill, To some more free she, hinted, and cou'd show Time swiftly running, and the Works but slow, The Question next with labouring Doubt she chose, How weak Beginnings prosperous Ends shou'd close? How far Success may without Means advance, Or how far Causes may be rul'd by Chance? How far the Nation cou'd the Loss sustain Shou'd their Fleet perish on the groundless Main? Show'd, if they longer on these Coasts shou'd wait, Approaching Winter, their returning late, Then told the wretched tale of Wheeler's Fate To which great Point having pursued her Drift, Tho Poison she to Operation left, Sergius, mean while assiduously beset The Land Commanders, and of those, he met Men, who in spight of Nature will be wise, Labour and sweat, and make a mighty Noise, If Councells are not stampt with their Advice But now they sit, where Silence first was broke By Mordaunt, who th' Assembly thus bespoke

According to the Resolutions made By you, upon the last Debate we had, The Preparations for the Siege are gone As far as Circumstance can push 'em on. 'Twas then, indeed, concluded best to make Th' Impression on this Side for an Attack? But later Observations, say it will Do better, to begin with Moniquich Hill

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This Strength commands the Town, with all its Lines, And opens its weaker Sides to our Designs. Here we our Batteries may with Safety raise, And carry our Approaches on with Ease: While, by the help of fast and Helly Land, Sustaining Soldiers will be still at Hand To this Opinion, Darmstadt has come in, And yours is only wanting to begin. He ceas'd-Dissenting Sounds thro' th' Assembly ran, And several rose, but Serpion thus began, True, I concurr'd in the Debate before, To act against the Town with all our Power, Because I thought the Country wou'd attend, With proper Means to serve so great an End Our Expectations were prepar'd t' have seen Defection all without, Revolt within, By secret Correspondencies, we thought, Supplies from Vich and Doris had been brought. But this Assistance wanting on our Side, By the Condition, the Decree's destroy'd. For as the Man no wilful Madness feigns, Who thinks to hit without the Help of Means; So is his Frenzy ne'er a jot the less, Who leans on Fortune only for Success And he who blindly sticks to his first Decree, When Seasons change, or Causes cease to be, Is yet the greatest Madman of the three But with your Favour, I may further go, And say we han't an equal Chance to throw: Abate their Odds of Walls? their Wings wou'd stretch In open Plains, as far as ours can reach For say in Foot, we are a superior Force, Yet all allow they out number us in Horse. Then what Advantage could we hope to get, Were their Walls down and levell'd to a Flat. Here with decreasing Numbers we might come Yet still want Hands to push the Business home. Yet say, revolting Crowds themselves disclose, How far with Safety we may lean to those If artless Numbers cou'd the War abide, Issum had bounded Alexander's Pride: In Sun shine these appear, but shady Night

Conveys'em out of Danger, out of Sight.

Then less th' expending Nations should complain
That Expeditions still are made in vain,
I humbly offer This, that we pass o'er
With utmost hast to the Italian Shore
Savoy our great Ally is sore distress'd,
And his Metropolis with Danger press'd
This Force too small for a Diversion here,
Will there toss up the Ballance of the War
And 'twill be an Action worthy great Success,
To save such a Confederate as This:
By which important piece of Service, You,
Your Orders in the second Branch pursue
He spoke, and several back'd him, when they'd done
Thus Darmsad, with a Godlike Grace begun

The Reasons that induc'd Assent before, Are still the same, but in their Vigour more The Correspondence mention'd in the Town, Goes its own Pace, tho' not so publick known Some things too tender are a Touch to bear, And others lose their Vertue in the Air But when they to a ripen'd State attend, They work with Certainty and gain their End.

Say you there's no Defection to our Side?
How are our Wants so willingly supplied?
Whence all those Hands that with incessant Care,
Provide things needful for th' incounting War?
Who made Torio's and Lerida our own?
And who on t'other side blocks up the Town?
If nothing cures your Infidelity
But Sense, pray ride a little out and see
There you'll find Numbers, such as ill can stay
In one united Body without Pay.
If they be rude and artless in the War,
Lay no more Strength upon them than they'll bear.
Yet will you find 'em struggle with their Hold;
Rough, patient, hardy, vigilant and bold

But the great difficulty yet remains
You're call'd to work without the Help of Means,
That's wanting, but the Want proceeds from you,
For Resolution would the Business do
'Tis this will all Deficiencies make good.
Had Alexander at the Granick Flood,

Stumbled at every Doubt that cross'd his Way, His Tears had swell'd the River to a Sea. Nor with small Numbers baffed wou'd aspire T'have finish'd the stupendious Work of Tyre But what are th' Doubts you cross your self withall They cannot whistle Armies at a Call. The Walls you grant may easie be lain flat And I'll pronounce the Business done with that, To make a Breach allow sufficient Hands, And with th' Ascent we'll close up our Demands An Enemy of course will keep the Field, Until he has a fair Pretence to Yield.

But one Word more, the first Decree you made Has drawn ten thousand People to your Aid Wou'd you to Gallies, Gibbets, Racks and Shame Betray those Men that to your Succour came An Act so foul, would fill the World with Cries,

And startle Nature into a Surprise.

Pinch'd hard with such Remonstrances as these, Your Arguments can have but little Ease Then close with mine, and think the Fate of Spain Lies all at Stake He spoke, but spake in vain: For the malignant Influence had got Too deep Impression to be routed out.

Then Mordaunt thus Since so Affairs must be . Give your Subscription to your own Decree This they immediately consented to. And in Dissatisfaction all withdrew Thence to the Fleet he goes, where having found No Lenitive to mollify his Wound, Back he returns on the Approach of Night, And clog'd with anxious Thoughts retir'd from Sight.

CANTO V

O W Mordaunt, walking in his Tent cou'd find No Rest amidst the Hurries of his Mind His present Crosses met his Troubles past, And all Misfortunes center in the last Then striving to expectorate his Grief, In this Soliloquy he sought Relief Alas what's Power, what's Glory, Conquest, Fame, Things we call Blessings, but mistake the Name Can they be happy who are forc'd to tread Those slimy Paths where Snakes their Venom shed Life's but a glittering Bait, for if it run In a calm Mind thro' ease and Plenty on, Its due to Constitution, or to Chance, And thus is only good by Circumstance But what's all this to numerous Crowds that bear Its pressing Loads, 'midst Wants, Distrust and Care, Who strive against the Steep of Life to crawl And lose their footing on the slippery Ball Oft when our Joys are in full Prospect seen, Some sullen Disappointment comes between, The fleeting Pleasure into Shadows go, And th' Landskip changes to a Scene of Woe Yet still we drive the fruitless Chace, and still The Fugitive deceives us with a Smile Nor tho' thus treated have we Power to make Th' Advantage rising from our own Mistake Again we sink into the soft Embrace, Again we're jilted, and lose all our Peace: Again we trust the flatt'ring Calms, and toss The Seas uncaution'd by our former Loss. O Hope, thou great Deceiver of the Mind, What e'er we lose, by thee we expect to find. Thou flatt'rest Mankind with Delight at last, Shews them the Golden Fruit and bids them tast. But when Desire, with greatest Force inclines; You show the Impotence of our Designs

Thou, thou Seducer, makes us seek for Ease On rugged Paths, and on tempestuous Seas; But tost and rambling in a Maze of Care, Y' abandon us a Prey to wild Despair, Then prompt us on, by fresh Deceits again, T' expect Relief in an Exchange of Pain. How happy is the Man of moderate Store Who is by another's Toil provided for: Fortune purveys for him, he lives at rest, Is of his own Felicity possest, Which if he understands, he's truly blest And by exporting Hazards, hope to raise Immense Returns of profitable Praise. Thus while our Ease is at our own command. We love to wade, tho' there's a Bridge at Hand, He ceas'd, and for some time with Thought opprest, Reclin'd himself upon his Bed to rest. His Spirits softly thro' their Channels creep, And straight he sunk into a downy Sleep. When Lo' a Form irregularly fair Of frank Address, and of alluring Air Approach'd his Sight: Her Age was in the Bloom Of blushing Virgins just to Ripeness come, Easie her Mein, and what appear'd to be In all her Shape, was volant and free No Girdle bound her Wast, no Knots her Hair, This play'd and wanton'd with the sportive Air: And all her Blandishments seem'd such as move The trembling Needle to its Point of Love Now pensive Mordauns, wondring as he lay, To see a Form so irregularly gay, Was thus by her addrest: Me Mortals know By Name of Fortune, and where e'er I go, Regard me as a Desty below. Where now, great Marlb'rough, near the Belgick Stream Treads Nassau's Steps in the Pursuit of Fame, Lies my abode, with Wreaths of Laurels crown'd, He has the Fulness of my Favours found. The Brave ask big, nor can I close my Hand To Versue, when she makes a bold Demand. No arm e'er his, was strong enough to stretch The British Glory to so wide a Reach. Nor need our Hero now look back as far

As Rome or Greece for Presidents in War. Much greater Masters less remote they find, Nassau's enough to fire the Warriour's Mind. In Marlb'rough and Nassau collected meet The scatter'd Vertues of the ancient Great Be these your Patterns in th' Affairs of War, So shall the Nations bless your pious Care By their just Methods, that Design pursue Which when you clos'd your Eyes you had in View. And think the Admonition you receive Is, what the Genius of the Land wou'd give.

With that, th' admonish'd Hero rais'd his Head, Look'd round, and full of the Idea, said, It must be so, did not the Vision name Nassau and Marlborough, as my Guides to Fame? Did it not bid me that Design pursue, Which when Sleep clos'd my Eyes, I had in View. My busie Thoughts, did e'er I slumber'd, stray O'er the expected Turns of Yesterday: How obstinately bent the Leaders were To abandon Spain, and lose good Footing here, And how to gloss their dark Intentions o'er, They urg'd our Passage to th' Itahan Shore. How, when on Board the Fleet I told the News, The Sea Commanders their Assent refuse Urging the Dangers met by those that roam In stormy Seasons, and so far from Home Considering next, how by inquiring Laws, The Consequence might here involve the Cause . And satisfy'd, this Choice was still my own, To fall in Company, or rise alone, I purpos'd in my self, no more to be Encounter'd by an opposite Decree, But by an Attack on Montquich Hill, to have Or certain Glory, or a certain Grave.

Now had Aurora usher'd in the Light, And conquering Morning chas'd the Troops of Night, When th' Hero bow'd to his Creator thrice;• Then to good Darmslad hasten'd for Advice 'Highly the great Design did Darmslad please, Who fortified it by such Words as these.

By tem'rous Minds made fearful by Complaints, Councils are call'd to justifie Events:

It's true, the Brave are rid of half their Cares, When other Mens Assents come in with theirs. But where Dispatch and Vigour shou'd be great, The Enterprize grows cool beneath Debate

This Action you're upon, affords no less Then a fair View of probable Success Their Force is bent on This, on t'other Side They fear no Danger, and 'tis ill supply'd To render 'em securer, seem to make A Stop, and let your Preparations slack: Then give it out, that tir'd in an Affair, Which yields no Prospett but of foul Despair, You'll rise from Barcellona and sit down

Before th' important Town of Tarragon

In War Amusements are of wond'rous Pow'r;
But this is useful on a double score,
'Twill lull your Foes, and while none knows your Ends,
Bind up the Laxity of babling Friends
Thus Secrecy the Business will ensure,
And make the Blow both sudden and secure,
Your Foes, like Men where Magazins take Fire,
Shall see one Glace of Ruin, and expire

The Fort, the Hill and Passages thereon.
To Me of old, familiarly were known
Therefore, when things are ripe for the Design,
With your Consent, the Conduct shall be mine

Then Mordaunt, thus Be yours the sole Command, The Business calls for a well manag'd Hand. Therefore, in Justice must devolve on you, Ulysses Arm best bends Ulysses Bow. But you must give me Leave t' attend you There Tho' but as a Companion in th' Affair. A while their mutual Friendships they renew By fresh Civilines, and so withdrew As soon as the Decree in Councel made, Had thro' the Limits of the Army spread The Face of things put on an Air of Woe, And Warmours in dejected Postures go Dreading the Scandal of a base Return, They grieve, and with Desire of Action burn Th' Italian Expedition, once made known, Gave them a Spring of Hope, that wither'd soon: For this; but shew'd it self, and pass'd away,

Shock'd by th' Encounter which it met at Sea At length, the News of Tarragona rings, Which seem'd to fix th' unsettled State of Things This Way, the Preparations all incline, As Evidences of a true Design-Again, the Guns, the wounded and the Weak, With all th' Incumb'rances of War which make A Length of lagging March, are sent away, As if design'd for Tarragon by Sea While the glad People chearfully prepare, All necessaries for the moving War.

Now Things approach'd ne'er to their ripen'd State, And forward Preparations seem'd to wait When Orders swift, were thro' the Camp convey'd, That a Detachment should be quickly made. A Thousand Men of War; a chosen Band, At th' Head of which, the leading Hero's Stand, All ready for the Fight C-d in place The first, a Noble of the Hibernian Race, Who thought to encounter *Death* with Gallantry, Was to live well, and be prepar'd to die $A \longrightarrow n$ with Age and large Experience blest, Whose Soul denies his Body needful rest S---- whose Youth must plead in his Excuse .Of over Warmth, sprung from an ancient House Near Senus's Banks, where forc'd by adverse Fates, Hibernian Youth embark'd for foreign Seats. Nor must the Warriours of inferiour Post, By the recording Muse b' entirely lost. All pressing to look Danger in the Face, And in a larger Volume worth a Place

The Appointed Party ready for Command, At Darmstad's Quarter in Battalia stand. Who at their Head march'd off in open Day, And on to Tarragon directs his Way. His Friends in Town, with rough Oppression, sore, Expect Relief of Grievances no more They think of nothing now, but how to make The Yoke sit light, and easie to the Neck Thus grieving inward at th' unprosp'rous Day, Their Sorrows double, as their Hopes Decay

With stern Volasco otherwise it far'd, As Grief in them, so joy in him appear'd.

He from his Walls beholds 'em as they go,
And thanks his Stars for scaping such a Foe.
Spontaneous Terror does his Mind employ,
And as he looks, he shivers in his Joy.
For threatn'd Tarragon he shews his Grief;
Still pleas'd to hav't the Cause of his Belief:
So some lament their Neighbours House pull'd down,
Joyful it stood 'twixt Danger and their own
Mordaunt, who with the Army yet had stay'd,
Order'd another Party should be made,
To march by Noon of Night a shorter Way,
And be at the sustaining Place by Day
Then privately, by secret Ways he went,
And overtook the Prince e'er Day was spent.

BARCELLONA

C A N T O VI

UNK deep, below the Level of the Sight,
The Sun had left no Remnant of his Light,
The Flocks upon their resting Places lie,
And the dim Clouds skim o'er the azure Skie.
The Stars thick studded with a glitt'ring Shew,
Reflect themselves upon the Seas below
Relaxing Nature had her self undress'd,
Disposing all things to a State of Rest,
But th' Hero's disobedient to her Call,
Refuse that Tender which she makes to all.
Forward the Soldiers rush without a Stop;
None lag but such as kill'd or wounded drop.
From Post to Post they press and drive down all,
Nor stop until they reach the Castle Wall:
Where they for Passage search on every side;
But search in vain, then scatter and divide.

As whilst the surly Waves disturb the Main No Opposition can their Force restrain; But when, to shoar, they roul their Fury Home, They waste their Strength, and dash themselves to Foam. Amongst the Rocks and Oase a Covert have, Or, the leading forc'd upon the following Wave.

The Soldiers thus pursue their driving Course Up to the Walls but thence recoil with Force: Then lodge themselves behind the Rocky Ground,

Or any Shelter nearest to be found.

When Darmstad saw the staggering Troops give back, He swiftly hasten'd to the left Attack, There rally'd 'em, and said: What is't I see! You combat an inferior Enemy: But, if you're English Men, you'll follow me

With that, he urg'd thro' Dangers, louder far Then raging Seas, or Elements at War: From level Engins, thick Irruptions broke, Involving all the Plain with Sheets of Smoke, But as the Hero negligent of Life, Urg'd on his Warriors thro' th' important Strife, Death hit him low, the broken Ballance drop'd A while Life ran, and then for ever stop'd

Thus Darmstad (like to great Gustavus) set To ask the Success of the Day by Fate

Stun'd by their Leader's Loss, they left the Attack. Stagger again, and once again give back. Things promise but a doubtful Consequence, And Success seem'd to totter in Suspence, When watchful Mordaunt, hastens from the Right, Confirms the Cohorts, and renews the Fight: He rais'd his Sword up lifted in the Air. And dash'd the Terrors of the sulph'rous War, Leading thro' all the Dangers that oppose, He gain'd their former Ground, and lodg'd 'em close. Then, the sure Instruments of Death, begin To turn, and pour associate Horrors in In Central Lines the Guns discharge their Ire, And Bombs assist with supplimental Fire: A blast of ruin follows: and from th' Walls, Loudly the astonish'd Foe for mercy calls.

The Fort thus gaind, and Success now no more Seeming to totter as it did before,

All faintness soon went off, a large supply
Of zeal succeeds, and every pulse beat high.
Encouraged thus the confluent Numbers press,
And work ith' great Vocation with success.
By Indefatigable, and an active, toil,
The Guns are forc'd along the rugged soil,
With much constraint up every Steep they go;
But from the top a willing Motion show:
At length, from fifty Mouths, of largest size,
They belch forth sulph'rous Flames, and gape surprize:
Soft rouls of Thunder with unequal pace,
Thickning to hoarsness give each other Chase.

The higher Batteries, with incessant pain, Dismount their Cannon, and dislodge their Men, While those, erected nearer to the Town, Hurl ponderous ruin at the Massy Stone. Pounded by Horizontal Stroaks, some flow In dusty Torrents, and assist below: Others in abrupt Lumps role piece by piece, Whilst tumbling rubbish follows by Degrees: With intermitting Peals the Engins play, To humble the assent, and clear the way. At every shock, a slice of Terras falls; Till a fair pause is opened in the Walls.

Affairs thus forward, they proceed to make A disposition for the Grand attack. The Joyful Leaders struggle for the Fight, But Con-m demanded it of Right. One without any affectation grave, Watchful, and indefatigably brave A Lineage destin'd Glories race to run, Thus fell the Father and so fell the Son Blest with a large and plentiful Estate, Possest of Beauty and in Honours, Great, He pushed for Fame, but was attack'd by Fate. Spain, with a Cales or with a Gibraliar, May recompence the Nations for the War: But Oh Belbastro, thou canst nothing give To make the beautious Mourner cease to grieve Pirenian Hills, the Silver Cinca's Flood Behold him fall, and mourn'd in trails of Blood Next D————, who for the dusty Fields

Bartered those softnesses that plenty yields:

To him (a Noble of th' Hibernian Isle)
Quiet was drudgery and ease a toil
The mournful Montjuich saw the Hero slain,
Where he dy'd Saving, what he thought to gain
G——s was next, inflam'd with martial heat,
The adventerous Hero left his native Seat,
In the pursuit of Glory, urging far.
Where he fought well, and was himself a War.

L—n, who early with the war began, Er'e yet his downy Chin confess'd him Man. Though great in Title, greater yet in fame, But greatest in the Lustre of his Name

Nor does obscurity to those belong,
Whose Names are unrecorded in our Song:
Their rank secures our silence but desert
Justly to eath, demands his Name apart:
With Resolutions noble and sublime,
These the Dehv'ry wait of pregnant time,
And as the Aftion struggles to get forth,
Exert their utmost Strength t'assist the Birth.

Whilst Fate stood thus with lifted Arm, the Foe Shrinks at the Apprehension of the Blow, As Dangers press, their Constancy retires, And Resolution, in a Fright, expires They saw th' Attack prepar'd, and knew the Fate Of Lesge, that call'd for Mercy when too late, Thence, dreading such a terrible Event, Clos'd with the Welcome Summons Mordaunt sent

Stanhope the Treaty manag'd with Address, As they ask more, he's in Concession less, In Courts, he made Peace his incessant Care, But glow'd in Camps, with Ardour of the War. Swift in Design and Execution was, Thus he became both first and second Cause.

In the mean while Hossilety retires, The Soldiers Anger with its Cause expires, They mix in freindly Parle, and every Night Conveys revolting Crowds to Mordauni's Sight.

But now from Eastern Skies the Morning shone That was to look on the surrender'd Town; Th' appointed Troops arm'd with a martial Grace Stand ready for Possession of the Place: When, from withen, tumultuous Sounds they hear, Like those that rise from Riots in a Fair Odd scattering Shots from every Quarter stray'd, Such as oft straggle when a Volley's made. Fleeting Disorders thicken up and down, And Shouts of Popular Fear involve the Town This was the Tumult in its Infant State, But strong with Age, and by Resistance great, The Sounds grew fiercer then they were before, And Peals of War, in rolling Thunders roar. On Churches level Roofs, thick Crowds of Men Are in a Mingle of Confusion, seen While Priests and Women, crowding on the Wall, In shuddering Horrour, Help and Vengeance call.

When Mordaunt found the Uproar thus increase, The Troops were order'd to surround the Place. Some, by th' unguarded Breach ascend, some gain The Walls, where most accessible, with Pain, The Spaniards careful of their Friends within, To shew their Zeal, with early Aid begin By one anothers Help they quickly climb, Lay Ladders to, and lose but little time

Mean time great Mordaunt, with an active Speed, To Angel Port a chosen Cohort led.
The British Guards possess the Ravelin, But were not Masters of the Gate within Hither the Hero comes; and first of all Demanded Entrance with an awful Call, But this refus'd, the Danger prompts him on With Instruments of Force to beat it down. Ope flies the Gate, warm'd with a martial Fire, He drives thro' Deluges of fluid Fire. From either Side the Missive Lightning broke Mingles half way and mounts in Hostile Smoke Till urging thro' the crowded Danger, on

Th' opposing Party fac'd about and run Now as the Hero rais'd his Voice to grant A loose to Rage and military Want, The Goddess Peace, descended o'er the Throng, And stop'd the fault'ring Order on his Tongue. Unseen to th' Crowd she stood. He only there. Undazled, cou'd the Shine of Glory bear. All soft she seem'd, all affable and kind, Like what in painted Cherubins we find Her Mien was lovly, chearful, full of Grace And smiles of Gladness dimpled all her Face Diffusive of themselves her Beaunes were. And shed their Influence on the ambient Air A flowry Garland deck'd her Brows, and thence, With grateful Odours Struck the ravish'd Sence. Her Golden Locks fell curling every way; Bright, as a Sun Beam at the Noon of Day; With a soft Motion round her Shoulders flew, And hid the Beauties of her Neck from View

Over a Garment, white as Alpine Snow,
Loosly did her embroiderd Manile flow:
This shews a stately Oak, the Forrests grace,
Deep furrow'd by the Ivy's close Embrace,
That, how the Hop, the Briony and Vine
With clasping Tendrills round their Standards twine.
A'num'rous Senate, in profound Debate,
Sat brooding here o'er an Affair of State.
Their Councels, cent'ring in the Peoples Good,
Receive their Sanction from a Regal Nod
Hist'ries of Friendship, in allother Place,
Are mixt with Emblems of Concord and Peace:
And Lovers clasp'd in one anothers Arms,
Show Love and Friendship in united Charms.
The Hero thus surpriz'd into a stand,

She rais'd an Iv'ry Scepter in her Hand;
And thus began—Let Rage, let Slaughter cease,
And here erect a Monument to Peace.
Enough of War—By gentlest Means go on,
T'appease the bleeding Tumults in the Town,
Volasco arm'd with Arbitrary Sway,
Forces th' imprison'd Citizens away,
Guiltless of Error, to submit their Cause
Before a foreign Judge, to foreign Laws,

vol. II.—2 D (40I)

To stop whose Progress in its early Course,
The Town prepares t'oppose it self with Force
Add if it shou'd be sack'd or sink in Flames:
All Help from thence th' Alliance vainly claims,
'Twill stop the Fountain, or cut off the Streams.
Then be't your Care t'interpose, and bar
The Mischiefs rising from th' intestine War:
Thus having said——The Goddess mounted high
Into the Upper Regions of the Skie,
And soon all Tumults in the Town did cease,
And War was turn'd into a State of Peace
Thus Discord, Envy, Malice, strove in vain,
T'eclipse the Glory of great Mordauni's Fame.

FINIS

.

The Stage-Coach

L=First London Edition (1705) D=First Dublin Edition (1704)

The Title Page of the Dublin Edition reads

The | Stage-Coach | A | Farce | as it was acted at the Theatre in Lincolns-Inn-Fields | By Her Majesties Servants | [rule] | Written by Mr George Farquhar [rule] Dublin | Printed, and are to be Sold by the Book- | sellers, 1704 | Price 4d

There is no Epistle Dedicatory in the Dublin Edition

The Dramatis Persona in D reads .

M-, I he Old Uncle. Isabell, His Niece

SS

Basıl A Captain, in Love with Isabella

Fetch, His Man

Mac, An Irish-Man

Landlord

Servants

Several Guests in the Inn

Hostler *

The time of Action, the same with the time of Representation

Where no other indication is given the italic reading is the London edition, and what follows the Dublin edition

```
ɪ, ]
ɪ, İ
             Gomedy Farce
             the New Theatre the Theatre
       Prologue not in D.
p 10
       A New Prologue first appeared in 1775
p 15, l 6
             why this this
             Change Play
p 15, l 7
p 15, l 24
             Masters Master
p 15, l 25 stage direction not in L
p 15, l 32
             of mine omitted in D
p. 16, 1 21. Pshaw transferred to end of previous speech in D
p 16, l 22
             of this of the
p 16,1 23
             Master Maishter.
            st is it ish
p 16, 1 26
p. 16, l. 27 Saint Shaint
                                   (405)
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THE STAGE-COACH

```
p 16, 1 30. 11.
                    Havwer ish
                                     . Rawwer.
P. 16, ll 30, 31 Curoughabegely Curough a Begeley
             Esquire Eshquire
p 16, 1 31
             That is That's
p 16, 1 36
p 16, ll 37, 42 By my Be me
             shoul shoul, Sir
p 16, 1 37
             I faith Fait
p 16, 1 42
p 17,1 8
             Orange-wench player
p 17,1 9
             [Aside] at end of speech in L, "To him" in D
p 17, 1 12
             another anoder
             You are You're and so elsewhere, as well as "we're" for "we are."
p 17, 1 14
             O Chra O, Ara
p 17, l 15
p 17, l 16
             to make for mauking
                                      be after using and permission
                                                                       use the
p 17, ll 21, 22
                 and no permissions
p 17, ll 22, 39 t'other too'ther
             Not at all Not all
p 17, 1 24
             will wou'd
p 17, 1 31
р 17,1 39
             them 'em
p 18, 1 2
             D has a stage-direction [Gives Jolt the Brandy .
p 18, 1 5
             London to-morrow London by to morrow
p 18, 1
             [Shews Money]
                              is pressing [Pulls out a purse]
                                                                is so pressing
p 18, ll 10, 11. de see omitted in D
                        and the can
p 18, 1 13
             can fly
                                          the
p 18, 1 16
             than thy than thesc
             Pot Empty Purse
p 18, 1 19
             kill kills
p 18, 1 24
p 18, 1 25
             such so much
p 18, ll 27-33 The letter is not typographically distinguished from the speech in L
             Isabell, woons why Isbel, why
p 19, 1 4
             gotten got and at p 20, 1 16 " had got "
p 19, 1 5
p 19, l
             Banboxes Why Mrs Isabell Bandboxes, Isbel, why
p 19, 1 9
             starts she starts
  19,113
             left lost
             go see go and scc
p 19, 1 14
             Exit Sq D adds "having laid down the things"
p 19, l 16
p 19, 1 18
             They embrace They meet and embrace
p 19, 1 19
             thee you
             come come up
p 19,1 26
             Amınadab, D Amanıdab L
p 19,1 28
             Gentlewoman, odd Oh Lord, Gentlewoman See what your Uncle
p 19,1 30
                will say to you
             thus · 50
p 19, 1 31
p 20, 1 8
             Then D, Than L, and so at p 22, 1 28 and p 23, 1 10
p 20, l 10
             truly omitted in D
             note ? hey ! wo'not
                                     Somebody won't
                                                           Young Somebody
p 20, 1 II
             we'll we shall
p 20, l 12
             your her
p 20, l 13
                                   (406)
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p. 20, l. 15.
               know not . .
                              the Fellow can't tell . . . this Fellow
               dwindled
  p. 20, l. 16
                              Mothers whimbled
                                                      the Mother's
  p 20, 1 17.
               good Fortune Luck
  p 20, l. 18
                Uncle Micher Mr Micker
  p 20, l 20
               Father the Father
  p 20, l. 21
               this same this
  p 20, l. 22
               she's mad
                           . devilish mad she
                                                      is vexed because
  p 20, 1 23
               poor Dog, he's like to be broke Ha, ha, ha [laughs], poor Dog, he's broke
               D adds stage-direction [Laughs and inserts "Capt Ha, ha, ha
  p 20, 1 31
                  [Laughs'
  p 20, 1 33
               this rate that rate.
  p 20, 1 35
               my dear Friend my Friend
  p 20, 1 36
               D adds Stage-direction [Shaking the Captain by the Hand
  p. 20, 1 40
               think
                          much think now
                                                 much more
  p 20, 1 43
               Domits "ever"
               in the lurch here in the lurch.
  p 21, 1 7
  p 21,1 9
               De'els Devils
               think! Ecod
  p 21, l 10
                                 my self, and now I think believe! Cod
                                                                              too
                  Udsopkers, now think
  p 21, l 11
               that you know is that's
  p 21, 1 12
               do not you
                              these do you
                                                 them
               better Men than better than
  p 21, l 13
  p 21, l 20
               Well Well, well, and contrarswise at 1 37
  p 21, l 22
               Waters Water
  p 21, 1 23
               with a Bill with a Bill in his hand
  p 21, l 24
               Oh Hale
  p 21, l 25
               yonder omitted in D
. p 21, l 31 . your Supper yours
               curry this Club qy "carry this? Club" An edition of 1778 has "club
  p 21, l 37
                 this matter "
  p 21, 1 38
               she that t'other that
  p 21, 1 40
               But
                        your part Ecod, but
                                                   you
               because that
  p 21, i 41
 p 21, l 42
               self omitted in D
 21, أ (21 ب
               a Song
                            Coach the Song that makes it Stage Coach Law
  p. 22, 1 6
               gayly be daily by
  p 22, 1 7
              Whilst While and D repeats the line
  p 22, l 9
               L adds an " &c " and omits lines 10-13
 p 22, 1 27
               We'll
                           Tumble D repeats this line
  p 22, 11 34, 35. 'em them D, three times
 p 23, ll 1, 2 omitted in D
               dear Friend my dear Friend, Sir
  p 23, l 5
               as the saying is omitted in D Cf its frequent use in The Beaux
 p. 23, l. 6
                  Stratagem
  p. 23, 1 8
               your way home the way back
  p. 23, l 10
               Then .
                         good night Good Night Sir [Exit Squire
               D adds stage-direction. [Exit with Micher who leads her off
  p. 23, l. 11
                                      (407)
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THE STAGE-COACH

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P 23, 1 13
             Exeunt
                            Isabella omitted in D
                                      any terms Ha! Fetch, Here's Fortune for
p 23, ll. 13, 14. Here's Fortune
                you Now my dear Lad run and at any rate, get some horses.
p 23, l 16
             Exeunt Exeunt severally
p. 23, 1 17
             Jolt, the Coachman
p 23, l 18
             plaguy D plaugy L, and so at p 24, 1 27
p 23, l 19
             [puts st out] omitted in D
p 23, l 24
             Odsnigs D Odsings L.
             steal off shear of
p 23, 1 28
                             Light and Fetch with a Candle.
p 23, || 31, 32
                 Fetch
             I have I've and so twice at top of p 24
P 23, 1 34
p 24, l
             Out the Candle Fetch puts out the Candle
        7
p 24, 1 8
             Enter Re-enter
p 24, l 10
             a great
                          I set this great
                                                I have set
p 24, l 16
             That's
                        unlucky omitted in D
p 24, l 17
             Hushi Hush [aside]
p 24, l 18
             creeping to creeping in
             Stay, omitted in D
p 24, 1 19
p 24, l 19
             she'll shall
p 24, 1 20
             whatever we'd what we'll
             Jolt Will she so, you Jolt [aside] Will she faith ye
p 24, l 21
p 24, l 22
             knock at her
                              warrant knock her
                                                        warrant you.
p 24, l 24
             Folt [olt [aside]
             Tis main Dark, and omitted in D
p 24, l 25
p 24, l 25
             dab of dab on
p 24, l 26
             O confound Confound
             plaguy deadly
p 24, l 27
                                I'm sure Her door is on this side—no hereabouts
p 24, ll 27, 28
                 Her door
p 24, 1 29
             ware ware nose.
p 24, 1 30
             Folt the Coachman
p 24, 1 31
              Feels his mouth. He puts his finger in the Coachman's mouth, who
             Jolt whips him Jolt let's his fingers go and lays em on with his whip
p 24, l 34
                as whipping his horses
             Offler Hostler and so at p 25, 1 15
p 24, 1 39
p 25, l 3
             or Mad omitted in D
p 25, 1 6
             dreamt dream'd that
p 25, 1 12
             good omitted in D
             you
                                            Sirrah
p 25, 1 14
                      you rascal thee
p 25, l 16
             Adzooks
                           they are
                                         goes Odzookers
                                                               they're . . . re-
                tires
             the Wench Dolly
p 25, l 16
p 25, 1 20
             consented consents
                                 D adds a stage-direction
                                                   [Holds the Key in his hand.
p 25, 1 21
             The Kev The Kev [Aside]
p 25, l 23
             'twou'd it would
                                    (408)
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p. 25, ll 26, 27
                                                      He should be here Captain
                    I'm afraid
                                  . are you, Captain
                  In a low voice
 p 25, l 28
               D adds stage-direction [In a low voice
 p 25, l 29
               Jolt Jolt [ande]
               Mich Mich [aside] and so at 1 35
 p 25, l 31
 p 25, l. 32
               Pm resolved omitted in D
 P 25, 1 33
               D repeats the stage-direction [In a low voice
 p 25, 1 36
               Jolt
                         to Bed
                                      I shall Jolt (aside)
                                                              to't
                                                                        ľIJ
                  D adds a stage-direction [The Captain and Isabella meet
               my Writings the writings
 p 25, 1 37
 p 25, 1 38
                          Coachman Micher meets the Coachman, they lay hold of
                  each other
 p 25, 1 39
               lights there lights here
 p 25, 1 40
               Ha / Sir,
 p 26, ll 1, 2 L prints "Fetch takes up the things" as part of the Captain's speech
               . If it were so "Fetch takes" should be "Fetch, take," but the Dublin
                  variant makes this a stage-direction, thus "Fetch taking up the things
                  drops the key, and exit" It is therefore printed here as a stage-
                  direction
 p 26, l 3
               Lights, lights there Lights here, lights
 p 26, 1 10
               Jolt Jolt [aside]
 p 26, l 11
               kill Horses with him quit scores with him [to Micher]
               his Whore a Whore
 p 26, 12
 p 26, l 13
               Oh the Devil His Whore.
 p 26, l 16
               Squire Squire Somebody
 p 26, l 19
               been here and omitted in D
 p 26, l 26
               that must be that's to be
 p 26, 1 28 ·
               Then A Constable,
 p 26, l 29
               Ay, ay, omitted in D
 p 26, ll 31, 32
                   D has "Here one appears at the window or Balcony, and after he
                  has spoke another appears on the opposite side, in Night-Cap"
 p 26, ll 33, 34
                    1st What's
                                      Confounded Inns (In a Masculine Voice)
                          What's
                                         Confounded Inns
                   What noise
                                      people mad (A Feminine Voice) What
 p 26, ll 34, 35
                             people mad [Here several People pop out at several
                  windows and Balconies with Night Caps, and cry out all at once in
                 different Keys
 p. 26, ll 36, 38 These speeches are ascribed to "Omnes" in D
                                      a Gentleman ıs
                                                        Nothing, nothing, Mistress
. p 26, 1 39
               Why
                          matter
                        a gentleman who's
 p 27, Il 1-3 omitted in D
 p 27, l 4 Enter Landlord and Jolt, with a Leaver in his Hand, Servants. D
 p. 27, ll 5, 7 etc Constable Landlord
               bring 'em before me omitted in D
 P 27, 1 5
 p. 27, 1 6
               Ah dear, Sir
                                   here, here Here, Sir
 p 27, ll 7, 8 to come out
                                 Queen's name in the King's name?
 p. 27, l. 8
             slay there stay where you are
                                     (409)
```

THE STAGE-COACH

p 27, l. 12 charge you go command you to go				
p 27, l 16 Ay, ay, we'll all go in omitted in D.				
p, 27, 1 16 They all go in They all step into the Room.				
p 27, 1 27 Boots, Sashooms Boots and Sashoons				
p. 27, 11 28, 29 Constable Hold great Gate Landlord (finds the key)				
Hold, hold, Gentlemen, what's here? The key, the key				
p 27, l 39 a Man can't sleep for you omitted in D				
p 28, l 1 that same damned that damned				
p 28, 1 2 D has a stage-direction "Runs to the Captain and embraces and kisses him"				
p 28, l 6 harkee hark you				
p 28, l 8. too omitted in D				
p 28, l 10 and the rest and all the rest except Macahone				
p 28, l 12 Micher one another omitted in D				
p 28, 1 15 say you omitted in D				
p 28, 1 17 have done it have had it done				
p 28, l 19 Parsons Ministers				
p 28, 1 22 truly omitted in D				
p 28, l 23 This won't Sir, this won't				
p 28, 1 27 Ministers Minishters				
p 28, 1 33 Sir, that Sir, it p 28, 1 35 you have not they are you have they are [Shews them				
p 28, l 35 you have not they are you have. they are [Shews them				
In the following parallel passages from De la Chapelle's Les Carosses d'Orléans, the references in square brackets, "[Sc I]" etc, are to the French play				
p 15, ll 3-6 [Sc 1]				
CRISTIN [tenant un sac de toilete, des pistolets, &c] Hola quelqu'un,				
hola, Jaqueline, Perrette, Philipote, Martine? Il faut que le diable				
les ait tous emportez Hola, estes-vous sourds? Quelle Hostellerie				
est-ce icy?				
p 15, ll 9-20 [Sc 11]				
BASTIENNE Qu'est-ce' qu'y a t'il' voila un garçon qui fait bien				
du bruit				

Cr Tu as ma foy bien fait de venir, j'allois me mettre furieusement en colere Où est la chambre que tu as preparée pour moy, & pour mon Maistre?

Bas A Chambor Donne-moy ces hardes je vais les y porter, car aussi bien voicy ton Maistre qui te veut parler

p 15 ll 29-35 [Sc III]

CLEANTE Ah Crispin la détestable voiture qu'un Carrosse de Blavet!

si ma blessure me permettoit de monter à cheval que je m'épargnerois de chagrins Quoy n'avoir pas un moment a soy pour resver? estre

si ma blessure me permettoit de monter a cheval que je m'eparginerois de chagrins. Quoy n'avoir pas un moment a soy pour resver? estre sans cesse persecuté par une planleuse qui ne parle que de ses procés, par une jeune Provinciale qui n'a jamais vû Paris, par un Abbé qui veut faire le bel esprit, & qui ne dit que des sottises. Enfin par un

Hollandois qui à peine sçait écorcher cinq ou six mots de François dont il vous fatigue sans cesse les oreilles

p 16, ll. 6-22

Cr. . Pour moy qui ne suis pas tout-à-fait aussi delicat que vostre Seigneurie, je me réjouis bien à ma portière de tous ces originaux-la, car or vous & moy, il n'y en a pas un qui ait de l'esprit

Cl J'enrage contre ma blessure qui m'expose a toutes ces impertinences. Tu dis que nous n'arriverons que demain au soir à

Paris

Cr Ouy, Monsieur

Cl En es-tu certain?

Cr Je scay cela mieux que personne Mon père est un honneste

Bourgeois de Paris, qui sert les carosses en qualité de crocheteur

Cl Demain au soir! Ce scroit ruiner entierement mes affaires Il faut que je parle au cocher, & que je tâche avec quelque argent de precipiter nostre arrivce Va le faire venir Voicy le Hollandois qui me paroist yvre

[Sc IV]

LE HOLLANDOIS Pardy ly estre bon Stotellerie, moy ly suis fort content de ly

p 17, ll 16-27

Le H Pour ly point perdre dy temps moy ly vas promptement coucher mon personne, afin dy precipiter mon digestion Dans sti Champort fostre champre ly estre deux lits, foulez-vous coucher fostre personne dans toutes les deux

Cl Selon toutes les apparences je ne coucheray que dans un

Le H Moy prendre l'autre s'il fous planst, moy n'aporter point a fous d'incommodement, moy dort tout bas

Cl J'y consens de toute mon ame Le sot

Le H Moy rends grace a fous

Cl (bas) Le fat

Le H Moy suis grandement oblige a fous

p 17, ll 28, 32-5, p 18, ll 7-23 [5c v]

Crispin Monsicur, voicy le Cocher

Gleante Mon pauvre Cocher J'ay une grace à te demander

Le Cocher Oh, Monsieur, vous pouvez commander

Cl Tiens, voila ma bourse, tu auras bonne part à ce qu'il y a dedans si tu peux presser nostre arrivée a Paris

Le C Ce n'est que cela, cela vaut fait Je ne devons arriver a Paris aprés demain qu' à dix heures du soir, mais pour l'amour de vous j'y arriverons a sept

Cl Aprés demain! te moques-tu? je pretens que ce soit demain, & tu le peux si tu veux

Le C Quand vous me donneriez toutes les rentes de la Biausse, je n'en ferois pas un iota davantage

Cr Quoy, tu resistes à une tentation comme celle-la, sçais-tu bien

THE STAGE-COACH

qu'il y a dans cette bourse de quoy gagner Blavet luy-tnesme & tous ses Commis

Le C II y a ce qu'il y a, est-ce que tu me prens pour un mais, t'imagines-tu que je ne sçachions pas nostre mequier!

p 18, 11 24-36 [Sc vi]

Cr Hé bien, Monsieur, je vous l'avois bien dit

Cl Non, quand j'en devrois mourir il faut que je prenne la poste

Cr D'où vient ce grand empressement

Cl Une lettre d'Angelique que voila écoute

Ĭl lıt

Ma mere est morte, ja suis sous la tutelle de mon oncle, qui sans considerer les droits que vous avez sur moy, par la consentement de feu ma mere, prétend me marier à un autre Hatez-vous mon cher Cleante, de venir rompre ce mariage, si vous ne voulez que je sois la plus malheureuse personne du monde

ANGELIQUE

Il continue

Tu vois bien que je n'ay point de temps a perdre Je crains même d'arriver trop tard, va proinptement à la poste —Mais qui sont les gens-la Gr. Ce sont les gens d'un Carosse qui vient de Parls

p 19, ll 9-14, 18-27, 29-32, 36-37, p 20, ll 1-24, 32-33, 37-43, p 21, ll 1-9, 14-17, 20-24 [Sc vii]

Angelique [apercevant Cleante] Aheic!

Dodinet Qu'avez-vous, Mademoiselle? est-ce que vous vous trouvez

Ang Non, mais je crains d'avoir oublié ma montre à la dînée, voyez je vous prie si elle n'est point dans mon sac de nuit Quoy, Cleante, avez-vous perdu la memoire d'Angelique, & ne me reconvoissez-vous pas?

Cl Quoy c'est vous, Mademoiselle, & par quel miracle êtes-vous dans ces lieux?

Ang Par la fatalité de mon étoile Vous avez dû recevoir une lettre de moy, qui—

Cl La voicy, & c'est elle qui m'a obligé de me mettre en chemin

Ang Mon oncle qui ne vous connoît que de nom, & qui cfaint vôtre retour a Paris, s'est avisé de nous mener a Bourges pour faire mon mariage. Le sot a qui je riens de dire que j'avois laissé ma montre pour l'éloigner d'icy, est l'époux qui m'est destiné. Il est fils d'un Monsieur Dodinet de Bourges. Mon oncle est dans la cuisine qui compte avec l'Hôtesse, & qui va venir a la chambre ou nous allons coucher, c'est a vous de songer aux moyens de—

Dod (revenant) Ne vous affligez point, elle est retrouvée, elle est

retrouvée, la voila.

Cl. Ou je me trompe, ou voila une voix qui ne m'est pas inconnue N'estes vous pas le fils de Monsieur Dodinet de Bourges

Dod Ouy, Monsieur, c'est moy qui suis le fils aisné de Giles Dodinet, & je m'appelle Nicolas Dodinet

Cl Je sçavois bien que je ne me trompois pas Je suis ravi de vous voir, & de vous embrasser pour l'amour de Monsieur Gilles Dodinet vôtre pere Qui est cette Demoiselle-la qui est de vôtre compagnie?

Ded C'est une fille qui n'est encore ma femme qu'a demi, mais elle la sera bien-tôt tout-a-fait Nous allons à Bourges pour faire la conjonction de nos deux personnés

Cl Ha, Monsieur, puisqu'elle doit être Mademoiselle vôtre femme

souffrez que j'aye l'honneur de la saluer

Dod N'est-il pas vray que j'ay fait la une belle trouvaille Elle est un peu triste, mais avec le temps nous la ragaillardirons

Cl Qui luy peut causer cette tristesse a la veille de vôtre mariage?

Dod C'est qu'il y avoit un certain Cleante qui l'aimoit, & elle aimoit aussi ce certain Cleante Sa mere les avoit accordez ensemble par contract, mais comme ella a pris la peine de se laisser mourir, Monsieur Cascar son oncle, qui s'est trouvé son tuteur par le trépas d'icelle, a rompu tout net le contract, a cause de l'aversion qu'il a pour la famille de ce Cleante Comme il est amy de la mienne, il a écrit a mon pere, & de concert ensemble ils ont conclu le mariage que nous allons consommer a Bourges par la vous voyez que ce Cleante n'en croquera que d'une dent, & voila ce qui la chagrine

Ang Si vous croyiez que ce Cleante fust icy, vous ne parleriez pas

comme vous faites

Cl Doucement, Mademoiselle, Monsieur Dodinet est un homme que vous devez ménager, avec le temps vous serez contente

Dod Que je vous suis oblige, Monsieur N'est-il pas vray que je

seray aussi bien son fait que Cleante?

Ćl Je suis vôtre caution, & je veux bien assurer Mademoiselle, que vous ne la chagrinerez plus

Dod Assurément

Ang Il faudroit pour cela que Cleante fût icy & qu'il fist tout ce que je luy dirois.

Cl Hé que feroit ce Cleante quand il seroit icy?

Ang Il pourroit m'enlever en vertu du contract que ma mere a passé avec luy, & je le suivrois de tout mon cœur

Dod Vous voyez comme elle est folle de Cleante

Ang Hé bien, pour vous mieux attraper je ne ferois semblant de rien, & quand vous seriez endormis mon oncle & vous, je sortirois tout doucement de ma chambre, & j'irois me jetter entre les bras de Cleante, qui m'emmeneroit a Paris pendant vôtre sommeil

Cl J'entends, Mademoisclie, nous y mettrons bon ordre

Dod Que vous avez de bonté Il faut que ce Cleante l'att ensorcelée. Voicy Monsieur Cascar

[Sc vin]

Cascar Ah quelle écorcherie que cette maison

p 21, ll. 38, 39 [Sc 111]

Cr cette bonne Dame, qui a son âge ne peut retenir son eau, & qui sans cesse fair arrester le carosse pour rendre des tributs a la nature

THE STAGE-COACH

p 23, ll 3-5, 12-13, 17. [Resumes Sc viii]

Cascar Allons promptement nous coucher afin d'en sortir demain plus matin

Dod (a Cleante) Monsieur je vous donne le bon soir, si je n'avois pas envie de dormir je vous tiendrois compagnie davantage.

Cl (à Angelique) Adieu, Mademoiselle, vous serez satisfaite, je vous en réponds

p 23, ll 13-16 [Sc 1x]

Cl Ah! Crispin l'heureuse rencontre

Cr Elle ne pouvoit arriver plus juste

Cl Va, cherche, & n'épargne rien pour avoir une voiture avec laquelle je puisse l'emmener a Paris en diligence, cours, je vais de mon côté

p 23, ll 18-28 [Sc xn]

Le Cother (seul) Paix, chut Voicy une chandelle qui nuit a mes desseins, soufflons-là La nuit est noire comme je ne sçay quoy, mais elle est tout fin droit comme il me la faut Je m'en vais doucement bailler quelques coups de poing à la porte de Basquienne, & si alle est d'himeur a entendre mon amour, palsangué je varrons beau jeu Mais il ne faut pas qu'il soit tant tard Voicy de la lumiere qui vient icy, il faut remettre la partie a tantôt Retirons-nous tout doucement, & ne faisons pas semblant de rien

p 23 ll 33-35, p 24, ll 1-4 [Sc x1]. Cl Hé bien, Crispin?

Cr A deux pas d'iey j'ay trouvé une cariolt attelée de trois bons chevaux, qui vous meneront a Paris vîte comme le vent Elle est toute prête, & quand vous voudrez en servir je n'ay qu' a donner un coup de, sifflet

Cl Il faut nous disposer à —— J'entends quelqu'un, allons dans ma chambre querir mes hardes, & revenons attendre Angelique

p 24, 11 5-7 [Sc xm]

Cr Monsieur

Cl Que veux-tu?

Cr J'entends du bruit

Cl Éteins promptement la lumière, afin que nous nous puissions cacher plus aisément

p 24, 11 9-39 [Sc xvi]

Le Cocher II me semble que je ne vois plus de lumiere Approchons de l'huis a Bastianne, & faisons-luy entendre nos soûpirs amoureux par le trou de la sarrure.

Cr [e Cl] A propos, Monsieur, quand Angelique sera descendue, par où sortifons-nous de cette maison? Il n'y a point de porte ouverte a l'heure qu'il est

Cl I u devois avoir la précaution d'en tenir une ouverte.

Cr Je n'y ay pas songé

Cl Hé comment faire donc?

Le C Il me semble que j'entens bourdonner des voix humaines Ne seroit-ce point quelqu'un qui en voudroit à Bastianne? Ecoutons

Gr Attendez La servante est une bonne fille, elle fera ce que nous voudrons.

Le C L'ay-je dit? c'est tout justement ça

Cr Je vais fraper à sa porte, moyennant quelque somme d'argent je la rendray souple a nos volontez

Le C Tu en auras menti, j'y bouterons quelque petit empêche-

ment

Cr J'auray bien du bonheur si par l'obscurité qu'il fait j'échape mon nez de quelque taloche.

Le C (prenant un bâton) Il ne s'attend pas à ce que je prepare pour le recevoir

Cr Ouf, non, ce n'est rien, c'est quelque tuile qui tombe d'une cheminée, sa porte est de ce côté-cy Frapons

[Il frape dans l'estomach du Cocher]

Le C (bâtonnant Cr) Dia, dia, huriau, dia

Cr A l'aide, a l'aide, a moy, je suis mort

. Cl (mettant l'épee à la main) Qui va la? arrête, ou je te tue

Le C (bâtonnant Cl) Huriau, dia, allons, dia, huriau

Cr Au voleur, au voleur, au voleur

p 24, 1 40-p 25, 1 8 [Sc xvII].

Le Cuisimer (avec de le lumiere) Quel bruit est-ce là? Pourquoy tout ce tintamarre?

Le Ca (le bâtonnant) Allons garçons, dia, dia, dia

Le Cui Qu'avez-vous donc, maître Philipe, êtes-vous fou?

Le Co (les bâtonnant tous) Huriau, huriau, huriau

Le Cui Encore, qui vous oblige a faire tout ce vacarme, qu'est-ce donc?

Le Co (feignant de s'éveiller) Ha, ha, ha! qu'y a-t-il? quoy? qu'est-ce? comment?

Le Cui Estes-vous yvrc, su endormi?

Le Co Que me veut ou? où suis-je? Ah ah, c'est vous Monsieur le fricasseux Tatigué, je m'imaginois être dans mon lit, où je songeois que mon carrosse étoit embourbé dans une orniere, & que je fouctois mes chevaux a tire-larigot

Cl Peste soit le coquin Je ne sçay ce qui me tient que je ne te coupe

le visage avec tes songes

Le Cun N'avez-vous point de honte de nous avoir bâtonnez comme vous avez fait

Le Co Oh dame, c'est que je révois

Cr Scais-tu bien que je ne réve pas moy, & que je te pourrois bien donner un souflet a poing ferme au beau milieu du visage

Le Co Ha, Messiedis, je vous demande pardon de vous avoir pris pour mes chevaux, mais vous sçavez bien que quand ou dort on ne voit goute

THE STAGE-COACH

p 25, 1 10-24 [Sc xvIII]

Bastienne Quel bruit est-ce la? N'avez vous point de honte par

vôtre sabat de réveiller les gens a l'heure qu'il est?

Cr Parbleu tu viens fort a propos pour ce faquin, sans toy j'allois le frotter en diable & demy Mais viens-ça que je te parle.

Cl [au cocher] Retire-toy maraut, que je ne t'assomme Vous

autres, allez a vos affaires, & me laissez faire les miennes

[Le Cussmer emporte la lumiere

Le Co Tangué, voila le marché qui se va conclurre, j'enrage Cr [a Cl.] L'affaire est faite J'ay donné deux louis à Bastienne, elle

fera tout ce qu'il vous plaira

Le Co La gueuse, elle accorde tout du premier coup ce qu'elle m'a refusé plus de cent fois a moy Voyons à quoy aboutira tout cecy

p 25, ll. 26, 27 [Sc xix]

Angelique Je crains d'avoir fait attendre Cleante, mais mon oncle ne fait que de s'endormir & je n'ay pû venir plûtôt

p 25, 1 29—p. 26, 1 3 [Sc xx]

Cascar [en habit de nuit] Je viens d'entendre sortir ma niéce, ou peut-elle aller à l'heure qu'il est Il faut que je la suive pour le scavoir.

Ang Cleante

Cas Cleante! est-ce qu'il seroit icy? écoutons

Ang Où estes-vous? st, st, Cleante

C/ J'entens qu'on m'appelle st, st, Angelique

Le Co Les voila qui s'appellons, approchons pour mieux entendre

Cl Où êtes-vous?

Ang Me voicy

Cl Est-ce vous, Angelique?

Ang Est-ce vous, Cleante?

Cl Ne perdons point de temps en paroles, suivez-moy

Ang Partons promptement, de peur que mon bourru d'oncle ne s'éveille

Case [prenant le cocher]. Ah pendarde, je te tiens Hola, quelqu'un, hola de la lumiere

Ang J'entens mon oncle

Cl Survez-moy promptement

Cr Laissons-le crier tout son sou, fuyons, Monsieur, la vache està nous

Case De la lumiere, de la lumiere

p 26, 11 5-12, 23, 24 [Se xx1]

Le Cussiner Encore? je croy qu'on ne cessera point de toute la nuit de faire du bruit Qu'y a-t-il de nouveau?

Case Où est ma niéce? qu'est-elle devenue? Ah coquin, où est Cleante?

Le Co Vengcons-nous du drôle qui est la dedans avec Bastianne, & faisons les prendre sur le fait, 'tenez, tenez, Monsieur, ils sont dans cette chambre

Case Il faut jetter la porte à bas Main forte, main forte, à la Justice

p 26, ll 17-30. [Sc xxII]

Dodnet [en habit de nuit] Qu'est-ce donc? qu'avez-vous mon oncle? Case Ah! mon neveu, tout est perdu Cleante est icy, il vient d'enlever ma niéce, & ils sont enfermez tous deux dans cette chambre

Dod Oh oh, ce ne sont pas la des jeux d'enfans Allons, allons il

faut les prendre sur le fait, à la justice, à la justice

Case II faut jetter la porte dedans, des Commissaires, des Commissaires, des Archers, des Archers

Le Co Je m'en vais querir un levier pour enfoncer la porte

p 26, ll 31-33 [Sc xx111]

La Provinciale Sur un Balcon en habit de nuit, une chandelle à la main] Quel desordre est-cu la? Qui sont les canailles qui ont l'insolence de faire retentir la discordance de leur voix par cus clameurs si contraires aux gens que le nature invite à reposer

p 26, ll 34, 35 [Sc xxiv]

La Plandeuse [sur un autre Balcon, etc.] Hí grand Dicu, quel charivan est-ce la il n'y a pas moyen de fermer l'œil dans cette maison, j'aimerois mieux être couchée au milieu des Halles

p 26, l 36-p 27, l 4 [Sc xxv]

La Prov Hé mon Dieu, n'y a-t-il point la bas quelqu'un assez charitable pour satisfaire nôtre curiosité, en nous disant la cause de ce bruit?

Dod Ce n'est rien, Madame, ce n'est rien, c'est ma Maîtresse qu'on

veut enlever

La Plaid Sainte Dame! quand ce seroit l'enlevement de la belle Helene, if n'y auroit pas plus de tintamarre

p 27, ll 5, 18-27, p 28, last line [Sc Derniere]

Le Co [venant d'un côté] Gare, gare, je m'en vais enfoncer la porte avec ce levier

Bastienne [venant de l'autre côté] A quoy vous amuscz-vous à chercher Cleante dans cette chambre, il cst déja a deux lieues d'icy avec vôtre niéce qu'il emmenne dans une cariole qui va vîte comme le vent

Case Allons, courons aprés Des chevaux, des chevaux

Dod Prenons la poste, allons, courons mon oncle

[Ils s'en vont

Bast Ils auront beau courir avant qu'ils les ratrapent

L'Holandois Pardy moy ly vas laisser courre eux toute leur sou, moy ritourne coucher moy

La Prov C'est fort bien fait

L'Hol Bonneser Mondame, bonneser l'autre Mondame, bonneser toute l'assistance, & bonneser toute ly compagnie.

FIN.

Un jeune Provinciale qui n'a jamais vu Pans, qui ne songe qu'aux ajustemens qu'elle s'y donnera, & qu
avec un langage affecté vous fait cent questions impertinentes

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The Recruiting Officer

A=The First Edition, 1706

B=The Second Edition

C=The Third Edition

D=The Comedies of Mr. George Farquhar, 1707.

B, C, and D usually agree, and where no indication is given the italic reading is A, and the variant in roman type following the colon is common to B, C, D

Title page (motto from Virgil) dolis Acolis A, corrected in the Errata

```
p 41, ll 4, 22 Wrehm Rekin A, corrected in the Errata
p 42, l 24
              William Archer assigns the speecher marked Mob to Pearmain
p 45, 1 21
             better built Man Man better built
p 46, l 15
p 46, 1 29
              Scenc [11] not so marked in the early editions
             you are you're and contrarrense at p 52,1 37 and elsewhere Humph B, C, D orast
p 46, I 38
P 47, 1 27
             famous faithful
p 48, 1 9
p 48, l 11
             trusty
                         confided faithful
                                                          wonderful C, D
             Pickle
                        miraculous A, B Condition
p 49, l
            Impossible A, B That's impossible C, D
p 49, l 12
           your Blockade B, C, D omit "your"
p 49, l 26
             my own mine
p 50, 1 15
             I'm I am and so elsewhere
p 50, l 23
           I lay I'll lay
p 50, 1 39
p 50, 1 40
           Lookye Look'e and contrariwise at p 62, 1 22, p 85, 1 27
p 50, 1 42
             give a Fig for value
p 51,1 8
             was a saying was saying "
             Here be Here are
p 51, l 18
             word that the word the
p 51, 1 19
p 52, ll 13-15 Airs in Conversation
                                          impudent Airs omitted in B, C, D.
p 52, l. 19
             You may You might
             such Airs such an Air
p. 52, 1 21
             Noses drop Fingers ake
p 52, 1 23
             a Horse an Horse.
p 52, 1 26
p 52, 1 28
             Salt Salts
             You're 'You are and so elsewhere
p 52, l 39
p 52, ll 40, 41 B C D omit sure and print as prose
             over o'rc B, C, o'er D
p 53, l 2
             corner part
P 53, 1 4
p 53, l 16
             endeuvour have endeavoured
             inhumanely inhumanly
p 53,1 22
                                   (418)
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beside: besides
 p 53, l. 23
 p 53, 1 31.
              Pound Pounds and so usually
 P 53, 1 39.
              assur'd . . Rakely sure
                                           . rakehelly
              advis'd persuaded
 p 54, l
 p 54, l
              swells. swelled
              shall should
 p 54, l 18
 p. 54, l 27.
              Armses A, B Army C, D.
 P 54, 1 30
              odsmylife Ad's my life
 p 54, ll 30, 33. Mareschal Marshal.
              Hochstet Hochstat
 p 54, 1 38
 p 55, l
              Generals General
              again, A, B agen C, D
 P 55, 1 4
 p 55, 1 33 to p 56, 1 2 A has
               Plume Blessings in Heaven we shou'd receive in a prostrate Posture,
             let me receive my welcome thus
                                                       Kneels and kisses her Hand
               •Sil Pray rise, Sir, I'll give you fair Quarter
               Plume All Quarter I despise, the Height of Conquest is to die at
                                                          Kissing her Hand again
               Sil Well, well, you shall die at my Feet, or where you will, but
             first let me desire you to make your Will, perhaps you'll leave me some-
 p 56, 1 16
              No, no No, no, no and so at p 60, 1 33 Compare note on p 109, 1 22
              Servant a Servant and so at p 98, 1 25 Contrast p 100, 1 31
 p 56, 1 17
              which three or four Years hence will amount to which you know is about
 p 57, 1 2
 p 57, 1 21
              Twitnam 'I wittenham
              here's A, B here is C, D
 p 57, l 23
 P 57, 1 35
              Silvia Ho Silvia B, G, D
 p 58,1 7
            · Advice proceed Advice, sir, proceed
              will never A, B never will C, D
 p 58, 1 16
 p 58, 1 32
              or Snipe or a Snipe
p 58, 1 39
p 59, 1 8
              Advices Letters
              William Archer inserts stage-direction Tears the letter
              hank upon power over
 p 59, l 16
              Bull 'T'is probable, I am satisfy'd omitted in B C D
 p 59.1 23
              she is she's and so at p 100, 1 14, and similarly he is he's at p 91,
p 59, I 26
                 1 23
              us afterwards I'm William Archer, following many eighteenth-
p 59, 1 42
                 century editions, reads "us Afterwards, I'm
.p 60, l 2
              with one of the Mob with a Mob
                 William Archer gives "1st Mob's" speeches to Appletree and
p 60, 1 16, etc
                  " 2nd Mob's" to Pearmain, as authorized by p 64, ll 9, 11
p 60, 1 24
              No, but Ay, but
p 60, 1 31
              did you ever did you never
p 61,1
              I present
                           you I'll present
                                                  ye
p 61, ll 8, 27 them 'em and so elsewhere
              Ouns Ounds B, C, 'Ounds D
p 61, 1 18
p 61, 1 21
              Flesh, I'se s'flush, I'll
                                     (419)
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p 61, 11 31, 33
                  Wauns . Wounds and so elsewhere.
p 62, 1 31
             in the Greek in Greek
p 62, 1 36
             offers here to offers to
             you Rascal Rascal
p 62, 1 41
p 63,1 14
             pretty A, B honest C, D
p 63,1 19
             may go may do
p 63, 1 28
             alway always
p 63, 11 36, 39 duna do'na
             cannot canno
p 64, 1 5
             B, C, D insert '[Exeunt' and so at the end of Act IV
p 64, 1 17
p 64, l 21
             Plume and Worthy Enter Plume and Worthy
             Can'nt Cannot and contrariwise at p 90, l 11
p 64, l 22
p 65
             B, C, D omit the Song
p 66, l 11
             Sarvice Service Contrast p 110, 1 6 desert A, D desart B, C
p 66, 1 26
                         hate a whome haste . last hoame
             hast ye
p 66, ll 30, 37 Crawn Crown
p 66, 1 31
             Stracke o' Strike of
p 66, 1 37
             Bargain is Bargain's
             I con't I can't
p 66, 1 39
p 66, ll 40-41. you shall bring home the B, C, D omit this and change "Chickens"
                 to "Chicken" as a term of endearment
p 67, 1 2
             pick pick'd
             Year Years.
p 67, 1 25
             Brandy Ratafia
p 67, 1 29
p 67, 1 34
             Total will amount Total amount
p 67, 1 39
             I gad egad
             an't an and so elsewhere
p 68, 1 10
p 68, 1 11.
             o' th' of the and so in first line of Act IV, and similarly " of " for " o' "
                 elsewhere
p 68, l 12
             Thou art a mad Fellow Tho'rt mad, Fellow
             Luord Lord
p 68, 1 20
             and I desire and desire
p 68, 1 31
p 68, 1 40
             much such just such
p 68, 1 41
             make me make myself
p 69, 1 23
            Causes, Springs, or Causes of
p 70, l i
             Ribbond Ribbon
p 70, l 10
             you rid you must have rid
             B, C, D omit " what she pleases"
p 70, 1 39
p 71,1 6
             by't by it
p 71, 1 8
             Mangeree Mangere but surely a misprint in all editions for Orangeree
p 71,1 9
             learnt ,learn'd
p 71, 1 21'
             Familiarity Fam-mam-mill-yar-rality 1770, Leigh Hunt, Ewald,
                 and Messrs Peter Davies's edition of 1926
                 omitted in B, C, D William Archer says "The intention [in
p 71, ll 23-27
                A], though the stage-directions are imperfect, evidently was that
                Plume should meet Rose outside and bring her back with him It
```

was doubtless found more effective that Rose should not leave the

stage, but that Plume should enter and embrace her, not at first observing Ballance " p. 71, 1 34. Takes hold on. Takes hold of p. 72, 1 25. ty'd on ty'd upon p. 73, ll 5-10. B, C, D omit from "I'll draw up" to the end of the quatrain tell'e tell you and so at p 84, 1 27 and similarly thank'e. thank p. 74, 23 you at p 101, 1 34 A Platoon Platoon. p 74, 1 24 P 74, 1 32 I suppose. I suppose, Sir P 75,1 3 a fine spot of work Cf Corrolanus, I, 111 57 p 75, 1 27 B, C, D expand this to It cost me twenty pistoles in France, and my Enemies thousands of lives in Flanders, Sir. p 75, 1 38 the Country this Country p 76, l ī where I shou'd where I stand p 76,1 7 shall have has p 76, 1 A Corporal Corporal p 76,1 28 dare nos dares not B, C, D omit "Hold, hold" p 77, l p 77, 1 16 B, C, D omit "and Superscription" p 77 l 17 Caliber Caliver p 77,1 19 C fa Effa p 77, 1 24 Halberd Halbert p 77, 1 31 the t'other the other and so at p 91, l. 19 p 78, 1 10 out o' we that we * out of p 78, 1 13 Convenience Conveniency . 2. 78, 1 14 " ye you and so at p 80, 1 32 p 78, 1 15 again agun p 78, 1 32 he could play he play'd p 78, 1 33 for a Drum-Major for Drum-Major p 79, 1 3 p 79, 1 8. 'um 'em and so at p 82, 1 31 Harse Cart Horse and Cart B, C. Horse and a Cart D p 79.1 30 sold him my sold my p 79, 1 31 B, C, D omit the' there be an ugly Song of Chickens and Sparragus p 79, 1 38 to p 80, 1 21 \boldsymbol{A} has Plume Thou art a bloody impudent Fellow-let her go, I say Sil Do you let her go. Plume Entendez vous Francois, mon petit Garson. Sil Plume Si voulez vous donc vous enroller dans ma Companie, la damosselle sera a vous Sil Avez vous couche avec elle Plume Non. Sil Assurement? Plume Ma for (421)

THE RECRUITING OFFICER

Sil C'est assez-fe serai votre soldat

Plume La prenez donc-I'll change a Woman for a Man at any time.

Rose But I hope, Captain, you won't part with me [Crys. I have heard before, &c

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use us'd D
p 80, 1 20
             Ah! Str O! Sir
p 80,1 31
p 80, 1 42
             I won't sell I'd sell
p 81,1 12
             Mistresses Mistress
                          s Fatigues
p 81, 1 17
             Fatigue .
                                            15 A
p 81,1 26.
             among amongst
             you will you can
p 81, 1 35
p 81,1 43
            Circumstances Circumstance
p 82, 1 36
             Design that I Design I
p 82, 1 40
             Pound the day Pound upon the day
             incourag'd encourag'd
p 83, 1 23
p 83, 1 27
             slave use
p 83,1 35
             so late so lately
             C, D omit "as free for me as you, Madam, and "
p 83, 1 43
             Middle Waste D
p. 84, 1 4
p 84, l. 17
             ha' have and so at p 88, 1 38
p 84, ll 23, 24. that is that's
p 85,1 3
             the Table a Table
             for fear you for fear that you
p 85,1 18
p. 85, il 19, 21, 24 B, C, D omit " Melinda's," " Ticho," "Coppernoze "
p 85,1 30
             You're
                         You are Your
                                              you're
p 86.1 13
             So am I, Sir Sir, I am above 'em
p 86, l. 23.
             Pen'tworth Pennyworth.
p 86, 1 35
             C, D omit "Right,"
p 86, 11 37, 38
                  Tom a Lincoln
                                      Tom o' Bedlam, Tom Fool
                 Tom o' Lincoln
                                      Tom a' Bedlam, and Tom Fool.
             Master Conjurer Mr Conjurer
p 87, 1
             the Porter their Porter
p 87, 1 37
p 88, 1
             errant arrant
p 88, 1
             a hundred an hundred and so at $ 107, 11 27, 31-32
D 88,1 14
             'Flesh sflesh
p 88, 1 17
             your you're A.
p 88,1 30
             with the general with general
p 88,1 39
             and a half and half and contrariouse at p 89, 1 1
             B C, D omit "Pray"
B, C, D omit "so"
p 88 1 41.
p 89, 1 3.
p 89, 1 5
              I tell I'll tell
p 89,1 17.
             haleing halling
p 89, 1 34
             or with the or the
             let us let's
p 89, 1 41
p 90, il 16, 17 Cacodemon del fuego Cacodemo del Plumo.
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p 90, l 18
             Character A, B Characters C, D.
p 90, il 25-36. B, C, D omit from "Oh! oh! the Devil" to "I'm sure the
                 Blood comes---"
              but there's There
p 90, 1 36
p 91,1 8
              Demon Dæmon
p 91, 1 38. B, C, D omit "laughing"
p 91, 1 39 to p 92, 1 3 Omitted in B, C, D as dependent upon the previous
                 passage (p 90, ll 25-36) omitted
              you ever made in your Life ever I made in my life
p 92, 1 6, 7
p 92, l. 27
             some pitiful Place
                                   Highlands of some Place
                                                                  Highlands in
              Pue I have
p 92, 1 29
              Billets Deux A, D Billets Doux B C
p 92, 1 36
p 93, 11 27, 28 I once
                            Advantage omitted in B, C, D
p 94,1 2
              Efforts William Archer conjectures "effects"
P 94, ACT V, SCENE I is omitted in B, C, D
p 96,1 7
            [Ex Const &c] Ex Constable and Watch, C, D
             have you not have not you
p 96, l 13
p 96, 1 22
             Ministers Minister.
p 96, [40
             a sword been troussec a Sword, a Hat been troussee
p 96, 1 42
             Pilket Piquet
p 98, 1 20
             adventering adventuring
             never ne'er
p 99<sub>3</sub> 1 4
             the Privateer A, B a Privatect C, D
P 99, 1 34
p 100, l 1 me ever me for ever
             Enter a Servant Enter Servant D
p 100, 1 31
p 101, 1 7 to the foont of the Stage forward
p 101, 1 37 William Archer says "The stage-directions in this Scene are very
                 imperfect Evidently several Rustics have been forcibly brought
                 before the Justices for enrolment Two of them are among the
                 "Mob," while others (as we shall see presently) have slipped through
                 the Constable's fingers "
               an't please ye an please you County A, B Country C, B
p 102, l 1
p 102, 1 15
p 102, ll 17, 18 best natur'd best natur'dst
               Plume William Archer suggests that this should be Kite
p 102, 1 24
                              Miles Partridge . . . Mile,
p 102, l 25
               Partridges
               loose lose
p 102, 1 39
p 103, ll 12, 13 means of a Levelthood means of Livelthood
p 104, 1 13
               B, C, D print this as a stage-direction
                        "[Plume reads Articles of War," &c
               The emendation, "manifestly right," as William Archer says, is due to
                 an eightcenth-century editor
p 105, 1 9
               and now that but now, since that
p 105, 1 35
               dam't dam it
               Fire when you Fire you when you
p 106, 1 4
p 106, ll 8, 13, 19, 23
                        Luc Lucia A, C
               Lodgings Lodging
p. 107, 1 37
                                   (423)
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THE BEAUX STRATAGEM

p 109fl 3 provided you provided you'll p 109, l 20 was Captain was a Captain p 109, l 22 ha, ha, ha Ha, ha, ha, ha p 110, l 6 desert, A, D desart B, C p 110, l 16 lasting A, B endless C, D.

The Beaux Stratagem

A=First Edition, 1707
B=The Comedies of Mr George Farquhar [1707]

Where no other indication is given the italic reading is A, the roman B

```
p 125, l 14
              wait, farther wait, Father
p 129, 1 9
              Ten Thousand in A "Thousand" was misplaced to follow "besides"
                 in 1.7, making nonsense, in B it was omitted, in desperation
        Song
                Only the first 2 lines were given in A
p 132
              I'mm I'm B William Archer interprets the "I'mm" as Cherry's
p 133, 1 33
                struggle to say "My father," and adds "The 'I'm' of later editions
                 is meaningless "
p 135, l
              Landscape B Landschape A
р 136,1 8
              naughty B naught A
              Leigh Hunt begins a new scene here "Another Room in the same"
p 139, l 1
                 William Archer says "It is not indicated in early editions and is
                 quite unnecessary," and adopts it himself!
p 141, l 3
              A great part of the following dialogue appears clsewhere (pp 347-9, post)
                 as Love's Catechism The textual notes on that piece show its
                 relations to The Beaux Stratagem
              are the Objects B arc objects A
p 141, 1 14
p 143, 1 26
              Mirth A. B William Argher conjectures "Mind"
p 152, l 11
              Scrub Ours, ours B Arch Ours, ours A
p 154 Song
               A gives only the first two lines
p 156, last line, heark'ye heark'e
              must be B most be A
p 157, l 22
p 159, l 10 be vera little B de vera little A
              Choping-Knife Chopping-Knife
p 160, 1 32
p 168, l 20
              a Plot, and a horrid Plot a Plot, a horrid Plot
p 170, l 40
              Look'ye Look'e
p 171, I 1
              William Archer has "Scene II, The Inn" here
p 172, 1 28
              dat is Naame dat ish Naame
                 William Archer suggests "dat ish my Naame."
p 174, l 21
              'um 'ern and so at p 189, 1 4 .
p 175, 1 15
              go to the Devil B go the Devil A
              Gaol B Goal A
p 175,1 26
                                   (424)
```

TEXTUAL NOTES

p. 178, 1 11 Alemena B Alimena A p. 185, 1 24. shannot sha'not. p 186, 1 25 . hast haste hast haste p. 187, 1 29 Messieurs B. Massieurs A p 188, 1 11 maake make p. 188,1 18 Billet-doux spelt correctly for once p 189, 1 22 Ribb. Rib p 189, l 24 Almanak Almanack p 192, 1 13 Friends' B Friend's A

Love's Catechism

This is for the most part a patchwork of passages from The Beaux

Stratagem, as below

p 347 to p 348, l 1, is the dialogue between Archer and Cherry in Act 11, Sc 11 (p 141, ll 3-41), with no other variants than (in ll 19, 20) "But what must a Lover do to obtain a Mistress?" for "What must his Mistress?"

p 348, ll 5, 6 correspond to p 128, ll 11, 12 with "Betty Because 'tis a Maxim nowa-days' for "Archer for 'tis sull my Maxim'"

. p 348, ll 8, 9 correspond to p 128, ll 32-34, with "Why the World's wide enough, let Men bustle, for Fortune etc.," for "the Worlds let 'em bustle, Fortune, etc."

\$ 348, ll 11-14 correspond to p 130, ll 12-15

Archer Ay, you're such an amorous Puppy you can't counterfeit the Passion without feeling it

Aimwell Tho' the whining part be out of doors in Town, 'tis still in force with the Country Ladies

p 348, ll 14-17 revert to Archer and Cherry, p 132, ll 24-27

A S'death, Child, you have a pair of delicate Eyes, and you don't know what to do with 'cm

C Why, Sir, don't I see every body?

A Ay, but if some Women had 'em, they wou'd kill every body.

p 348, ll 20, 21 are Dorinda to Mrs Sullen at the beginning of Act II (p 134, ll 12, 13) "your Example gives me such an Impression of Matrimony, etc"

p. 348, ll 24-27 are Mrs Sullen to Dorinda, p 135, ll 15-78. "if ever you marry beware of a sullen, silent Sot. and since a Woman' must wear Chains, etc."

p. 348, ll 31-6 are Dorinda and Mrs. Sullen at the beginning of Act III, with "the young Whipster has got to some of his boon Companions" for "the Gentleman has got to his Confident"

BARCELLONA

p 348, ll 40-42 are Mrs Sullen to Dorinda, p 169, ll 33-5: "You're in the right,

Dorinda, Pride is the Life of a Woman, and Flattery is our daily Bread,
etc."

p 349, ll 1-3 are the same to the same, p. 170, ll 24-26

"O Dorinda, I own my self a Woman ... might lodge," i.e.
omitting "in a chast Inn."

p 349, ll. 6-8 correspond to p 170, ll 40-2

Mrs Sullen Look'ye, Sister, I have no supernatural Gifts,
I can't swear I cou'd resist the Temptation,—tho' I can safely promise
to avoid it, etc."

p 349, ll 12-14 are Archer to Aimwell, p 183, ll 8-10

"Throw yourself at her feet, etc."

p 349, ll 19-31 These couplets occur at the end of Act III

Barcellona

Misprints, mis-spellings, and false concords have been corrected as below, where the correction is given first

```
transcendent transcended
p 363, ll 25, 26
p 366, I 28
             Blenheim Bleinhem
p 368, 1 20 His Veins have His Veins has
p 370, 1 24
             Promiscuous Promiscous
P 371, 1 25
              Chiefs Chaifs and so at p 374, 1 14
p 372, 1 29
              Sometime Somtime
p 372, ll 3, 4
               no Rods
                           . Were no Rods
                                                 Was
             Household Houshold
p 372, 1 13
              Villams Villans
p 372, 1 23
p 373, l 20. harrast harrest
P 373, 1 24
              Relief Releif
p 375, 1 2
             Hibernian Herbernian
p 376, 1 25
             The Bird
                            retires The Birds
                                                   retires.
              Troops do Troops does
p 376, l 29
p 380, l 15
             Ruvignies Ruvigne's
p 380, 1 30
             staring stairing
p 382, 1 16
              Volumes Volums
p 383, 1 26
              Mischtef Miscief
p 386, 1 28
              Chtefs
                         sat Chiefs
p 387, 1 14
              To some The first edition has 'To' in italics, and 'some' in roman.
                unmeaningly Compare line'16
p 387, 1 38
              Preparations
                               are Preparation
p 394, 1 40
             grieve greive and similarly at p 395, 1 40
                                  (426)
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TEXTUAL NOTES

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p 395, ll. 2, 9, 35 Tarragona, Tarragon Terragona, Terragon and so at $ 396,
                Detachment Detatchment
p 395, l 15
P 395, 1 26
                Near Ne'er
                                                   give back they Staggers and gives
p 397, 11 26, 27 they Stagger
                                         and
                   back
                went off went of abrupt abrumpt.
p. 398, I I
p 398, l 19
p 400, l 17 fiercer fer
p 400, ll 40, 41 the .
                fiercer feircer
                to the Lightning Mingles the Lightning Friendship Freindship, Cf "Friendship" in 1 30
                                             . Mingles the Lightning Mingle
p 401, 1 33
p 401, l 35
p 401, l 38
               lu'ry Ivo'ry
                gentlest gent'lest
p 402, 1 7 Mischiefs Mischeifs
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The Stage-Coach

7, l. 4 Samuel Bagshaw not in the DNB p 8,1 7 a piece I lately published The Twin Rivals (1702) See the Preface to that play. Monimia Otway's "Orphan" (168c) p 10, 1 23 D 13 Dramatis Persona In the French version, the characters have the following names Micher, M Cascar, Isabella, Angelique, Squire Somebody, Dodinet, Basil, Cleante, Fetch, Crispin, Dolly,
Bastienne, Macahone, Le Hollandois Several of the minor characters are different in the English version Rose Tavern in Russell Street, Covent Garden, adjoining Drury P 15.1 7 See note to The Constant Couple, Vol I, p 153, 1 6 Sun Tavern behird the Royal Exchange See note to Love and a Bottle, Vol 1, p 33 Devil Tavern nearly opposite St Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street p 16;1 a disbanded Captain demobilization had set in after the Peace of Ryswick, 20 September, 1697, and unemployment was as acute then as now. Teague the general nickname for Irishmen till displaced by Paddy p 16, 1 4 late in the eighteenth century p 16, 1 15 Blossums Inn, Laurence Lane, Cheapside, was rebuilt after the Fire Delaune, in The Present State of London, 1690, says "there are some carriers that lie at this Inn, whose names, through the moroseness and disingenuity of the Master of the Inn, we could not learn " p 16, 1 20 Macahone, the Irish Tcague, is represented in the original by a Dutchman, in whose mouth was put French just as bad as Macahone's English The Dutch, at that time, occupied a position in the eyes of the French comparable to that which the Irish held in England at the same date p 17, 1 4 Vmegar-yard, or, more properly, Vinegar Garden Yard, was a disreputable street of the class of Lewknor's Lane (the comparison is Gay's) to which Mr Lovely, the Wild Gallant, so much objected trusted to the Fall of the Leaf qy given him credit till the autumn p 17, 1 38 dwindled The OED does not explain this word in any scrise that p 20, 1 16 would fit here. Qy a misprint for "windled" as in 1778 D has "whimbled," from "wimble," a gimlet Shakespeare has " to wind," to insinuate oneself, in Coriolanus III, iii 63, and Lear I, ii 109, and this would help to justify "windled"

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THE STAGE-COACH

- p 21, ll 21-22 watch your waters To keep a strict watch on anyone's actions.

 Grosc's Classical Difficurary of the Vulgar Tongue, revised by Pierce
 Egan, 1823 Cf Jerry Blackacre to Freeman in Wycherley's

 Plan-Dealer, end of Act I "but I'll watch your waters, Bully,
 1'fac"
- p 21, 1 28 The French in Spittlefields: the French refugees who colonized Spitalfields were so numerous that thirty churches had to be erected to care for their spiritual welfare
- p 22, 1 28 Up tails all Mr Thorn-Drury (Covent Garden Drollery, 1928, p. 151)
 says 'As a tune "Up tails all" is more or less familiar [it is in
 Queen Elizabeth's Virginal Book and in The Dancing Matter from
 1650 to 1690], and there was also a card game so called, enquiry into
 the present application of the name would perhaps be considered too
 curious'
- p 25, ll 6, 7 Hockley-m-the-Hole Hockley-in-the-Hole was the chief centre of bull-batting and bear-batting Every Monday and Thursday great crowds assembled to watch this sport, which sometimes grew most exeiting, as when the proprietor, Christopher Preston, fell into the ring and was eaten by his own bears. The sport is well described in the following circular (1710)
 - This is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, Gamesters and Others, that on this present Monday is a match to be fought by two Dogs, one from Newgate market, against one from Honey-lane market, at a Bull for a Guinea to be spent, five let-goes out of hand, which goes fairest and farthest in wins all, likewise a green Bull to be batted, which was never batted before, and a Bull to be turned loose with Fireworks all over him, also a Mad Ass to be batted, with a Variety of bull-batting and bear-baiting, and a Dog to be drawn up with Fireworks Beginning exactly at three of the clock
 - There was also some wrestling here, usually for a prize of a pair of gloves, worth 29 6d
- p 26, l 11 to kill Horses with him an edition of 1778 has "to quit scores with him"
- p 26, ll 33-34 a Paper Mill Cf Vanbrugh, The Provok'd Wife (1709) III, the Belinda our prittle prattle will Cure your spleen Sir John Will it so, Mrs Pert? Now I believe it will so increase it, I shall take my own House for a Paper-Mill", and Etherege, Love in a Tub (1664) I, 1 "Set not her Tongue a-going agen Sh'as made more Noise than half a dozen Paper-Mills"
- p 27, l 26 Splaterdain properly "spatterdash," a covering for the leg to keep it clean from water or mud, a gaiter, our "spats"

Gambados leather boots, fastened to the saddle, protecting the rider's legs from the mud

1 27 Sashoons a leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's comfort Squire Somebody believed in plenty of paraphernalia

The Recruiting Officer

- p 41, 1 35 Mr Rich Christopher Rich, the producer
- p 42, l 2. Durfey's third night The third night, or author's benefit, of Thomas Durfey's Wonders in the Sun, produced at the Queen's Theatre, Haymarket, April 5th, 1706 In the last act, Gonzales and Diego are carried to the Kingdom of Birds Cf the Introduction for a discussion of this incident
- p 42, ll 20, 21 The Duke of Ormond the Earl of Orrery Farquhar's patrons, on whose benevolence he counted, but who, at the last moment, let the dramatist fall into misery Cf Introduction, pp xxv-xxviii
- p 45, l 4 Granadeer March, sot 'The British Grenadicrs," but a composition printed as early as 1686 in Playford's Dancing Master
- p 45, 1 10 The Raven This famous hotel is still the best known in Shrewsbury
- p 45, l 16 This Cap the "tall pointed cloth caps" of the period
- p 45, 1 18 Tricker Trigger
- p 45, 1 30 The Crown or the Bed of Honour The first badge of the Grenadier Guards was a Crown above the royal cipher, but this motto ("the writing") does not appear to have been used by them be surprised to find Kite improvising for the occasion But compare the "Butt of Honour" and "Bed of Honour" in Love and a bottle, Vol I, p 28
- p 45, l 32 The Great Bed of Ware This famous bed, twelve feet square, and capable of accommodating twenty-four people, was formerly at the Saracen's Head, in Ware (Hertford), but has beer removed to Rye House two miles distant Shakespeare refers to it in Twelfth Night, and there are numerous references to it in Elizabethan plays
- p 47, l 5 Strong man of Kent William Joy was known by this title Cf note to the Prologue of The Constant Gouple, Vol I, p 87, l 34
- p 48, ll I, 2 J Hill Burton, quoting this passage in his Reign of Queen Anne (1880), 1 205, says

"If such an incident never occurred, the practice of the day made it possible," and he quotes an instance in 1711 ... "Her Majesty having been pleased to grant Tilton Minshull, a child, a commission of ensign in order for the support of his mother and family has likewise given him a furlough to be absent from his duty until further

likewise given him a furlough to be absent from his duty until further order."

p 49, l 15, p 53, l. 32 capitulate not to surrender, but to treat, bargain, parley
vol. 11.—2 F (433)

THE RECRUITING OFFICER

- p 52, r. 27 Silva's speech this is apparently Farquhar's ideal of womanhood, since his sojourn in the country. He stands almost alone (except for Shakespeare) at this date, in his admiration of the natural woman Mrs Behn had upheld the Natural Man, but the Natural Woman was unheard-of
- p 52, ll 38, 39 And there's a pleasure, sure, in being mad Silvia is quoting Dryden, The Spanish Friar, II, 1
- p 54, 1 26 The last war, with the French, 1689-97, had been dull and unexciting.

 The succeeding war, which was in progress at the time of the writing of this comedy, was marked by the brilliant strategy of Marlborough
- p 54, 1 28 Prison bars a game on a par with hide-and-seek, or perhaps "prisoners' base"
- p 54, l 30 Another Mareschal of France Marshal Tallard was taken prisoner, at Blenheim (or Hochstadt) 13 August, 1704 During his captivity he was interred at Nottingham Mareschal Boussiers had surrendered at Namur
- p 56, 1 38 pundual punctilious
- p 57, l 12 A captain of foot worth twelve hundred pounds a fear 'e 'tis a prodigy in nature The following were the officers' pay in Her Majesty's Forces in Ireland at about this time (British Museum, Add MSS 9762)

Foot	per diem	per annum		
Captain	5/6	£100 7 6		
Licutenant	3/	£ 54 15 0		
Ensign	2/6	£ 45°12 6		
Colonel	8/	£146 0 0 .		
Lt -Colonel	4/8	€ 85 3 4		
Major	3/-	£ 54 15 0		

- It is interesting to note that a lieutenant-colonel was less than a captain, and a major the same as a lieutenant. A sergeant's pay was the same as the major or lieutenant, a corporal's, as the ensign
- Mounted officers received rather a higher pay Captain, £173.75, Lieutenant, £109.105, Colonel, £146, Lt-Col £100, Major, £73. A corporal, according to this contemporary manuscript, was paid the same as a lieutenant. One troop consisted of a captain, one lieutenant, and fifty men and non-commissioned officers.
- p 57, 1 26 Prince Prettyman in Buckingham's The Rehearsal This is Farquhar's slip, not Silvia's, as Archer says Prince Volscius was the one who is torn between Love and Honour, but Farquhar made this same mistake in Love and Business (p 305), writing, "when, like Prince Prettyman, I have one boot on and t'other off, Love and Honour have a strong battle"
- p 57, 1 31 a Pad an casy-paced horse, a horse for a path

p 60, l. 6. Over the hills An additional stanza was added to this song on one occasion (Genest, II, 340) "On Sept. 16, 1706, the Recruiting Officer was acted at Bath—several persons of quality were present—the news of the victory gained by the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, reached Bath that day—Estcourt added to the song in the 2nd act—

The noble Captain Prince Eugene
Has beat French, Orleans and Marsin,
And march'd up and relieved Turin,
Over the hills and far away'"

p 60, l 20 Pressing Att The Mutiny and Impressment Acts, 1703, 1704, 1705, occasioned by the war of the Spanish Succession These Acts empowered Justices of the Peace "to raise and levy such able-bodied men as have not any lawful calling or employment, or visible means for their maintenance and livelihood, to serve as soldiers."

p 60, l. 35 Broad-pieces, of the value of £1 3s, 6d. each

p 61, 1, 10

Farquhar was born too early to prefix to his play its predestined motto, we must therefore add it for him,—from the English translation (1757) of Maurice de Saxe's Reverses, or Memoirs upon the Art of War 'Troops are raised either by voluntarly engagement, or by capitulation, sometimes too by compulsion, but most commonly by artifice.

The method of raising troops by artifice, is likewise alogether scandalous and unwarrantable, such, amongst other instances, as that of sceretly putting money into a man's pocket, and afterwards challenging him for a soldier'

p. 61, 1 16 my Men of Mirth "my lucky lads" as we used to say in 1914-18.

p 61, 1 22 Nab hat

61, last line, p 62, l 1 St Mary's St Chad's Two Shrewsbury churches, the former founded in the tenth century, the latter supposed to have occupied the site of the palace of the Princes of Powis, was destroyed in 1788, and rebuilt in 1792

p 63, l II a Month's mind originally, a daily commomoration of the dead for a a month after death, with masses on the third, seventh, and thirtieth days, hence a continued intention

p 65 A song This song, which was omitted in later editions, was set to music for the play by Mr Leveridge The tune figured later as Air XV in The Beggar's Opera

p 65, 1 29 Break her windows This was frequently done to whores, particularly when the angry party had a grudge as the "goute militaire." Cf
The Twin Rivals, I, 1

p 67,1 27 Pistols a name formerly applied to certain foreign gold coins, and sometimes to the Scottish twelve-pound piece of William III, 1701

—£1 English

p 67, 1 41 the Savoy in the Strand "In this Savoy, how ruinous soever it is, are divers good houses, next a Prison Here be also harbours for many refugees and poor people"—Strype, ed 1720, iv 107

THE RECRUITING OFFICER

- p 68, 1. 28 the Hungarians at this time allied to England in fighting the Turks, who sided with France. See also p 73, Il 15, 16
- p. 69, 1 42. Battle of Landen, 19 July, 1693, where William III was defeated by the Duke of Luxembourg, and where Corporal Trim was wounded
- p 70, l 11. like my countryman. I have no explanation to offer
- p 70, l 42 The Tombs and the Lions in Westminster Abbey and the Tower of London
- p 72, l 13 Pinners A woman's headdress, having long flaps hanging down the sides of the cheeks
- p 73, ll 24, 25. Her stove disgusted me Dr Strauss suggests that this is a misprint for "love" Herein, he shows finer sentiment than would be true of the swashbuckling Brazen Obviously, Brazen wishes to show how he rejected a fortune for a trifle—he who was so impudent
- p 77, l 19 C fa ut flat "Effa ut flat" in B, C, D The fuller name (F fa ut)
 of the note F which was sung to the syllable fa or ut according as it
 occurred in one or other of the Hexachords to which it could belong
 OED
- p 77, 1 27 Silvia What, men kiss one another! Kite We officers do In the same scene (p 76, 1 12), Plume offers the "recruit" as a final temptation, "You shall lie with me, you young rogue," and kisses him In Act IV, 1, of this play, there is another such scene. In the final scene of Act V, Bullock offers himself to Plume in the place of his sister.
- p 80, l 22 don't send Ruose to the West Indies, as a penal settlement 'The Plantations'
- p 85, 1 5 Tide-waiter Customs official
- p 91, l 29 the Hour of Tea-Drinking cf The Beaux Stratagem, effd of Act II. Sc 1 "my Lady's Tea is ready, and 'tis almost church-time," when the husband is having a belated breakfast
- p 92, 1 8 Chops of the Channel The entrance to the English Channel from the Atlantic
- p 98,1 21 till Lent be over one must suppose that then, as still in the Roman Catholic Church, marriages were not celebrated in Lent
- p 101 Scene V This scene, and indeed the whole play, forms a commentary on the Mutiny and Impressment Acts (1 Anne, c 16, 2 and 3, Anne c 16 and c 19) called forth by the pressure of the War of the Spanish Succession
- p 101, 1 35 Come, honest Captain, set by me "The regular officers of the army," says J H Burton, "were excluded from acting as justices for the enrokment, and the Mutiny Acts and Articles of War were to be read over to the recruit before he was sworn and enrolled" It would appear, then, that there is a touch of sature in the Justice's invitation to Plume, as showing that the restrictions of the Act were observed in the letter rather than in the spirit
- p 102, l 14. Cheshire round A folk-dance

p. 102, 1 24. Plume Archer suggests that this speech should be in the mouth of Kite, but as the wife presently addresses the Captain, this seems unlikely

p 103, ll 9-11 By the Impressment Acts Justices of the Peace were empowered to raise and levy such able-bodied men as have not any lawful calling or employment, or visible means for their maintenance and livelihood, to serve as soldiers Scrub has something to say about this in The Beaux Stratagem, Act III, Sc 3

p 111, l 15 Schellenberg here Marlborough and Prince Louis of Baden defeated the Elector of Bavaria

Vigo where the English and Dutch fleets destroyed the Spanish 'Plate

Fleet', 12th October, 1702

p 111, 1 22 Bononcini Marc Antonio (or Giovanni, his brother) Bononcini, one of whom composed Il Trionfo di Camilla (1697) The librerto was translated from the Italian of Silvio Stampiglio by Owen MacSwiney, and produced as "Camilla," an opera at Drury Lane, March 29th, 1706, only ten days before the first production of The Recrusting Officer Genest discards it with the remark "contemptible" Farquhar was safe in sneering at the piece As Mr W J Lawrence wrote, "All operas were produced at that period by subscription, and, the theatre not being particularly concerned in their success, Farquhar was at liberty to gird at Camilla" Nevertheless, this was rather tactless of Farquhar, as Mrs Katherine Tofts, who played the lead in Camilla, also sang at the theatres Thus, in the autumn of 1706, we find "The Recruiting Officer" advertised at Dorset Gardens, along with "several entertainments of singing by Mrs Tofts, and Entertainments of Dancing" A few days later, however, it appeared with "singing by Mr Leveridge, Mrs Linsey and (the late boy) Mr Holcomb, and Dancing by Monsieur Cherrier and Miss Santlow his scholar" We do not know whether Mrs Tofts took offence at the Epilogue

p 111, 29 Grand Alliance: between Holland and Leopold I, and later subscribed to by
England, Spain and Saxogy Its objects were to get France out of
the Low Countries, and to prevent the union of the crowns of France
and Spain

The Beaux Stratagem

p 123, l 5 Plan-dealer, 1 e Wycherley.

p 123, ll 9, 10

Union This couplet must have been written just before the first performance of the play, as the union between England and Scotland was only finally effected on the 6th of March, 1707, when Queen Anne gave her consent The play was first produced on March 8th

THE BEAUX STRATAGEM

Scrub, according to one source, was taken from p. 124. Dramatis Personæ the character of one Thomas Bond, a servant in the family of Sir Theophilus Biddulph Bond, it is recorded, lived until 1750. Another statement, by Thomas Wilkes (i.e. Samuel Derrick), is that Scrub was a servant in Salisbury, and that he died in 1744. Boniface, who gave his name to generations of innkeepers, had his original in the landlord of an inn in Litchfield, whose portrait, says Wilkes, was still to be seen there in 1759. p 125, ll 22, 23 the Rose the Lyon rooms in the Inn p 126, l 17 Glass not "a glass" but "glassware" Cf our use of "china" or "plate" p 126, 1 35 Tympanies distension of the abdomen by gas or air in the intestine p 126, 1 42. Greensickness Chlorosis or anæmia in young women. Fits of the mother hysteria King's evil scrofula p 127, l I p 127, 1 2 Chin-Cough chink-cough, whooping-cough p 127, l 15 Whish whist, then a tavern game. p 128, 1 42. Tet. a nag, a serviceable horse p 129, l 35 Kind keepers Cf title of Dryden's comedy, The Kind Keeper, or, Mr Limberham, 1680 Doctors' Commons. The College of Doctors of Civil Law in London p 134, 1 8 The advocates practising there dealt with wills, marriage-licenses, and divorces The charter was surrendered in 1857 Within the weekly bills that is, within London The Weekly Bills of p 135, l. 6 Mortality for London were issued from 1538 to 1837 p 138, l 19 Blazing Star a comet Also used in this sense in Barcellona p 138, 1 38 Coronation, of Queen Anne, April 23rd, 1702 (It is therefore abov . five years since Aimwell has been to church p 139, 1 31 Cereuse a white-lead cosmetic Premisses the articles before mentioned p 139, l 36 p 139, 1 40 Gentleman o' the Pad highwaymen Brentford As late as 1748 we find Brentford referred to as "a town p 140, l 10 of mud," in Thomson's Castle of Indolence cephalic-plasters, obviously, were for the head, not the feet p 144, 1 4 Sullen intended this as a comment on Dorinda's state of mind p 146, l. 1 Oroondutes in La Calprenède's Cassandra (translated 1652 and, by Cotterell, 1661, often reprinted) Cesario in Twelfth Night Amades de Gaul hero of a prose romance, begun by a Portuguese of the 14th century, continued by a Spaniard First printed in 1508, and immensely popular p 146, 1 9 Demi-cannons one of the larger kinds of artillery p 146, 1 18 Quant A little close-fitting white hood p 146, l 31. Toftida Mrs Katharine Tofts, the celebrated English prima donna Her successes, both musical and amorous, were very great. She married Mr Smith, the Consul at Venice, and retired from the stage, but her later years were clouded with insanity. See note to the Epilogue of The Recrusting Officer

(438)

p 147, l 35. Roman In military parlance, a Roman was a soldier of foot who gave his pay to his captain to be allowed to serve, and thus, like an ancient Roman, serving only for the good of his country

p 147, l 36 One of the first Dr Strauss thinks this means of the rabble that, in legendary history, responded to the offer of Romulus of a refuge to all in his new city Dr Schmid is of the opinion that Ainwell had in mind the Rape of the Sabine Women, and implies that Gibbet would have been first in this encounter

p 149, l.23 Teague the general nickname for an Irishman till late in the eighteenth century

p 149, l 27 What King of Spain in 1707 the War of the Spanish Succession was still in progress, and it was doubtful whether Philip, grandson of Louis XIV, or Archduke Charles of Austria was to be King

p 151, 1 16 Pressing Att See note to The Recruiting Officer, p 60, 1 20

P 154, 1 13 the purest Ballad about a Trifle, inspired Dodsley's amusing comedy,

p 154, l 16 "Sir Simon the King" a popular tune first printed in Playford's

Musick's Recreation (1652), said to take its name from Simon

Wadloc, master of the Devil Tavern, near Fleet Street

p 155, 1 2 Gold Keys, the insignia of the Lord Chamberlain Both the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord High Treasurer carried a white staff Among the other duties of the Lord Chamberlain is the control of the theatre, in which, at this date, that officer allowed himself to show partisanship For instance, Powell left Drury Lane and went to Lincoln's Inn fields This passed unnoticed, but when in 1704 Powell returned to Drury Lane, the Lord Chamberlain, who favoured Betterton's company, had the actor taken up by a messenger and confined for several days in the Porter's Lodge Something of the same sort happened to Dogget The arbitrary power exerted over the persons of the actors was largely because they were considered to be the King's menial servants, -at the Restoration, about ten of the King's company were put on the Royal Household Establishment, having about ten yards of scarlet cloth and a quantity of lace allowed them for liveries, and in their warrants from the Lord Chamberlain they were styled "Gentlemen of the Great Chamber" In the announcements of plays, we read at this date of "Her Majesty's Servants", and an alteration of Wit without Money, acted at the Haymarket, January 4th, 1707, is dedicated to Thomas Newman, Servant to Her Majesty, one of the Gentlemen of the Great Chamber, and Bookkeeper and Prompter to Her Majesty's company of Comedians at the Haymarket

p. 155, 1 7 His Grace the Duke of Ormond, who disappointed Farquhar of a commission See Introduction

p 155, 1 19 Peace Alluding to the efforts of the Tories to conclude a peace with

THE BEAUX STRATAGEM

- p. 159, k 13. Fair Dorinda I take this to be the eleventh song in Swiney's Camilla, though it does not deal with revenge, Fair Dorinda, happy happy may's thou ever be, originally sung by the Baroness as Lavinia. In the third act, Dorinda herself sings a song about revenge, and the Count may have humined bits from both In Mountford's Greenwich Park there is no printed "Dorinda" song which answers to the description Farquhar may have been trying to make up for his sincer at Camilla in the Epilogue to The Recruiting Officer

 P 165, l 30 Cedunt armae toga: the Sword gives way to the Gown Cicero Offices, Book I, Chap 22
- p 167, l 2 Le Brun Charles Le Brun (1619-1690) the French court painter, famous for his grandiose pictures of the battles of Alexander Archer goes on to contrast the campaigns of Marlborough with those of Alexander
- p 169, l 17

 Beg that fellow at the gallows-foot To beg a person was to petition for his custody in the Court of Wards The gallows-foot is the space immediately in front of the gallows, where relatives came to take away the body of one who had been executed While it is not quite clear what Dorinda meant by the combination of the two, the general intent is obvious enough. In certain cases, if a woman would marry a man about to be hanged, he was released
- p 171, 1 17 Morris the keeper of a coffee-house See Sir Harry Wildair, Act V, Sc 4
- p 171, l. 21 Seal two Ads of a Play payment for a side-box was not demanded till after the second act. Thus they might see one act at each house, as Pepys did on 7 January, 1667-8, for, having missed his wife at the Nursery, he went "to the two other playhouses into the pit, to gaze up and down, to look for them, and there did by this means for nothing see an act in 'The School of Compliments' at the Duke of York's house, and 'Henry the Fourth' at the King's house, but not finding them, nor liking either of the plays, I took my coach again, and home "
- p 172, ll 21, 22 Mynheer, Ich wet neat, & Sir, I don't know what you're saying, I don't understand you, indeed
- p 174, l 11. Vigo In Sir George Rooke's action off Vigo on 12 October, 1702, much valuable booty was taken See also The Twin Rivals, II, 1, The Recruiting Officer, Epilogue, and Barcellona, St 5
- p 176, l 29. All-fours a low game at cards, played by two, so named from the four particulars by which it is reckoned, and which, joined in the hand of either of the parties, is said to make all-fours Johnson.
- p 184, l 19 Edistone The first lighthouse at Eddystone, completed in 1699, was destroyed by a storm on the 27th November, 1703 Mr Winstanley, its builder, and others perished at the same time
- p 189, l. 10 Who are to be our judges This scene is reminiscent of Shadwell's

 Epsom Wells The question of divorce for incompatibility of temper
 had been raised by Milton in his prose-writings, and mentioned by
 Halifax in his Advice to a Daughter (1686)

- p. 189, l 14. Charles, Viscount Armwell. Up to this point he has been called Tom, see II, ii
- p. 190, l 2. Ombre. The fashionable game of the time It was played with forty cards, the eights, nines, and tens of the ordinary pack being thrown out
- p. 190, 1 26 Stiver a small Dutch coin, in value about one penny
- p 192, l. 5 Expering author. Farquhar is reputed to have died on the third night,
 March 13th, but he was not buried until May 3rd See discussion
 of date of his death in the Introduction
- p. 192, l t2 Leudra Theban At Leudra, 371 BC, the Thebans, under Epaminondas, defeated the Spartans Their leader, however, was not killed there.

The Adventures of Covent-Garden

- p 193, ll 5,6 In Imitation of Scarron's City Romance. Although (by confusion with Le Roman Comique) The City Romance is attributed to Scarron in the English edition of 1681, it is actually a translation of the Roman Bourgeoise (1666) of Antoine Furettière (1619–1688)
- p 195, l 4 Will's Coffee-House on the west side of Bow Street and at the corner of Russell Street It was named after Will Unwin, the landlord, and was much resorted to by literary men. Here Dryden had his chair reserved.
- 197, 1 16 Collierst. one who sided with Jeremy Collier in his Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage, March 1697-8

 p 197, 1 17 Nor Poet 1 c one of the poets and dramatists who replied to Collier
 - 1 17 Neither Esop of Tumbridge, nor Esop of Bath In 1698 there appeared a series of Esop puems Esop at Court, Fsop at Tumbridge, Esop at Bath, Esop at Epsom, Old Esop at Whitehal, groung Advice to the Young Esops at Tumbridge and Bathe, Esop Return'd from Tun-bridge, etc. etc. Esop at Tumbridge has a Tory bias, the Fables having a moral in favour of the conclusion of peace with France, and crying out against the taxation which was the result of the huge army Esop at Bathe makes the retort

If our deliverance from our Foes, And Popish Tyranny, Ben't worth the Money has been rose, 'Tis pity we are free &c

1 17 Nor the Dragon of Bow, nor the Grasshopper at the Exchange The Dragon of Bow represented the Church of England, and the Grasshopper of the Exchange, the Catholics, in a poetical dialogue of this year, entitled A Dialogue between Bow-Steeple DRAGON, and the Exchange GRASHOPER (The Grasshopper of the Exchange was the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, 1565)

ADVENTURES OF COVENT-GARDEN

p 197, 1.18. For an Englishman, etc. This is certainly a broad hint of the author's nationality. p. 197, 1 20. "Tis for the most part matter of Fast, and all Transacted within their Three Months It is impossible to determine the truth of this statement. For a discussion of the possibilities, see Introduction. a Novel in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a "novel" was frequently contrasted with a "romance" as being shorter, and having more relation to real life. p. 197, 1 32 Fight Dog, fight Bear See note on Hockley-in-the-Hole in The Stage-Coath p. 198, 1 a famous Modern not yet identified, unless Farquhar is imputing the following absurdity to Milton p. 198, 1 a limited of eventh Stars of Milton, Paradise Lest, vii 577 that milky way Which nightly as a circling zone thou seest p. 198, 1 8 Immorality and Profamenss a gibe at Colher p. 198, 1 21 her Cunning more admired this sentiment is typical of Farquhar's acknowledged works, and very close to the feelings of Sir Harry Wildar in The Constant Couple. p. 199, 1 10 In another Kingdom if, as Farquhar says, this story is based on fact, this "other Kingdom" is Ir.land, whence he had recently come p. 200, 1 30 The Rose See note to The Stage-Coath, p. 15, 1 7 Bartholomew Fair, Cloysters Bartholomew Fair was an annual civent at Smithfield, beginning on the Eve of St Bartholomew's, and continuing for two days after. In the Cloisters, which occupied a passage from King Street into Smithfield, there were shops, exhibitions and raffles. For a vivid picture of Bartholomew Fair, see Ben Jonson's play of that name p. 202, 1 39 Montagu House. The town house of Ralph, 1st Duke of Montagu It was bought by the Government in 1753 to hold the national collection of antiquities, and on its site was built the present British Museum Behind it were fields which were a favourite duelling-ground between 1680 and 1750 p. 206, 1 23. Clear off the Laughing pin not in the key for laughing. The origin of this use of the word "pin" is obscure. The Oxford English Dictiona		WIOKES OF GOVERN GIRLS 21
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p 201, l 34 Bartholomew Fair, Cloysters Bartholomew Fair was an annual civent at Smithfield, beginning on the Eve of St Bartholomew's, and continuing for two days after. In the Cloisters, which occupied a passage from King Street into Smithfield, there were shops, exhibitions and raffles. For a vivid picture of Bartholomew Fair, see Ben Jonson's play of that name. p 202, l 39 Montagu House The town house of Ralph, 1st Duke of Montagu. It was bought by the Government in 1753 to hold the national collection of antiquities, and on its site was built the present British Museum Behind it were fields which were a favourite duelling-ground between 1680 and 1750. p 206, l 23. clear off the Laughing pin not in the key for laughing. The origin of this use of the word "pin" is obscure. The Oxford English Dictionary has quotations in this sense from Chaucer onwards, and notes that in later use (e.g. 1658) it was sometimes associated with the musical tuning-peg. p 206, ll 40, 41 Some-disbanded Rogue there were a great many disbanded officers about after the Peace of Ryswick, Sept 20, 1697. Captain Va————————————————————————————————————	p 199, l 10	this "other Kingdom" is Ircland, whence he had recently come
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	p 207, i 22	Captain Va—— Sir John Vanbrugh answered Collier in June with his Short Vindication of the Relapse and the Provok'd Wife from Immorality and Profaneness He had held a Captaincy in Lord Berkeley's Marme Regiment of Foot

p. 207, l. 23 William Congreve replied to Collier with Amendments of Mr Collier's False and Imperfett Citations, &c, from the Old Bachelor (etc) By the Author of Those Plays Mr S-le This I have not identified It is certainly not Steele, p 207, 1 25 and from the context cannot be Settle p 207, 1 25 Mr Settle Elkanah Settle, now chiefly remembered by his tragedy, The Empress of Morocco, was at one time a serious rival to Dryden He was a most prolific writer not only of plays, but of poetry, and on political subjects p 207, 1 26 Farquhar argues, and with justice, that the best way of answering Mr Collier, was not to have replyed at all It is certainly true that Congreve in particular, but also Vanbrugh, made themselves ridiculous in their attempts to refute Collier Dryden came off better than they by confessing to a certain amount of profaneness, etc p 207, 1. 37. The Indian Emperour or, The Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards, a tragi-comedy, by John Dryden, which was first produced at the Theatre Royal in 1665 You Criticks . This argument is distinctively Farquhar's, not only in the Prologues to The Constant Couple and Sir Harry Wildair, but In the Discourse on Comedy p 208, ll 20, 21 Double Dealer and Plot and No Plot. The former by Congreve (1693), the latter by John Dennis (1697) The Double Dealer did not must with the same success as Congreve's other plays, either at the time of its first production, or with later audiences The failure of Plot and No Plot can also be accounted for by its political bias against the Jacobites Beauty in Distress a tragedy by Peter Motteux (1698), is, for the reason admitted by Dryden below, not a pleasing play A commendatory Copy from Mr Dryden Dryden, who wrote the

> Thy Incidents perhaps too thick are sown, But too much Plenty is thy Fault alone At least but two can that good Crime commit, Thou in Design, and Wycherley in Wit

Prologue, complimented Motteux with a poetical epistle, saying

p 208, l 32 Guyomar the son of Montezuma, Dryden's "Indian Emperor"

The Nights black Curtain, &c. This piece was reprinted by Farquhar, with the addition of six lines, in his Love and Business (see p 284), and he quotes from it in The Constant Couple, Act III, Sc 1

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